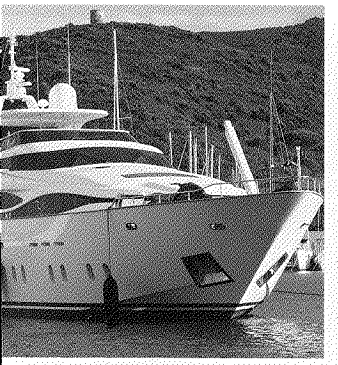
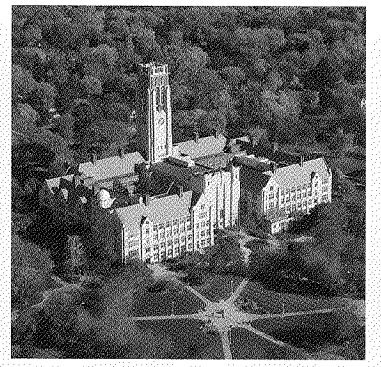
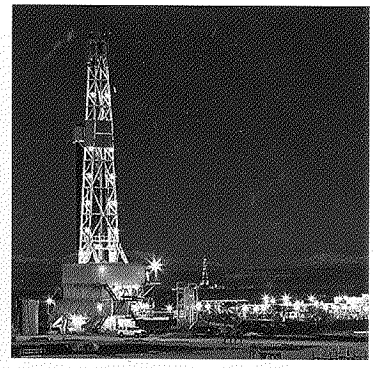
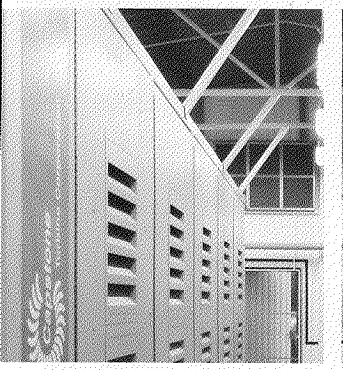
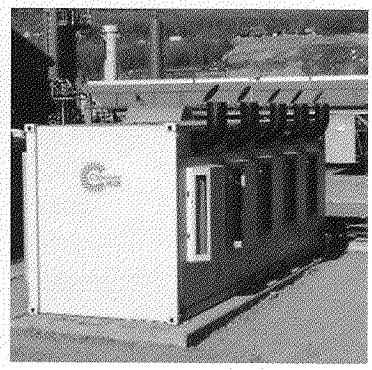
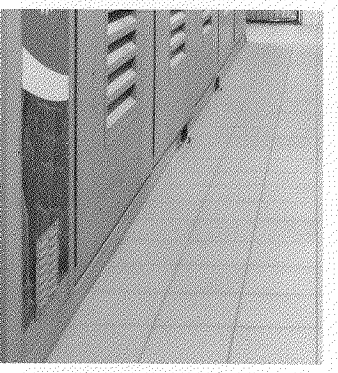
Capstone®

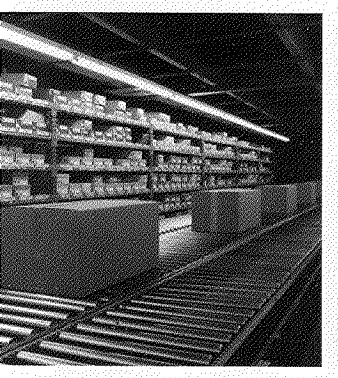




2012
Annual Report

Capstone Turbine Corporation




We wanted to make the best decision for our patients and our bottom line. We believe a Capstone Turbine would be the best economical decision in large part because of the lower maintenance costs.

— Andreas Fidelak, Hospital Director
St. Joseph Hospital, Prüm, Germany

To Our Stockholders

Despite a challenging economy, our business is thriving. Capstone recorded another impressive year of exceptional growth and market expansion in fiscal 2012. We are pleased to report that we delivered revenue growth of 34 percent year-over-year to $109.4 million and a gross margin of 5 percent, up 6 basis points over fiscal 2011 and 19 basis points over fiscal 2010. Revenues have increased consistently quarter-over-quarter for the past 20 consecutive quarters, and fiscal 2012 was our first year in company history with positive gross margins for all four quarters. Accelerating order momentum drove record backlog of $139 million at March 31, 2012, reflecting a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 48 percent since fiscal 2009. We are excited to share with you our latest achievements and describe our growth strategies designed to improve our gross margin, generate positive cash flow, and achieve profitability.

- **Macro Trends Driving our Business**: The world is changing, and Capstone offers solutions for crucial social, economic, and environmental needs. More than ever, companies of all sizes are increasingly focused on reducing costs through energy efficiency, and the widespread implementation of green building practices is being driven by customer, government, and societal mandates. In the U.S., the trend toward national energy independence is driving domestic production and creating jobs. As the world leader in microturbine technology, Capstone's clean, green, reliable, and cost-efficient energy management solutions position our company at the forefront of the global move toward increasingly stringent emissions standards – and as a vanguard in the lucrative high growth markets that we serve.

- **Global Market Segment Penetration:** Throughout fiscal 2012, Capstone continued to gain share in all five of our major market verticals. In Energy Efficiency, we are now powering hotels, office buildings, hospitals, retail, and industrial applications on five continents. Renewable Energy also continues to be an important segment of our business, and today, we are marketing the lowest emission combustion products for landfill gas, digester gas, biodiesel, and biogas applications around the globe.

  Capstone is making exceptional strides in penetrating the Oil, Gas and Other Natural Resources market segment, particularly in the booming U.S. shale oil and gas industry and in Russian and Australian oil fields. With record lows in natural gas prices, Capstone microturbines can produce energy for oil and gas producers on site at roughly three to four cents per kilowatt-hour. This presents a compelling opportunity for customers to economically manage their onsite power, heating, cooling, and steam processing requirements using highly reliable, low-emission Capstone products. We are building an excellent footing in the Oil, Gas and Other Natural Resources markets, now serving major independent oil and gas producers in the U.S. and to gas energy projects overseas. We expect this segment to be a key driver of our business in fiscal 2013 and beyond.

  In our Critical Power Supply segment, large data centers that require particularly high levels of reliability in their power service are increasingly looking to Capstone for the world's only microturbine-powered Uninterruptible Power Source (UPS) solutions that offer clean, IT-grade power. Based on customer demand, we are now marketing a C1000 hybrid UPS solution that is expected to be commercially available by late fiscal 2013. With explosive growth in computing and data storage requirements globally, we believe our data center solutions can capture meaningful market share and drive significant future revenue.

  Capstone is equally committed to providing cost-effective transportation solutions to the transit, trucking, and marine industries, while helping reduce global vehicle emission levels. As awareness of the efficiency and economic benefits of our microturbine-based hybrid solutions expands throughout this industry, we are implementing a multiple-step plan to develop commercially available microturbine-based hybrid heavy-duty truck and transit bus solutions over the next several years.

- **Key Performance Indicators and Strategic Initiatives:** Key performance indicators are the best measures of the underlying foundation of our business and are critical to reaching our goal of improved gross margins and positive cash flow. We are pleased to report that each of our key performance indicators exhibited positive trends in fiscal 2012, which positions us for continuing progress in fiscal 2013.

  New order volume expanded by an average of 15 percent each quarter throughout fiscal 2012, while average selling prices increased 47 percent year-over-year. Direct materials costs were reduced and will continue to be a major focus for fiscal 2013.

  We successfully ramped C200 production to 328 units in fiscal 2012, compared to 182 units in fiscal 2011. In fact, by the third quarter, we were building more C200 engines than C65s for the first time in Company history, without incurring significant additional direct labor or overhead expenses.

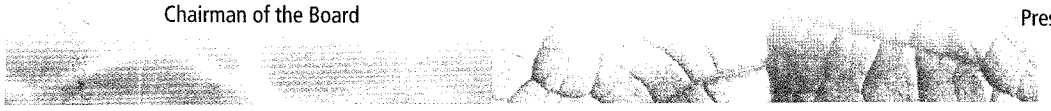
  In fiscal 2013, we are poised to benefit from the substantial operating leverage in our model. Our engineering team is working to further improve the electrical and emissions efficiency of our products while our sales team focuses on building brand awareness through strengthened distribution relationships. Operationally, we are solidifying our production efficiencies by implementing lean product manufacturing practices company-wide. At just 35 percent capacity utilization as of year-end fiscal 2012, we have ample room for production expansion as we further penetrate in new and existing markets.

- **Our Future Is Bright**: Fiscal 2012 was truly a watershed year for Capstone, and we're excited about our prospects for a promising and productive fiscal 2013. With strong growth trends in revenue, gross margin, and backlog, and a favorable outlook based on key performance indicators, Capstone is on a clear path to profitability and business expansion. As always, we credit our outstanding Board, management team, and dedicated employees with Capstone's success and wish to thank our supportive stockholders for their confidence in our vision.

Sincerely,

Gary D. Simon
Chairman of the Board

Darren R. Jamison
President and CEO

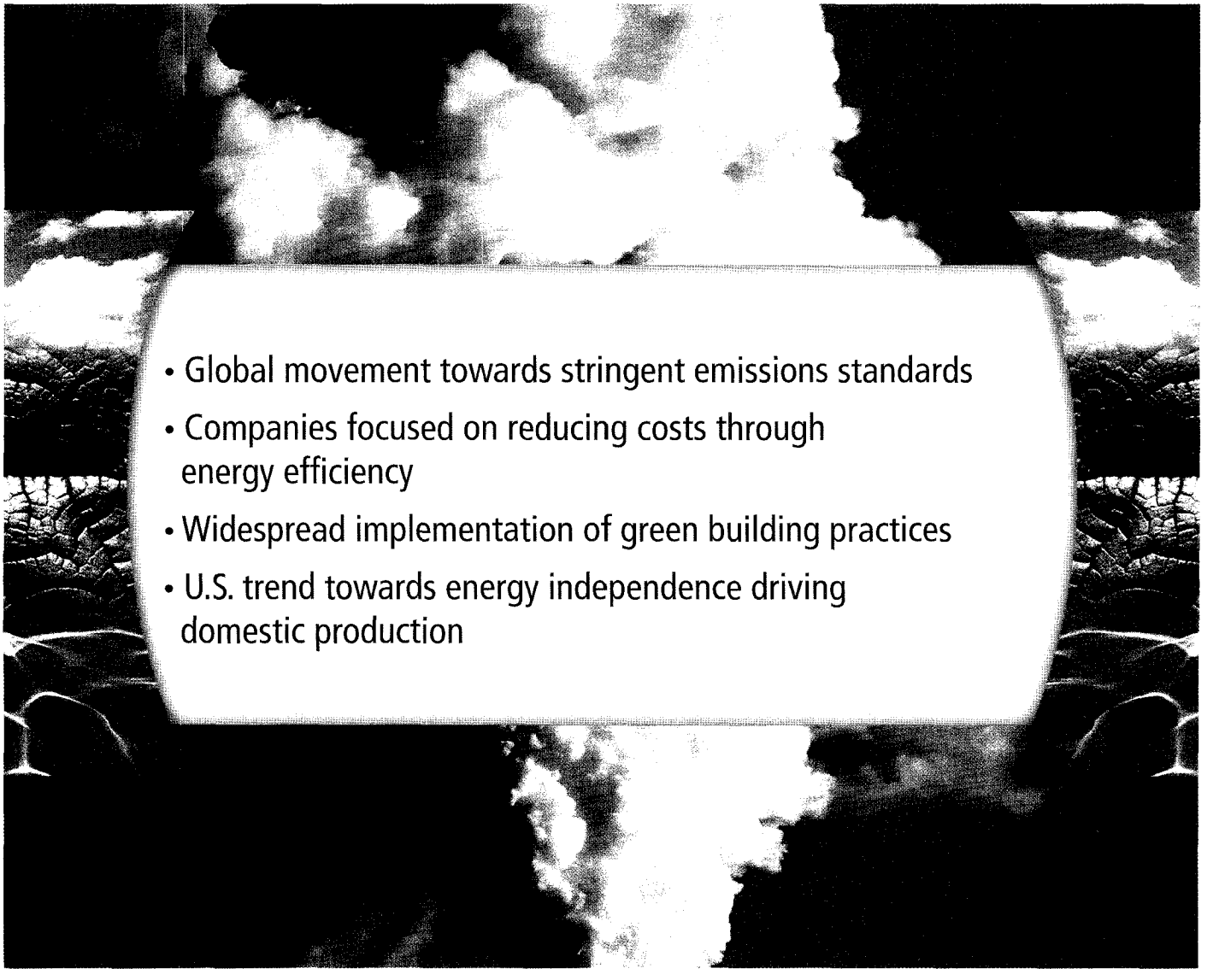


The World Is Changing

Today, the world needs an ultra-clean power source more than ever before.

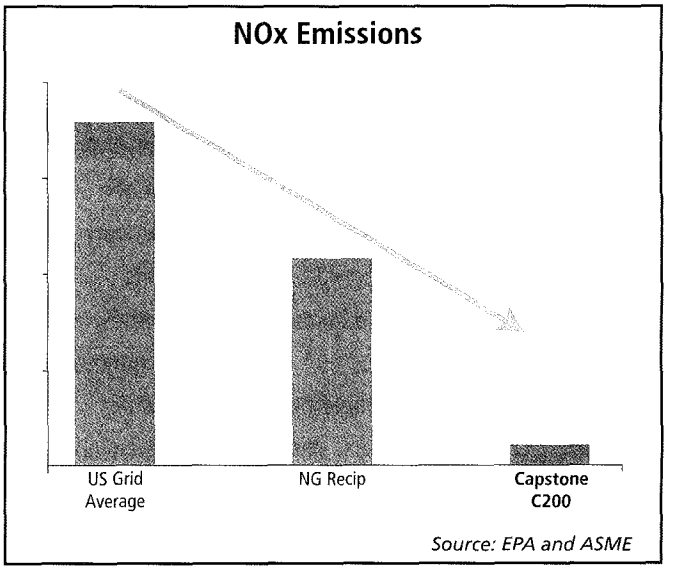
Rising energy prices and macro-economic challenges are putting pressure on organizations of all shapes and sizes to manage energy consumption and control costs independently. Government regulations that impose tighter emission and fuel efficiency standards are forcing businesses to transform the way they think about energy consumption. In addition, environmentally conscious consumers want to allocate their spending toward clean-and-green goods and services providers that have proven their commitment to sustainability and energy efficiency.

Demand for clean, green, reliable, and economic energy management solutions is higher than ever before, and Capstone microturbines – which offer compact, lightweight, and environmentally friendly power generation – are serving a crucial purpose in today's modern energy landscape. Through reduced emissions and higher fuel efficiency, our customers benefit from the use of exceptionally clean power to help their businesses combat global warming. Our microturbine energy offers 24/7 electricity, ultra-low greenhouse gas emissions, and up to three times the carbon footprint reduction of wind, solar photovoltaic, and fuel cell power systems. Our continuous duty systems operate daily to save energy, money, and the environment, all in one simple, easily deployable, reliable solution.

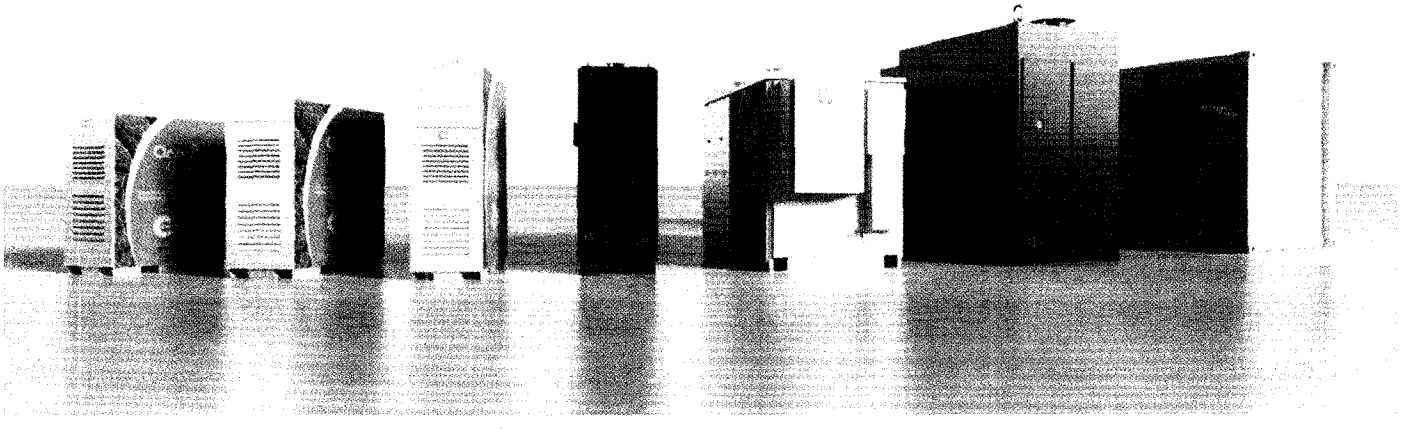


And Capstone Technology Offers Solutions

Capstone emissions are less than 1/10th that of internal combustion engines, and our systems meet the world's highest emissions standards. Qualified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), Capstone's distributed generation technologies meet emissions levels comparable to the Best Available Control Technology for large state-of-the-art central utility power plants. Capstone is also a member of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Combined Heat and Power Partnership, which is committed to improving the efficiency of the nation's energy infrastructure and reducing emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases.



Low-emission, clean-and-green Capstone products are scalable from 30kW to 10MW+



Products based on the 200kW turbine are also available in 600kW, 800kW, and 1MW configurations

Capstone microturbines are used in distributed power generation applications including energy efficiency, renewable energy, critical power supply, and mobile products. Scalable from 30 kilowatts to 10 megawatts and capable of running on natural gas, liquid fuel, or renewables, Capstone units are the answer for organizations concerned about high energy costs, power quality, reliability, and reduced carbon footprint. Unlike traditional back-up power, Capstone solutions support everyday energy needs and generate favorable payback – immediately.

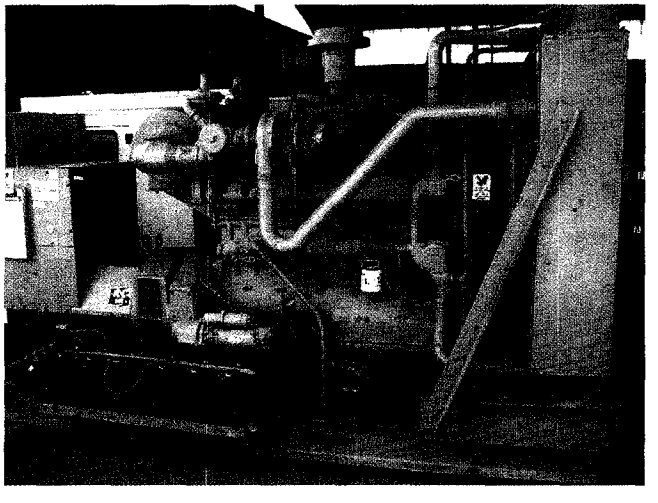
Our Customer Value Proposition

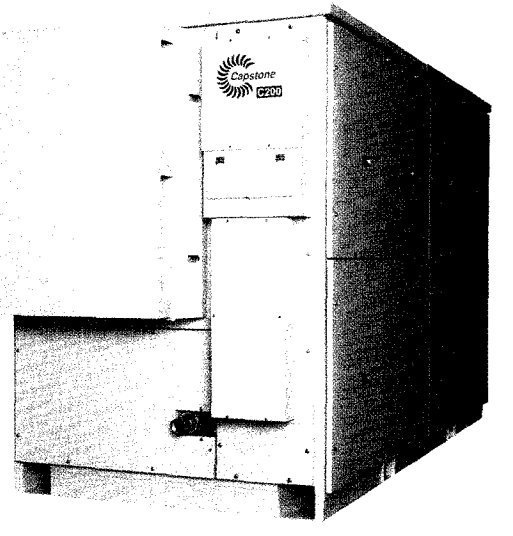
Secure

High technology and continuous process manufacturing operations depend on the availability of constant, clean, and reliable power. Even the shortest power interruption can cost millions of dollars in lost production; longer outages can impact inventory and equipment recovery time. Onsite power generation protects operations from costly interruptions and lost sales opportunities. The Capstone microturbine allows a business to generate its own electricity onsite, supplementing the electric grid. During peak usage hours, this effectively reduces or eliminates grid-connected power consumption and demand charges from the local utility.

Dependable

The reliability of Capstone microturbines is exceptional compared to competing technologies. Developed through advanced engineering based on proven turbine design and a high value portfolio of 109 U.S. and 36 international patents, our systems minimize the occurrence of failures and maintenance requirements over the life of the product. Typical uptime for a Capstone system is 99 percent versus 84 percent for a standard internal combustion engine, and the average time between Capstone failures exceeds 15,000 hours of operation.





Internal Combustion Engine

Operating Hours	Item	Action
1,000 – 2,000	Air & oil filters, oil, spark plugs	Inspect, replace
1,500	Top end	Inspect
20,000	Top end	Overhaul
40,000	Bottom end	Overhaul

Capstone Microturbine

Operating Hours	Item	Action
8,000	Air/fuel filters, Igniter	Inspect, replace
20,000	Injectors, batteries	Replace
40,000	Engine/generator, injectors, batteries	Overhaul

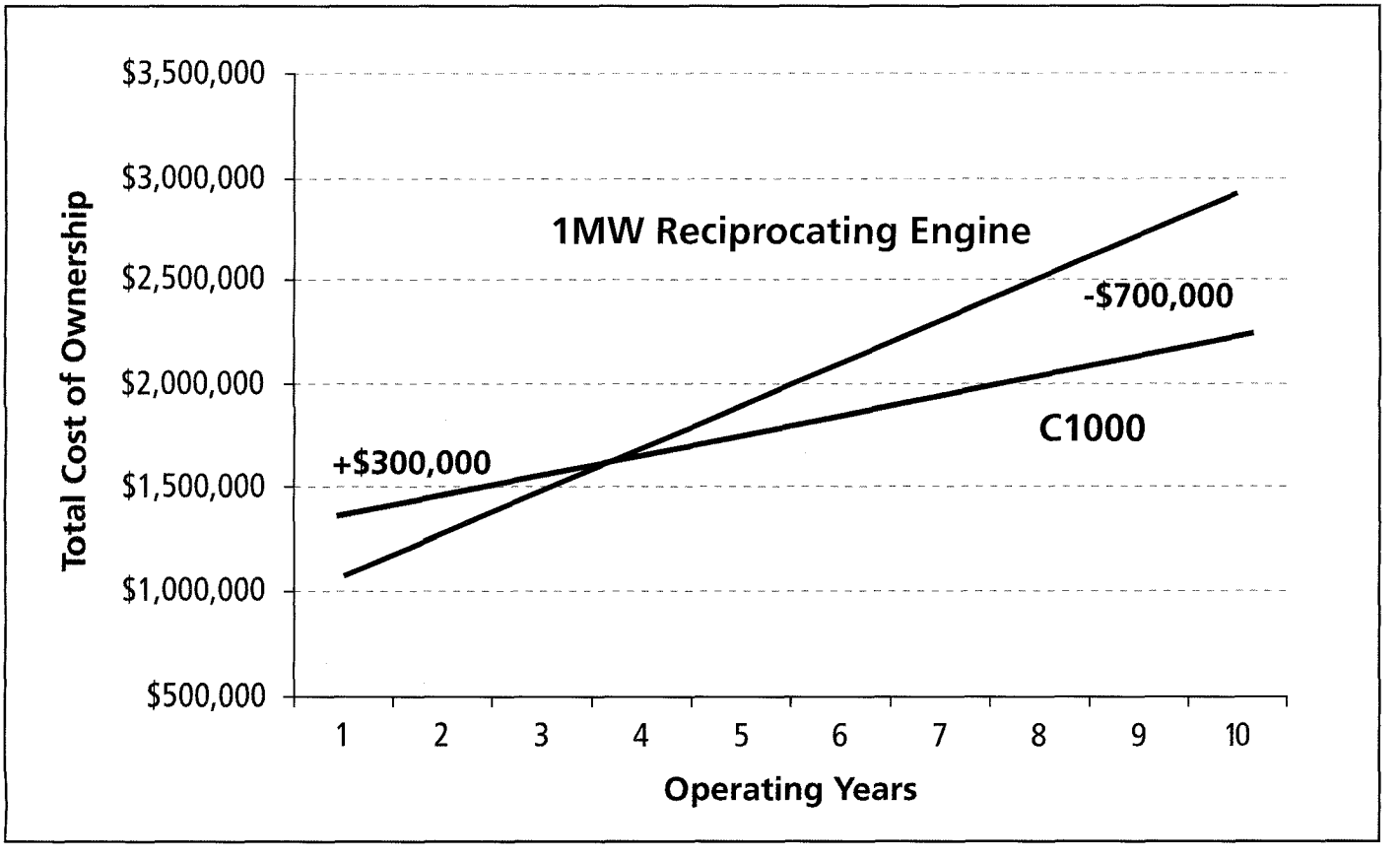
Clean

By design, our microturbines achieve near complete combustion of flare and vent gases, virtually eliminating hydrocarbon emissions. For example, when used in combined heat and power (CHP) applications, efficiencies of 70% to 90% reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while also guarding against power reliability problems, and help control energy costs. Our systems produce oxygen-rich exhaust with less than 5 parts per million (ppm) nitrogen oxides (NOx) compared to approximately 50 ppm NOx for a typical reciprocating engine, and with extremely low levels of carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds, and particulate matter.

Affordable

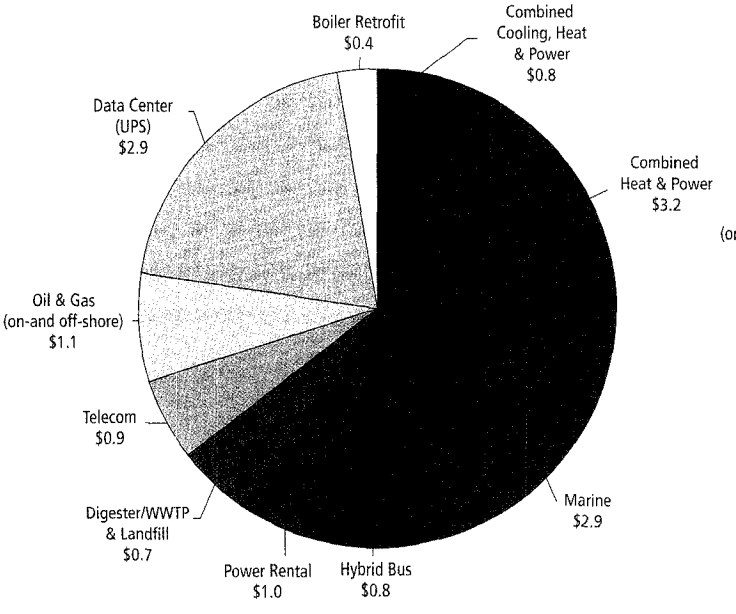
Capstone microturbines offer a substantially lower total cost of ownership relative to internal combustion engines, with 25 percent lower maintenance costs on average. Our systems require 6 hours of planned maintenance per year with scheduled and unscheduled maintenance costs of $0.015 per kilowatt-hour (kW-hr). Measured against 120 hours of planned maintenance per year with scheduled and unscheduled maintenance costs of $0.018 to $0.022 per kW-hr for standard internal combustion engines, it's easy to see why our systems are the cost-effective clean power choice for customers worldwide.

Significantly lower total cost of ownership: Maintenance costs are 25% lower on average

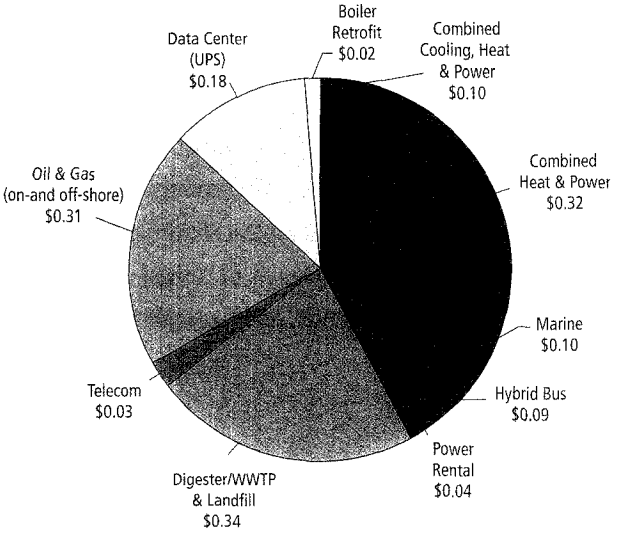


Sizing Our Market Opportunity

Total Market Opportunity (Billions)



Management's Estimate of Potential Capture (Billions)



The total global market opportunity for microturbine solutions is projected to be approximately $14.6 billion. Based on the markets we serve, Capstone's potential market share is estimated by management at up to $1.5 billion.

In order of magnitude of potential market share, these markets include digester, wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), and landfill; combined heat and power (CHP); on-and off-shore oil and gas; data centers; combined cooling, heat, and power (CCHP); marine; hybrid bus; power rental; telecom; and boiler retrofit. Capstone products serve multiple vertical markets worldwide from applications as small as 30kW to 10MW.

Energy Efficiency

In our Energy Efficiency segment, including large retailers, hotels, and office buildings, we market products for CHP and CCHP applications worldwide. A study conducted for the U.S. Department of Energy calculated the total potential energy efficiency CHP market in the United States to be over 35.5 gigawatts through 2020 – a tremendous domestic market opportunity for Capstone.

Renewable Energy

Capstone products can use renewable methane gases from landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, and other biogas applications such as food processing and agricultural waste (referred to as green waste), and cow, pig, and chicken manure.

Oil, Gas, and Other Natural Resources

In the Oil, Gas, and Other Natural Resources segment, Capstone's microturbine products are installed at oil and gas exploration, production, compression, and transmission sites both onshore and offshore. Typically these oil and gas or mining operations have no electric utility grid and rely solely on Capstone's microturbine products as a highly reliable critical source of low emission power generation.

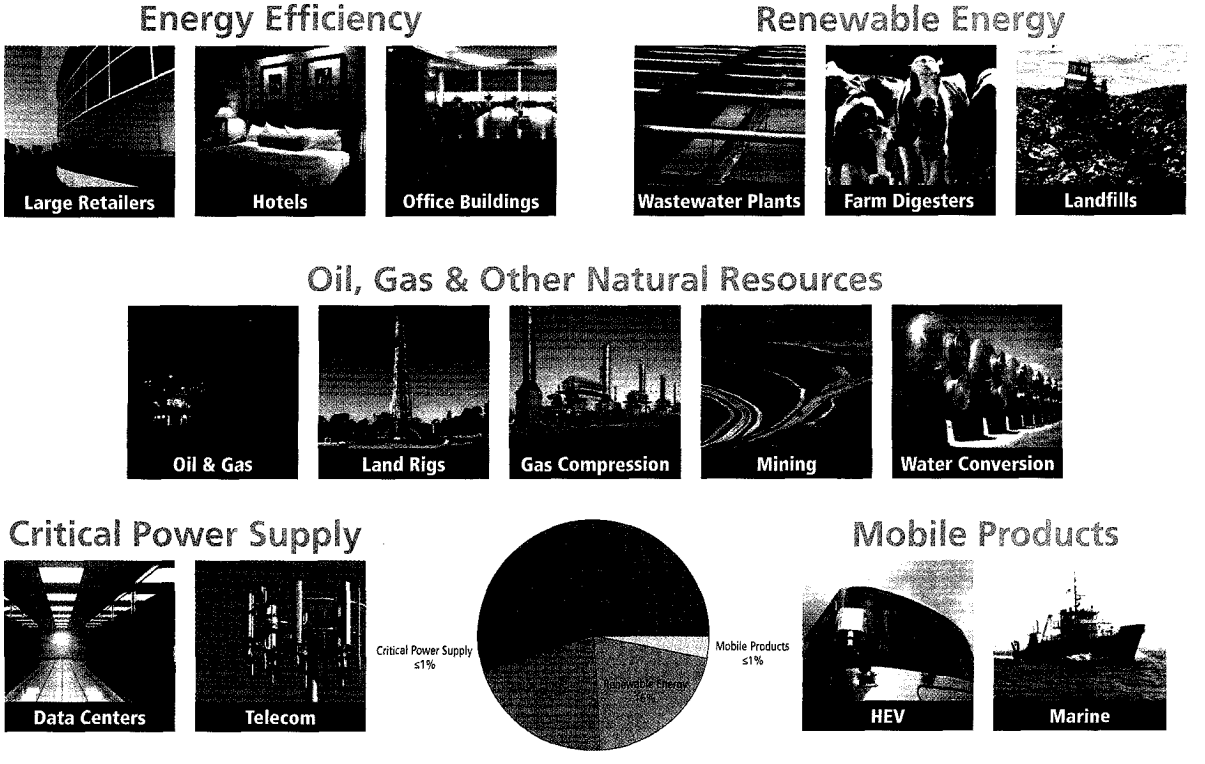
U.S. shale gas development is soaring, and the market opportunity for Capstone solutions for this industry is vast. According to a U.S. energy sector report from EIC Consult, the market research and consultancy arm of the Energy Industries Council, shale gas production is projected to reach 30 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) by 2020.

Critical Power Supply

Critical Power Supply users such as high technology and information systems companies require particularly high levels of reliability in their power service to avoid the potentially catastrophic consequences of even momentary system failure. As the continuity of electric power becomes more critical to business success and the potential for extended utility power outages increases, critical power security is driving rapid growth in the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) industry. According to GlobalData, the global UPS market is likely to achieve revenues of around $15 billion by 2020.

Mobile Products

Our technology is used in Mobile Products including hybrid electric vehicles such as transit buses, trucks, and boats. The benefits of our systems for these applications include extended range, fuel economy gains, quieter operation, reduced emissions, and higher reliability compared with traditional internal combustion engines. With rising gasoline prices, this industry is setting new records for hybrid electric vehicle usage and sales, creating a potentially lucrative market for Capstone.

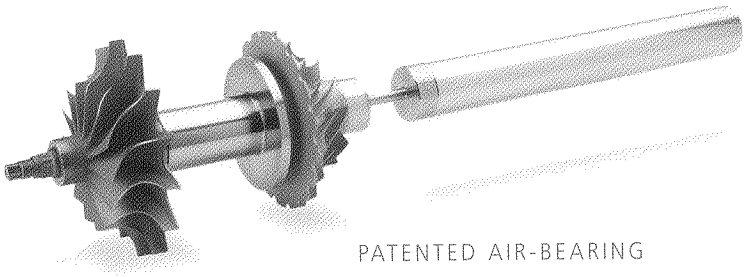


Capstone Products

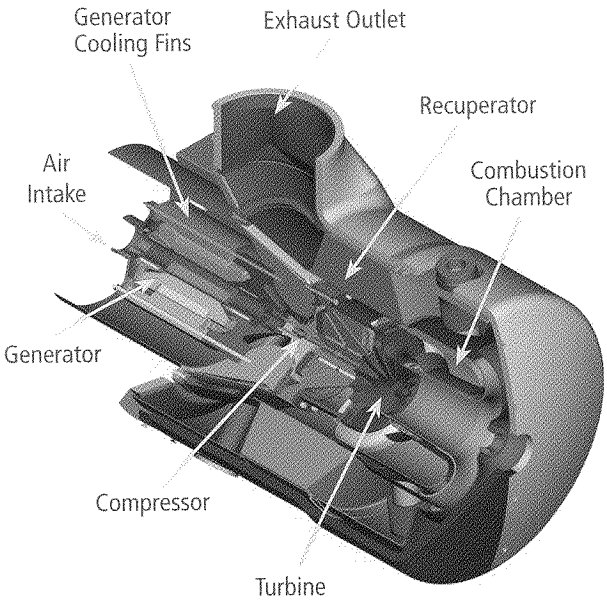
Capstone microturbines ranging in size from 30kW to 10MW are used in a variety of distributed power generation applications that include cogeneration and trigeneration, renewable energy, critical power supply, and mobile products.

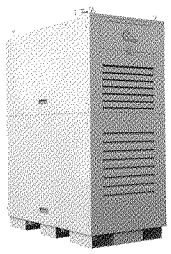
Capstone Microturbine features:

- Ultra-low emissions
- One moving part – minimal maintenance and downtime
- Patented air-bearing – no lubricating oil or coolant required
- 5 and 9 year Factory Protection Plans available
- Remote monitoring and diagnostic capabilities
- Integrated synchronization and protection

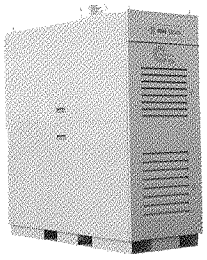


PATENTED AIR-BEARING

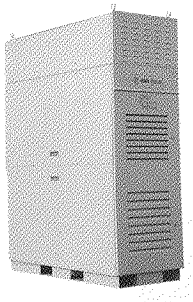




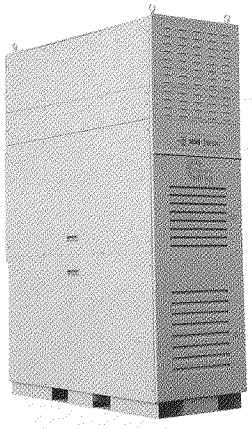
C30



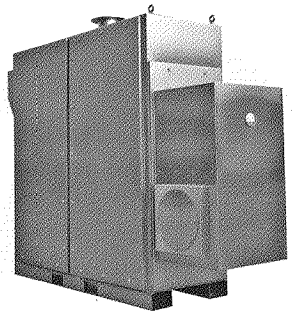
C65



C65 ICHP



C65 CARB



HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS
(Class I, Division 2)

TA100

C30 Microturbine

The original Capstone product, the C30, is a compact, ultra-low-emission generator providing up to 30kW of power. It operates on various gaseous fuels including natural gas, propane, and biogas, as well as liquid fuel.

C65 and C65 ICHP Microturbine

The C65 provides up to 65kW of power while the UL-Certified C65 ICHP provides up to 65kW of power and 150kW of thermal energy for CHP applications. These machines operate on various gaseous fuels including natural gas, propane, and biogas, as well as liquid fuel.

C65 CARB Microturbine

The 65kW natural-gas microturbine emits less than 4 ppm volume NOx emissions at 15 percent CO_2 – among the industry's lowest.

Hazardous Locations Microturbines

Fueled entirely by wellhead gas, this clean-and-green oil platform power solution is a compact and self-sufficient system. C30 and C65 microturbines for hazardous locations are UL-Certified for Class 1, Division 2. The hazardous location C200 is Atex Certified for Class 1, Zone 2. Small footprint, high reliability, lightweight, low emissions, and fewer maintenance requirements make these microturbines ideal for hazardous locations.

Critical Power Supply

Capstone's critical power supply offerings are the world's first microturbine-powered Uninterruptible Power Source (UPS) system that provides prime power for data centers. Critical supply products offer 99.999999% reliability when the product has at least one independent backup, all with less maintenance and lower cost of ownership than traditional battery-based UPS systems.

C200 Microturbine

The C200 provides up to 200kW of power and is fueled by various gaseous fuels including natural gas, propane, and biogas, as well as liquid fuel.

C1000 Power Package

The world's first megawatt microturbine power system, ten C1000s can be connected to generate 10MW of power. Smaller 800kW and 600kW solutions also are available – all within a single ISO-type container.

HEV Package

The C30 and C65 microturbines serve as clean-and-green range extenders, recharging batteries "on-the-fly" to significantly increase the distance an HEV can travel.

TA100

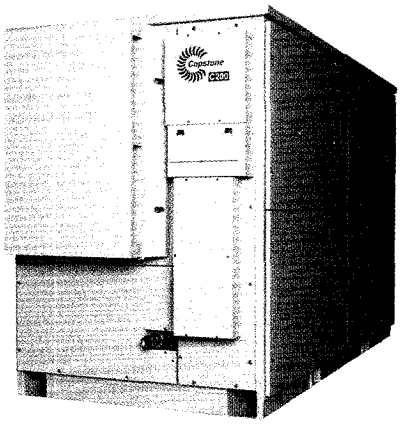
Acquired from Calnetix Power Solutions, the natural-gas fueled TA100 provides 100kW of clean and efficient power, and is ideal for use in CHP applications.

Capstone Clean Cycle

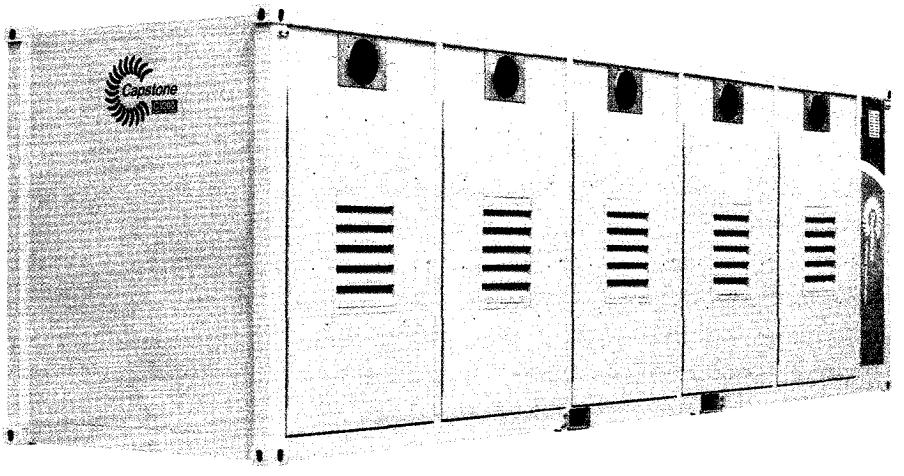
The Clean Cycle waste heat-to-electricity generator uses an Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) to capture normally wasted heat from a wide range of sources, turning excess heat into clean-and-green electricity while raising the net efficiency of the system.

C500 HE System

The C500 HE is a fully-integrated power solution that combines six to eight C65 microturbines and an ORC waste heat generator to increase power and efficiency.



C200



C1000

Major Market Segments

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In combined heat and power (CHP) and combined cooling, heating, and power (CCHP) applications, Capstone microturbines can exceed 80 percent efficiency with an emissions profile much lower than conventional power sources.

YARMARKA SHOPPING CENTER UKHTA, RUSSIA

It was easy for officials of the Yarmarka Shopping Center in Ukhta, Russia, to choose the new mall's energy source. They could pay outrageous utility bills or install an onsite Capstone microturbine power plant in a combined heat and power application and pay less than half the expected utility costs. Microturbines were the clear choice.

An added bonus: the Capstone system would allow for a gradual increase in power output as the new mall expanded and energy demands grew, thus reducing future capital investments.

Today, three Capstone C65 microturbines sit quietly under the shopping mall's office building. Seven additional C65s and one C1000 are housed in a specially-designed building alongside the mall. Together, the 11 natural gas-fueled microturbines run around the clock, providing all power and heat to the 30,000-square-meter (98,500-square-foot) shopping mall and accompanying warehouse. Not a single kilowatt (kW) of utility power is used to support the large shopping center.

Total power output of the CHP system, which was installed in three stages from 2008–2011, is nearly 1,700kW, while thermal output reaches 2,330kW. Heat recovery modules capture exhaust heat from the microturbines to heat the building and domestic water.

A natural gas C1000 Power Package and 10 C65 Microturbines provide all electricity and heat required by the shopping center.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Capstone microturbines cleanly burn waste gas to create renewable power and heat. Waste material buried in landfills biodegrades over time to produce biogas. Anaerobic digestion of domestic wastewater, agricultural waste, and food-processing waste also produces these gases. Many sites flare these waste gases or, worse yet, vent them directly into the atmosphere. The best environmental solution is to use the gases to generate renewable power. Capstone microturbines create renewable power from biogas cleanly and economically.

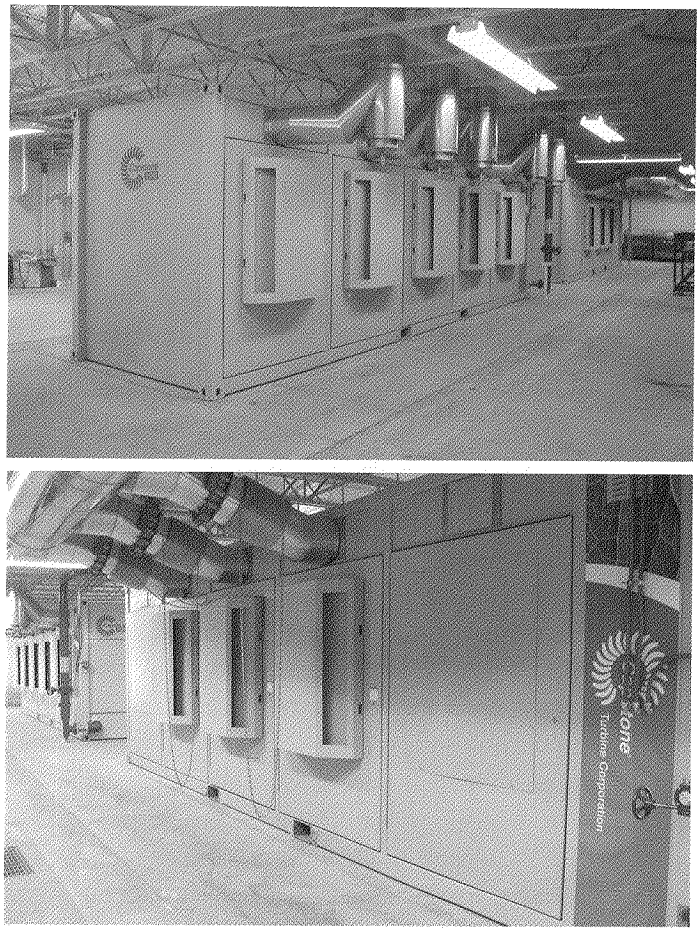
YORK WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

When the energy bills at York Wastewater Treatment Plant in Pennsylvania topped $63,000-per-month, York officials knew it was time to replace the plant's aging internal combustion engines. After in-depth research, they selected a Capstone microturbine combined heat and power system that promised lower total lifecycle costs, less maintenance, fewer emissions, and unmatched efficiency.

Today, a Capstone C1000 and C600 operate on natural gas and biogas produced from York's 26 million gallons of sewage each day. The side-by-side power packages produce 40 percent more power using the same amount of natural gas as the former internal combustion engines. This custom configuration allows the plant to operate in a digester/natural gas base mode, natural gas peak shaving mode, and provide 1.6 MW of backup power.

In addition to cutting electricity costs, the plant further reduced its operating costs by recovering the microturbine exhaust heat and using it in the onsite digestion process, allowing for the more efficient breakdown of sewage, and in turn, generation of more methane gas. The methane gas enables the microturbines to efficiently generate 24/7 baseload electricity for the entire plant.

The air-cooled, liquid-free power system frees the plant from power interruptions and staff from burdensome maintenance needs. Another convenience factor – the plant is no longer required to report emission levels to Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Protection because the microturbines generate a negligible amount of pollutants.



A natural gas and methane gas fueled Capstone C1000 and C600 at York's wastewater treatment plant save energy, cut operational costs and protect the environment by generating clean-and-green electricity.

OIL, GAS & OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Whether installed on an unmanned platform in the rugged North Sea or at a remote wellhead site deep in the Canadian Rockies, Capstone microturbines are an excellent choice for oil and gas operations. In fact, the company has posted record sales to oil and gas producers worldwide impressed with the microturbines' high reliability, extreme low emissions, and ability to run on pipeline and wellhead fuel.

PEMEX MEXICO

In the oil-rich Gulf of Mexico's Campeche Bay, 46 Capstone microturbines provide prime power on 27 offshore oil rig platforms operated by Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the fourth largest crude oil producer in the world.

Since 2002, PEMEX has expanded its fleet of Capstone microturbines specially designed for Class 1, Division 2 hazardous locations. Today, the environmentally-focused company continues to rely on Capstone microturbines because they meet strict emissions requirements, uphold high reliability in dangerous environments, and support high-production levels, which peaked at an average of 2.5 million barrels per day in 2010.

The Campeche Bay microturbines, which operate on sour gas and wellhead gas that flows through the 27 offshore platforms, replaced high-maintenance diesel generators incapable of surviving the harsh oceanic, corrosive environment. The Capstone microturbines, which range from C30s to C65s (providing 30kW and 65kW of power), run safely in hazardous locations, take up minimal space, and require very limited maintenance. The microturbines installed on such PEMEX platforms as Production Assets Cantarell, Ku-Maloob-Zaap, and Poza Rica-Altamira in the Gulf of Mexico, provide continuous, reliable, clean power for each platform's SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), fire and gas, emergency shutdown, communication, lighting, and auxiliary systems.

In 2011, Industrias Energeticas SA de CV, Capstone's distributor in Ciudad Del Carmen, Campeche, Mexico, secured an $8.6 million order with PEMEX that ensures blanket service support coverage for the 46-unit PEMEX microturbine fleet in Campeche Bay.

Forty six Capstone microturbines provide prime power to twenty seven offshore oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico.

SHALE GAS
UNITED STATES

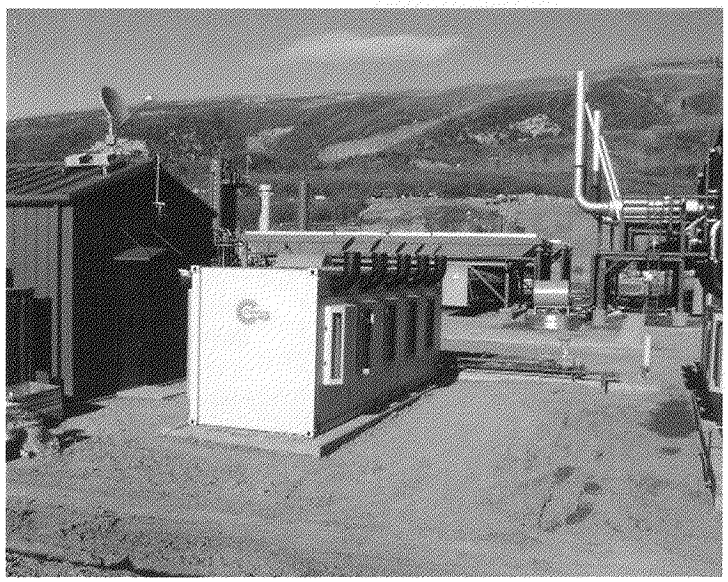
Like the United States shale gas market, Capstone oil and gas sales are booming. In fact, Capstone oil and gas sales made up approximately 58 percent of the Company's total revenue during fiscal 2012 – 38 percent of that from U.S. sales alone.

During fiscal 2012, Capstone sold a record number of new and follow-on microturbine orders to prominent producers and developers in the prolific Eagle Ford and Marcellus shale plays. Today, thousands of Capstone microturbines generate reliable, low emission electricity in prime power, CHP, and standby power applications for off-and on-grid natural gas production sites nationwide.

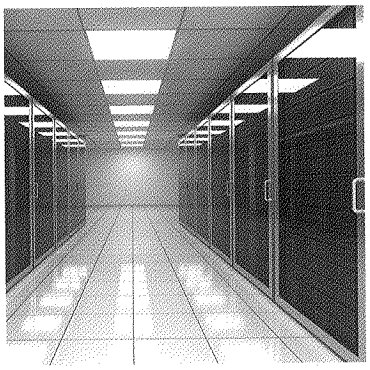
From remote natural gas compressor stations and central processing facilities, to Lease Automatic Custody Transfer (LACT) units, transfer stations, wellhead sites, and metering stations, Capstone microturbines support the surge in U.S. shale gas production by supplying reliable, clean power using natural gas directly from the pipeline as fuel. Uninterrupted microturbine power means increased production for producers, and greater national energy security.

Microturbines' low-emission output, high reliability, and low maintenance remains a top driver for microturbine deployment in the oil and gas industry. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which has extremely stringent emissions-level requirements for oil and gas producers, supports installations of natural gas fueled microturbines. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) also encourages the installation of natural gas-burning CHP systems as part of its mission to decentralize power from the utility grid.

The nation's abundant natural gas supplies and forecasted price stability has created tremendous interest in Capstone microturbines in industries beyond oil and gas. Because of a growing number of industrial and commercial customers also are tapping Capstone natural gas CHP systems to generate onsite clean-and-green, efficient power.



Capstone microturbines, operating in the Eagle Ford and Marcellus shale plays, generate reliable and clean power.



CRITICAL POWER SUPPLY

Capstone microturbines can operate connected to a utility grid or provide stand-alone power to critical loads, such as data centers. Unlike traditional backup gensets that sit idle most of the time and then do not always start when needed, Capstone microturbines operate as extremely reliable, continuous power supplies.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO
TOLEDO, OHIO

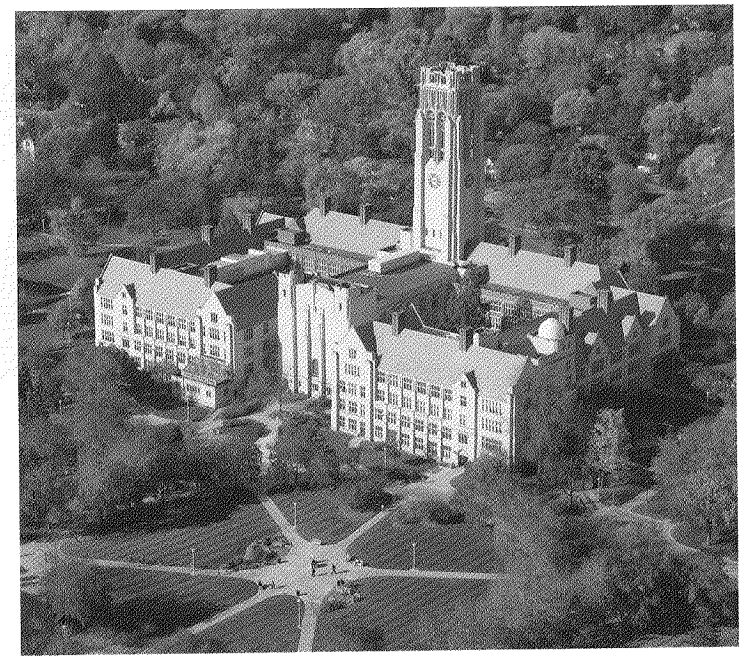
Capstone's exemplary Green Data Center project at Syracuse University, one of the world's greenest data centers, has a successor.

The University of Toledo's data center is the second in the country to implement Capstone's Hybrid UPS Microturbine technology, which is the first onsite power system to integrate low-emission microturbines with a dual-conversion UPS to provide power for mission-critical loads.

Four Capstone C65 Hybrid UPS Microturbines are the heart of the innovative combined cooling, heating, and power system that will boost the data center's energy efficiency. Using natural gas, the microturbines will produce electricity for the data center and a nearby recreational facility, while heat exhaust will be used to supply hot water that will heat the neighboring facility and 100 tons of chilled water for data center cooling. The system has a UPS rating of 320kVA and a power rating of 260kW.

When the system is commissioned in late 2012, it will be capable of providing 100 percent of the data center's critical electric and cooling needs. Excess electricity will be fed back into the campus grid and nearby recreational facility.

The modular mission-critical power system, which is based on microturbine technology, will deliver uninterrupted electrical power with an expected 85–90 percent overall system efficiencies. The high efficiencies will reduce energy and fuel consumption, emissions, and energy costs. In fact, the system is expected to reduce data center power consumption 50 percent and carbon emissions more than 50 percent when compared with a grid-powered data center. Even more significant, the Capstone Hybrid UPS system will replace the data center's existing backup generator and increase the facility's reliability by not relying on any utility power to operate.



Four Capstone C65 Hybrid UPS Microturbines will be installed in University of Toledo's Green Data Center. The system will be capable of providing 100 percent of the data center's critical electric and cooling needs.

MOBILE PRODUCTS

With a C30 or C65 microturbine onboard, the range of a typical hybrid electric vehicle – from 40–80 miles on a single battery charge – can extend up to 500 miles. Microturbines recharge the battery systems of buses, cars, trucks, yachts, and cargo ships "on the fly," saving time and reducing emissions without any exhaust aftertreatment. Low maintenance microturbine systems offer limited vibration, low noise, and cleaner operation than traditional combustion engines, ensuring comfortable and hassle-free travel.

WRIGHTSPEED
UNITED STATES

Capstone's odometer of 21 million fleet operating hours will continue to advance because of powertrain manufacturers like California-based Wrightspeed Inc.

Since 2010, Wrightspeed has used Capstone microturbines as the base technology in its powertrains because of the microturbines' durable, clean, unlimited-range, electric-drive system technology.

Using a Capstone C30 microturbine, Wrightspeed manufactures range-extended electric powertrains for Class 3–6 medium duty fleet trucks. The pioneering drivetrains achieve impressive fuel economy and exceptional efficiency.

Two years ago, Wrightspeed began designing The Route – a retrofit range-extended electric vehicle (REV) powertrain with Capstone microturbines – to move fleet trucks with half the fuel of a traditional powertrain. The Capstone microturbine in The Route's powertrain system kicks in as the secondary, range-extending power source once the primary power source – an electric drive battery – is depleted.

Each onboard Capstone microturbine weighs a fraction of a piston engine and is quiet, low maintenance, and California Air Resources Board (CARB) certified. The low-emission microturbine meets all emissions standards without exhaust aftertreatment. In fact, The Route is estimated to have a 64 percent carbon intensity reduction when compared to a diesel engine truck. Because of a microturbine's fuel flexibility, The Route can be configured to use liquid or gaseous fuels. Wrightspeed anticipates the project will verify and validate a 100 percent fuel savings under mixed driving conditions when compared with the same truck using a diesel engine.

The Wrightspeed project is supported by the California Energy Commission and the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Transportation program and currently is in the testing and validation stages of development. Wrightspeed has successfully converted its first truck and is in the process of finishing its second conversion.

Wrightspeed's The Route REV truck features a Capstone C30 microturbine, which serves as the range-extending power source once the battery is depleted.

NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Capstone is constantly focused on innovating new products and looking towards the future. Cost share programs such as those with the DOE allow Capstone to consistently be on the cutting-edge of the power generation industry.

C250 & C370

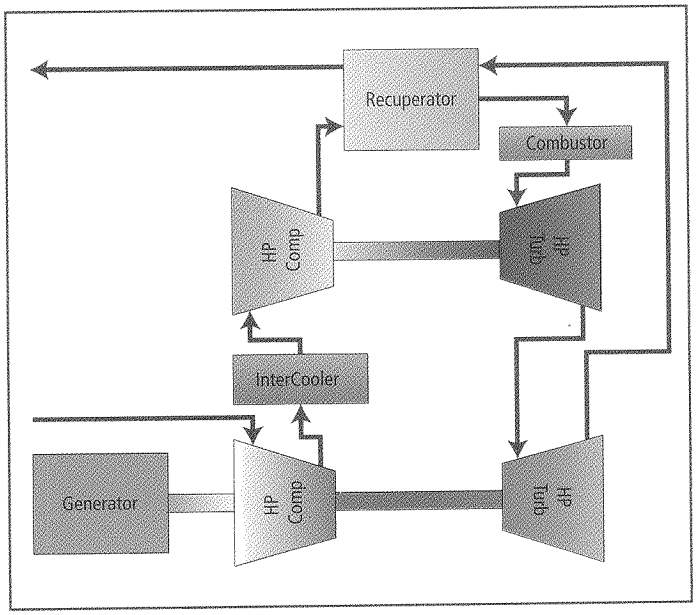
With support from the DOE, Capstone is manufacturing a high-efficiency microturbine system with integral heat recovery to meet the most challenging global exhaust emission standards. The DOE-sponsored 370 Program will enable Capstone to launch two new product lines in the next five years – the C250 and C370 – that will dramatically change the distributed energy market.

Commercialization of the C250 in the next 24 months is the first phase of the overall C370 Program that will introduce market-changing technology and open doors for Capstone to penetrate new markets with new applications. When commercialized in the next five years, Capstone's C370 Program will produce a microturbine-based distributed generation system with a 42 percent net electrical efficiency, 370kW net electrical output, 85 percent CHP efficiency, and ultra low exhaust emissions that meet stringent CARB certification requirements.

Capstone recently completed the component design effort of the C250 engine to increase power output and electrical efficiency of the C200. During fiscal 2013, the company expects to complete engine testing of the C250, which will increase power capability an estimated 25 percent with the microturbine encased in a smaller package. The C250 engine will eventually replace the C200 when commercialized.

Using the C250 technology which includes a high temperature turbine, a low-emission combustor, a compressor inter stage cooler, and a high pressure two-shaft design as its foundation, the C370 will achieve an estimated 42 percent electrical efficiency, one of the highest in the industry. By adding an Organic Rankine Cycle generator to reuse microturbine exhaust heat, the C370 could reach 50 percent efficiency.

Capstone engineers recently completed the C370 performance analysis and are engaged in designing the high temperature high risk upgrade components.



The thermodynamic cycle for the proposed C370 will utilize both a high pressure and a low pressure spool, as well as a high temperature turbine.

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-15957

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**95-4180883**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
21211 Nordhoff Street, Chatsworth, California	**91311**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(818)734-5300
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	**Name of exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, par value $.001 per share Series A Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	NASDAQ Global Market

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the shares of Common Stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates on September 30, 2011 was approximately $259.6 million.

As of June 7, 2012, there were 299,419,043 shares of the registrant's Common Stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement relating to the registrant's 2012 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report to the extent described therein.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION

FORM 10-K

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

Capstone Turbine Corporation ("Capstone" or the "Company") develops, manufactures, markets and services microturbine technology solutions for use in stationary distributed power generation applications, including cogeneration (combined heat and power ("CHP"), integrated combined heat and power ("ICHP"), and combined cooling, heat and power ("CCHP")), renewable energy, natural resources and critical power supply. In addition, our microturbines can be used as battery charging generators for hybrid electric vehicle applications. Microturbines allow customers to produce power on-site in parallel with the electric grid or stand alone when no utility grid is available. Several technologies are used to provide "on-site power generation" (also called "distributed generation") such as reciprocating engines, solar power, wind powered systems and fuel cells. For customers who do not have access to the electric utility grid, microturbines provide clean, on-site power with lower scheduled maintenance intervals and greater fuel flexibility than competing technologies. For customers with access to the electric grid, microturbines provide an additional source of continuous duty power, thereby providing additional reliability and potential cost savings. With our stand-alone feature, customers can produce their own energy in the event of a power outage and can use microturbines as their primary source of power for extended periods. Because our microturbines also produce clean, usable heat energy, they provide economic advantages to customers who can benefit from the use of hot water, chilled water, air conditioning and heating. Our microturbines are sold primarily through our distributors. Our distributors install the microturbines. Service is provided directly by us through our Factory Protection Plan ("FPP") or by our distributors. Successful implementation of microturbines relies on the quality of the microturbine, marketability for appropriate applications, and the quality of the installation and support.

We believe we were the first company to offer a commercially available power source using microturbine technology. Capstone offers microturbines designed for commercial, industrial, and utility users with product offerings ranging from 30 kilowatts ("kW") to one megawatt in electric power output. Our 30 kW ("C30") microturbine can produce enough electricity to power a small convenience store. The 65 kW ("C65") microturbine can produce enough heat to provide hot water to a 100-room hotel while also providing about one-third of its electrical requirements. Our 200 kW ("C200") microturbine is well suited for larger hotels, office buildings and wastewater treatment plants, among others. By packaging the C200 microturbine power modules into an International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") sized container, Capstone has created a family of microturbine offerings from 600 kW up to one megawatt in a compact footprint. Our 1000 kW ("C1000 Series") microturbines are well suited for utility substations, larger commercial and industrial facilities and remote oil and gas applications. Our microturbines combine patented air-bearing technology, advanced combustion technology and sophisticated power electronics to form efficient and ultra-low emission electricity and cooling and heat production systems. Because of our air-bearing technology, our microturbines do not require liquid lubricants. This means they do not require routine maintenance to change and dispose of oil or other liquid lubricants, as do the most common competing products. Capstone microturbines can be fueled by various sources, including natural gas, propane, sour gas, renewable fuels such as landfill or digester gas, kerosene, diesel and biodiesel. The C65 and C200 microturbines are available with integrated heat exchangers, making them easy to engineer and install in applications where hot water is used. Our products produce exceptionally clean power. Our C65 was certified by the California Air Resources Board ("CARB") as meeting its stringent 2007 emissions requirements—the same emissions standard used to certify fuel cells and the same emissions levels as a state-of-the-art central power plant. Our C65 Landfill and Digester Gas systems were certified in January 2008 by CARB as meeting 2008 waste gas emissions requirements for landfill and digester gas applications. Our C200 Landfill and

Digester Gas systems were certified in November 2010 by CARB as meeting 2008 waste gas emissions requirements for landfill and digester gas applications.

On February 1, 2010, we acquired the 100 kW ("TA100") microturbine product line from Calnetix Power Solutions, Inc. ("CPS") and entered into a manufacturing sub-contract agreement and an original equipment manufacturer agreement with selected exclusive rights to package a combined microturbine and waste heat recovery generator product. The TA100 microturbine is most similar to the Capstone product design compared to other microturbine products in the industry and the 100 kW rating fits well between our C65 and C200 microturbines. The 125 kW waste heat recovery generator can be directly fired by the exhaust of six C65 or two C200 microturbines to provide a total of over 500 kW of clean and efficient green power in applications where the microturbine exhaust is not otherwise utilized, such as CHP or CCHP.

We sell complete microturbine units, subassemblies, components and various accessories. We also remanufacture microturbine engines and provide after-market parts and services. Our microturbines are sold primarily through distributors and Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs"). Distributors purchase our products for sale to end users and also provide application engineering and installation support. Distributors are also required to provide a variety of additional services, including engineering the applications in which the microturbines will be used, installation support of the products at the end users' sites, commissioning the installed applications and providing post-commissioning service. Our distributors perform as value-added resellers. OEMs integrate Capstone's products into their own product solutions.

To assure proper installation of Capstone microturbine systems, we have instituted a Factory Trained Installer ("FTI") training and certification program. Personnel from our distributors and OEMs, as well as design engineering firms, contractors and end users attend this FTI training. We offer to assist all customers by reviewing their installation designs to confirm that the technical requirements for proper operation have been met, such as electrical interconnections, load requirements, fuel type and pressure, cooling air flow and turbine exhaust routing. As part of the microturbine commissioning process, we also receive a checklist to confirm that the final installation adheres to Capstone technical requirements before we accept any warranty obligations. This is aimed at providing the end user with a proper installation that will operate as expected for the life of the equipment.

Capstone has a factory direct service offering for commissioning and post-commissioning service. We offer a comprehensive FPP where Capstone charges a fixed annual fee to perform regularly scheduled maintenance and other maintenance as needed. Capstone then performs the required maintenance directly with its own personnel or contracts with one of its local distributors. In January 2011, we expanded the FPP to include total microturbine plant operations if required by the end use customer. Capstone provides factory and on-site training to certify all personnel that are allowed to perform service on our microturbines. Individuals who are certified are called Authorized Service Providers ("ASPs") and must be employed by a distributor in order to perform work pursuant to a Capstone FPP. The majority of our distributors provide these services.

Our Products

We began commercial sales of our C30 products in 1998, targeting the emerging distributed generation industry that was being driven by fundamental changes in power requirements. In September 2000, we shipped the first commercial unit of our 60 kW microturbine ("C60"), which was replaced by the C65 model during the quarter ended March 31, 2006. We began shipping the C60 Integrated CHP solution in 2003. The first commercial C200 microturbine was shipped on August 28, 2008. Our C1000 Series product was developed based on Capstone's C200 microturbine engine. The C1000 Series product can be configured into 1,000 kW, 800 kW and 600 kW solutions in a single

ISO-sized container. The first commercial shipment of our C1000 Series product was on December 29, 2008. We began shipping TA100 microturbines in March 2010.

During Fiscal 2012, we booked total orders of $122.5 million for 637 units, or 136.3 megawatts, compared to $86.5 million for 554 units, or 91.9 megawatts, during Fiscal 2011. We shipped 627 units with an aggregate of 96.1 megawatts, generating revenue of $89.9 million compared to 611 units with an aggregate of 69.7 megawatts, generating revenue of $66.4 million during Fiscal 2011. Total backlog as of March 31, 2012 increased $32.6 million, or 31%, to $139.0 million from $106.4 million at March 31, 2011. As of March 31, 2012, we had 679 units, or 158.8 megawatts, in total backlog compared to 669 units, or 118.6 megawatts, for the same period last year. As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, all of the backlog was current and expected to be shipped within the next twelve months. The timing of shipments is subject to change based on several variables (including customer deposits, payments, availability of credit and delivery schedule changes), most of which are not in our control and can affect the timing of our revenue and shipment of our products from backlog.

The following table summarizes our backlog:

	As of March 31,			
	2012		2011	
	Megawatts	Units	Megawatts	Units
Current (Expected delivery within the next twelve months)				
C30	3.4	112	3.2	106
C65	23.1	356	27.0	416
TA100	2.8	28	2.3	23
C200	9.0	45	5.2	26
C600	10.8	18	5.4	9
C800	6.4	8	12.0	15
C1000	102.0	102	62.0	62
Waste heat recovery generator	1.3	10	1.5	12
Total Backlog	158.8	679	118.6	669

Capstone microturbines are compact, lightweight and environmentally friendly generators of electricity and heat compared to competing technologies. They operate on the same principle as a jet engine with the added capability of using a variety of commercially available fuels. For example, our microturbines can operate on low British Thermal Unit ("BTU") gas, which is gas with lower energy content, and can also operate on gas with a high amount of sulfur, known in the industry as sour gas. Examples of these fuel sources include methane from facilities such as wastewater treatment plants, landfills and anaerobic digesters.

Our microturbines incorporate four major design features:

- advanced combustion technology;
- patented air-bearing technology;
- digital power electronics; and
- remote monitoring capability.

Our advanced combustion technology allows Capstone microturbines to achieve low emissions with a design that is simple to manufacture. These low emission levels not only provide an environmentally friendly product, but also eliminate permitting requirements in several municipalities for continuously operated onsite power generation. The air-bearing system allows the microturbine's single moving

assembly to produce power without the need for typical petroleum-based lubrication. Air-bearings use a high-pressure field of air rather than petroleum lubricants. This improves reliability and reduces maintenance such as oil changes. The electronic controls manage critical functions and monitor operations of the microturbine. For instance, our electronics control the microturbine's speed, temperature and fuel flow and communicate with external networks and building management systems. The power electronics coordinate with the grid when the units are operated in a grid-connect mode and with the onboard battery when equipped for stand-alone mode. All control functions are performed digitally. Performance is optimized, resulting in lower emissions, higher reliability and high efficiency over a variable power range.

The electrical output of our units can be paralleled in multiple unit configurations through our Advanced Power Server product and a digital communications cable to serve larger installations requiring electrical loads up to ten megawatts.

Our products can operate:

- connected to the electric utility grid as a current source;
- on a stand-alone basis as a voltage source;
- multipacked to support larger loads as a "virtual single" unit; and
- in dual mode, where the microturbine operates connected to the electric utility grid or operates independently.

We also offer C65 and C200 ICHP systems. These systems combine the standard C65 and C200 microturbine unit with a Heat Recovery Module that provides electricity and heats water.

Our family of products is offered in the following configurations:

	C30		C65		TA100		C200		C1000 Series	
Fuel Types	**Grid Connect**	**Dual Mode**	**Grid Connect**	**Dual Mode**	**Grid Connect**	**Dual Mode**	**Grid Connect**	**Dual Mode**	**Grid Connect**	**Dual Mode**
Low pressure natural gas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
High pressure natural gas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Compressed natural gas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landfill gas	X		X				X		X	
Digester gas	X		X				X		X	
Gaseous propane	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Diesel	X	X	X	X						
Bio-diesel	X	X	X	X						
Kerosene	X	X	X	X						

We offer various accessories for our products including rotary gas compressors with digital controls, heat recovery modules for CHP applications, dual mode controllers that allow automatic transition between grid connect and stand-alone modes, batteries with digital controls for stand-alone or dual-mode operations, power servers for large multipacked installations, protocol converters for Internet access, packaging options and miscellaneous parts such as frames, exhaust ducting and installation hardware. We also sell microturbine components and subassemblies.

Our electronic controls manage microturbines using Capstone's proprietary software and advanced algorithms. The controls:

- start the turbogenerator and manage its load;
- coordinate the functioning of the microturbine with the grid;
- manage the speed, fuel flow and exhaust temperature of the microturbine;

- convert the variable frequency, up to a maximum of 1,600 Hertz and variable voltage power produced by the generator into a usable output of either 50 or 60 Hertz AC or DC for hybrid electric vehicle applications; and
- provide digital communications to externally maintain and control the equipment.

In addition, our proprietary Capstone Remote Monitoring Software ("CRMS") allows end users to remotely operate and manage the microturbine. Unlike the technology of other power sources that require manual monitoring and maintenance, the CRMS allows end users to remotely and efficiently monitor performance, power generation and time of operation using our CRMS interface software with standard personal computers. This remote capability can provide end users with power generation flexibility and cost savings. Capstone is currently developing an Internet based system to provide real-time continuous remote monitoring and diagnostics to customers who purchase the service. This new system is intended to replace the Capstone Service Network.

The C30 microturbines were initially designed to operate connected to an electric utility grid and to use a high pressure natural gas fuel source. We have expanded our microturbine's functionality to operate with different fuels. The combustor system remains the same for all fuels except for the fuel injectors, which currently vary between liquid and gaseous fuels. The Capstone microturbine's multi-fuel capability provides significant competitive advantages with respect to some of our selected vertical markets.

Our C65 grid-connect and stand-alone microturbine power systems are listed by Underwriters Laboratories ("UL") as meeting the UL 2200 stationary engine generator standards and the UL 1741 utility interconnection requirements. Our products are manufactured by processes that are ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:2004 certified.

In 2002, the California Energy Commission certified our C30 and C60 microturbines as the first products to comply with the requirements of its "Rule 21" grid interconnection standard. This standard streamlines the process for connecting distributed generation systems to the grid in California. The benefits of achieving this standard include avoiding both costly external equipment procurement requirements and extensive site-by-site and utility-by-utility analysis. Our protective relay functionality has also been recognized by the State of New York, which has pre-cleared our microturbines for connection to New York's electric utility grid.

Our C60 microturbine was the first combustion power generation product to be certified by the CARB as meeting its stringent distributed generation emissions standards that went into effect in 2003. Our C65 microturbine now meets the even more stringent CARB 2007 standard for natural gas.

The TA100 microturbine offers a digital communication interface which can be connected to an external controller (not sold by Capstone) to provide multiple unit and dual mode dispatching functionality. An external synchronization board is provided to parallel the electrical output in multiple unit configurations for stand-alone operation.

We are the first microturbine manufacturer to achieve UL Class I, Division 2 certification for operation in hazardous-area oil and gas applications. These specially packaged systems are applied in oil and gas production areas with potentially explosive environments.

In September 2009, we received UL certification for our C200 grid-connect and stand-alone microturbine as meeting the UL 2200 stationary engine generator standards and the UL 1741 utility interconnection requirements.

In June 2010, we received UL certification for our C1000 Series grid-connect and stand-alone microturbine as meeting the UL 2200 stationary engine generator standards and the UL 1741 utility interconnection requirements.

Applications

Worldwide, stationary power generation applications vary from huge central stationary generating facilities up to 1,000 MW to back-up generators as small as two kW. Historically, power generation in most developed countries such as the United States has been part of a regulated utility system. A number of developments related primarily to the deregulation of the utility industry as well as significant technology advances have broadened the range of power supply choices available to all types of customers.

Capstone products serve multiple vertical markets worldwide. Within the distributed generation markets served, we focus on vertical markets that we have identified as having the greatest near-term potential. In the markets we are focusing on, which are energy efficiency, renewable energy, natural resources, critical power supply and mobile products, we have identified specific targeted vertical market segments.

Energy Efficiency—CHP/CCHP

Energy efficiency maximizes the use of energy produced by the microturbines, reduces emissions compared with traditional power generation and enhances the economic advantage to customers. Energy efficiency uses both the heat and electric energy produced in the power generation process. Using the heat and electricity created from a single combustion process increases the efficiency of the system from approximately 30% to 75% or more. The increased operating efficiency reduces overall greenhouse gas emissions compared with traditional independent sources such as power generation and local thermal generation and, through displacement of other separate systems, can reduce operating costs. Our microturbines' emissions of commonly found air pollutants ("criteria pollutants") such as nitrogen oxides ("NOx"), carbon monoxide ("CO") and volatile organic compounds ("VOCs") are lower than those from the on-site boilers that our CHP system displaces, meaning that local emissions of these pollutants are actually reduced when a Capstone energy efficiency CHP system is installed. This high CHP efficiency also means more efficient use of fuel and can reduce net utility costs for end users. The most common uses of heat energy include space heating and air conditioning, heating and cooling water, as well as drying and other applications. For example, we have used the heat generated by the microturbines to supply hot water solutions for hotels, office buildings and retail, commercial and industrial customers. When our microturbine exhaust drives an absorption chiller, the chiller produces chilled water for air conditioning and other uses.

There are energy efficiency markets for CHP and CCHP applications worldwide. A study conducted for the US Department of Energy ("DOE") calculated the total potential energy efficiency CHP market in the United States to be over 35.5 gigawatts through 2020. Many governments have encouraged more efficient use of the power generation process to reduce pollution, lower dependence on fossil fuels and control the cost of locally produced goods. To access these markets, we have entered into agreements with distributors which have engineered energy efficiency CHP packages that utilize the hot exhaust air of the microturbine for heating water and also use the hot exhaust to run an absorption chiller for air conditioning. We also offer our own integrated energy efficiency CHP and CCHP product for the C65, C200 and C1000 Series products.

Renewable Energy

Our microturbines can use renewable methane gases from landfills, wastewater treatment facilities and other biogas applications such as food processing and agricultural waste, referred to as green waste, and cow, pig and chicken manure. They can burn these renewable waste gases with minimal emissions, thereby, in some cases, avoiding the imposition of penalties incurred for pollution while simultaneously producing electricity from this "free" renewable fuel for use at the site or in the surrounding areas. The microturbines have demonstrated effectiveness in these applications and

outperform conventional combustion engines in a number of situations, including when the gas contains a high amount of sulfur.

In February 2010, we entered into an agreement with CPS to purchase 125 kW waste heat recovery generators in exchange for certain minimum purchase requirements through December 2015. Pursuant to this agreement, we have exclusive rights to sell the zero-emission waste heat recovery generator for all microturbine applications and for applications 500 kW or lower where the source of heat is the exhaust of a reciprocating engine used in a landfill application.

Natural Resources—Oil, Natural Gas, Shale Gas & Mining

On a worldwide basis, there are thousands of locations where the drilling, production, compression and transportation of natural resources and other extraction and production processes create fuel byproducts, which traditionally have been released or burned into the atmosphere. Our microturbines are installed in the natural resource market to be used in oil and gas exploration, production, compression and transmission sites both onshore and offshore as a highly reliable critical source of power generation. In addition, our microturbines can use flare gas as a fuel to provide prime power. Typically these oil and gas or mining operations have no electric utility grid and rely solely on Capstone's microturbine for reliable low emission power supply.

Many major oil and gas companies are exploring large shale reserves, or plays, in the United States. In mid 2010 Capstone sold its first microturbines into the U.S. shale gas market in the Eagle Ford and Marcellus shale plays. The market for Capstone microturbines in this industry is vast. The shale gas market is expected to grow substantially, especially since the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") Clean Air Act has strict requirements for emissions levels at natural gas sites.

Critical Power Supply

Because of the potentially catastrophic consequences of even momentary system failure, certain power users such as high technology and information systems companies require particularly high levels of reliability in their power service. Capstone's critical power supply offerings are the world's only microturbine powered Uninterruptible Power Source ("UPS") solutions that can offer clean, IT-grade power produced from microturbines, the utility or a combination of both. We offer two microturbine-powered UPS solutions that support prime and dispatched power options. The Capstone UPSource microturbine-powered UPS solution provides prime or emergency power solutions. Capstone's Hybrid UPS microturbine powered solution provides power when dispatched in high efficiency, standard UPS and emergency power solutions. Both critical power supply products offer 99.999999% reliability when the product has at least one independent backup. Dual mode units operating in a prime power configuration can support a 150% overload for 10 seconds during transient conditions. Dual mode units operating in grid parallel mode can provide customers a back-up power system with an economic return. These systems offer high onsite energy efficiency when combined with a heat exchanger (CHP) to create hot water or with a chiller (CCHP) for air conditioning at these facilities. This configuration, when combined with the Capstone Dual Mode Controller, can transition from the grid parallel mode to prime power mode in less than 10 seconds.

Mobile Products—Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Our technology is also used in hybrid electric vehicle ("HEV") applications. Our customers have applied our products in hybrid electric vehicles such as transit buses, trucks and boats. In these applications the microturbine acts as an onboard battery charger to recharge the battery system as needed. The benefits of microturbine hybrids include extended range, fuel economy gains, quieter operation, reduced emissions and higher reliability compared with traditional internal combustion engines. Internal combustion diesel engine manufacturers have been challenged for the last several

years to develop technology improvements, prior to aftertreatment that reduce emissions to levels specified by the EPA and CARB 2007 and 2010 standards. Many manufacturers are incorporating exhaust aftertreatment that increases upfront equipment costs, vehicle weight and life cycle costs and may reduce overall engine efficiency.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We primarily sell our microturbine product, parts and service through distributors. Our typical terms of sale include shipment of the products with title, care, custody and control transferring at our dock, payment due anywhere from in advance of shipment to 90 days from shipment, and warranty periods of approximately 15 to 18 months from shipment. We typically do not have customer acceptance provisions in our agreements.

North America

We have distribution agreements with a number of companies throughout North America for the resale of our products. Many of these distributors serve multiple markets in their select geographic regions. The primary markets served in this region have been energy efficiency, renewable energy, natural resources and mobile products.

In developing our sales opportunities we have identified the need to address various requirements present in our target localities. These requirements include electric grid interconnection standards, gas utility connection requirements, building and fire safety codes and various inspections and approvals. The costs and scheduling ramifications of these various approvals can be significant to the completion of an installation. Our goal is to work with the applicable regulating entities to establish compliant standards for the installation of our microturbines so that the costs and installation timelines are minimized for our customers. Management believes that we can create market advantages for our products through enhancing the ease of deploying our distributed generation solutions.

Asia and Australia

Our sales and marketing strategy in Asia and Australia has been to develop and strengthen distributor relationships throughout these continents.

Our market focus in Asia and Australia is energy efficiency, renewable energy and natural resources. Our historical sales in Southeast Asia and Australia have primarily been in the CHP, CCHP and the oil and gas market. Other areas in Asia and the Pacific Rim offer attractive opportunities as well. South Korea and China are areas where renewable energy applications and CHP and CCHP solutions are expected to experience market growth.

Europe and Russia

To address the European market, including Russia, we are strengthening our relationships with existing and new distributors and have increased Capstone local sales and service support. We have an office in Europe for the purpose of working with our distributors there on a daily basis to realize growth opportunities. We have established a spare parts distribution center in Europe to make parts readily available to our distributors. Europe has a history of extensive use of distributed generation technologies. Russia continues to be one of our fastest growing markets in CHP, CCHP, oil and gas, renewable energy and mobile products. Despite the increase in sales in Europe during Fiscal 2012, we have encountered some recent slowing of sales activity there and are discussing with certain of our European distributors the availability of financing for the purchase of our product. Continued financial instability there could have an adverse effect on our business.

South America

Our sales and marketing strategy in South America has been to develop and strengthen distributor relationships throughout South America.

Our market focus in South America is energy efficiency, renewable energy and natural resources. Our historical sales in South America have primarily been in the natural resources market.

Revenue

For geographic and segment revenue information, please see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Segment Reporting in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Customers

Sales to Banking Production Centre ("BPC"), one of the Company's Russian distributors, accounted for 26%, 23% and 14% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to Pumps and Service Company ("Pumps and Service"), one of the Company's domestic distributors, accounted for 19%, 18% and 4% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to Aquatec-Maxcon Pty Ltd. ("Aquatec"), our Australian distributor, accounted for 2%, 4% and 14% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Additionally, BPC accounted for 44% of net accounts receivable as of March 31, 2012. BPC and Verdesis S.A. ("Verdesis"), the Company's Belgian distributor, accounted for 26% and 10%, respectively, of net accounts receivable as of March 31, 2011.

Competition

The market for our products is highly competitive. Our microturbines compete with existing technologies such as reciprocating engines and may also compete with emerging distributed generation technologies, including solar power, wind-powered systems, fuel cells and other microturbines. Many potential customers rely on the utility grid for their electrical power. As many of our distributed generation competitors are large, well-established companies, they derive advantages from production economies of scale, worldwide presence and greater resources, which they can devote to product development or promotion.

Generally, power purchased from the electric utility grid is less costly than power produced by distributed generation technologies. Utilities may also charge fees to interconnect to their power grids. However, we can provide economic benefits to end users in instances where the waste heat from our microturbine has value (CHP and CCHP), where fuel costs are low (renewable energy/renewable fuels), where the costs of connecting to the grid may be high or impractical (such as remote power applications), where reliability and power quality are of critical importance, or in situations where peak shaving could be economically advantageous because of highly variable electricity prices. Because Capstone microturbines can provide a reliable source of power and can operate on multiple fuel sources, management believes they offer a level of flexibility not currently offered by other technologies such as reciprocating engines.

Our reciprocating engine competitors have products and markets that are well developed and technologies that have been proven for some time. A reciprocating engine, also known as an internal combustion engine, is similar to those used in automotive applications. Reciprocating engines are popular for primary and back-up power applications despite higher levels of emissions, noise and maintenance. These technologies, which typically have a lower up-front cost than microturbines, are currently produced by Caterpillar Inc., Cummins Inc., Dresser Waukesha, a business unit of Dresser, Inc., GE Energy Jenbacher gas engines, Tecogen, Inc. and Deutz Corporation, among others.

Our microturbines may also compete with other distributed generation technologies, including solar power, wind power systems and fuel cells. Solar and wind powered systems produce no emissions. The main drawbacks to solar and wind powered systems are their dependence on weather conditions, the utility grid and high capital costs that can often make these systems uneconomical without government subsidies depending upon geographic locale and application of the technology. Although the market for fuel cells is still developing, a number of companies are focused on markets similar to ours, including FuelCell Energy Inc., UTC Power Corporation ("UTCP"), Bloom Energy Corporation, Plug Power Inc. and Ballard Power Systems Inc. Fuel cells have lower levels of NOx, CO, VOCs and other criteria pollutant emissions than our microturbines. Fuel cells, like solar and wind powered systems, have received higher levels of incentives for the same type of applications as microturbines. Management believes that, absent these higher government incentives, microturbines provide a better value to end users in most applications. However, over the medium-to-long term, fuel cell technologies that compete more directly with our products may be introduced.

We also compete with other companies who have microturbine products, including FlexEnergy and Turbec S.p.A.

Overall, we compete with end users' other options for electrical power and heat generation on the basis of our microturbine's ability to:

- provide power when a utility grid is not available or goes out of service;
- reduce total cost of purchasing electricity and fuel;
- improve electric power availability and provide high power quality;
- operate on multiple fuel types;
- reduce emissions (both criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases);
- simplify operation; and
- control maintenance costs and associated disposal of hazardous materials.

Governmental and Regulatory Impact

Our markets can be positively or negatively impacted by the effects of governmental and regulatory matters. We are affected not only by energy policy, laws, regulations and incentives of governments in the markets in which we sell, but also by rules, regulations and costs imposed by utilities. Utility companies or governmental entities may place barriers on the installation or interconnection of our product with the electric grid. Further, utility companies may charge additional fees to customers who install on-site power generation, thereby reducing the electricity they take from the utility, or for having the capacity to use power from the grid for back-up or standby purposes. These types of restrictions, fees or charges could hamper the ability to install or effectively use our product or increase the cost to our potential customers for using our systems. This could make our systems less desirable, thereby adversely affecting our revenue and profitability. In addition, utility rate reductions can make our products less competitive which would have a material adverse effect on our operations. These costs, incentives and rules are not always the same as those faced by technologies with which we compete. However, rules, regulations, laws and incentives could also provide an advantage to our distributed generation solutions as compared with competing technologies if we are able to achieve required compliance in a lower cost, more efficient manner. Additionally, reduced emissions and higher fuel efficiency could help our customers combat the effects of global warming. Accordingly, we may benefit from increased government regulations that impose tighter emission and fuel efficiency standards.

Capstone continues to engage with Federal and State policymakers to develop government programs to promote the deployment of Capstone's low emission and energy efficient products.

In 2011, U.S. Congresswoman Linda Sanchez introduced legislation to raise the investment tax credit for microturbine property. Other legislation is under consideration by Congress that could stimulate the market for Capstone products by providing incentives to encourage energy efficiency. We cannot provide assurance that any such legislation will be enacted, however, or that it will benefit us if enacted. Several state programs were introduced in 2011 and 2012 that provide financial support to combined heat and power projects, and some of these programs have begun to benefit Capstone's customers. For example, in California, the Self Generation Incentive Program was modified to allow natural gas and energy efficiency CHP applications to receive rebates.

The United States Government is focused on promoting exports of American products with a specific emphasis on clean energy goods. Capstone participates in export promotion activities such as trade missions which help us enter new markets by facilitating interactions with foreign buyers and distributors. Capstone's customers have utilized trade financing through the Export-Import Bank of the United States ("Ex-Im Bank") in the past, and Capstone has seen more customers use Ex-Im Bank financing for projects in 2011 and 2012.

Government funding can impact the rate of development of new technologies. While we continue to receive development funding, committed amounts remaining are relatively low. Competing new technologies generally receive larger incentives and development funding than do microturbines.

Sourcing and Manufacturing

Our microturbines are designed to achieve high volume, low cost production objectives. Our manufacturing designs include the use of conventional technology, which has been proven in high volume automotive and turbocharger production for many years.

Our strategy of outsourcing the manufacturing and assembly of our nonproprietary product components allows for more attractive pricing, quick ramp-up and the use of just-in-time inventory management techniques. Our ability to leverage these capabilities may be affected by the current variability in our demand volumes and forecasting. We assemble and test units as well as manufacture air-bearings and certain combustion system components at our facility in Chatsworth, California. Additionally, we assemble and test our C200 and C1000 Series products and manufacture recuperator cores at our facility in Van Nuys, California. Our strategy is to identify primary and secondary sources for other critical components. We have evaluated our core competencies to identify additional outsourcing opportunities which we are now actively pursuing. We monitor parts subject to a single or a limited source supply to minimize factory down time due to unavailability of such parts, which could impact our ability to meet manufacturing schedules.

Management believes our manufacturing facilities located in Chatsworth and Van Nuys, California have a combined production capacity of approximately 2,000 units per year, depending on product mix. Excluding working capital requirements, management believes we can expand our combined production capacity to approximately 4,000 units per year, depending on product mix, with approximately $10 to $15 million of capital expenditures. We have not committed to this expansion nor identified a source for its funding, if available.

Solar Turbines Incorporated ("Solar"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc., was our sole supplier of recuperator cores prior to 2001. In 2000, we exercised an option to license Solar's technology, which allows us to manufacture these cores ourselves and we began manufacturing them in June 2001. The cores are subject to a per-unit royalty fee. As of March 31, 2012, cumulative royalties of $0.4 million have been paid under the terms of the licensing agreement with Solar.

On April 28, 2011, we purchased from CPS for $2.3 million the remaining TA100 microturbine inventory that was not consumed as part of the TA100 manufacturing process and acquired the manufacturing equipment. On February 1, 2010, the Company and CPS entered into an agreement

pursuant to which we agreed to purchase 125 kW waste heat recovery generator systems from CPS. In exchange for certain minimum purchase requirements through December 2015, we have exclusive rights to sell the zero-emission waste heat recovery generator for all microturbine applications and for applications 500 kW or lower where the source of heat is the exhaust of a reciprocating engine used in a landfill application. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with the minimum purchase requirements in the agreement.

Research and Development ("R&D")

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, R&D expenses were $8.2 million, $7.0 million and $7.0 million and were 7%, 9% and 11% of total revenue, respectively. R&D expenses are reported net of benefits from cost-sharing programs, such as DOE grants and the Development and License Agreement ("Development Agreement") with Carrier Corporation ("Carrier"), successor in interest to UTC Power Corporation ("UTCP"). Benefits from cost-sharing programs were $0.8 million, $0.9 million and $1.7 million for Fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Our R&D activities enabled us to become one of the first companies to develop a commercially available microturbine that operates in parallel with the grid. We were the first company to successfully demonstrate a commercially available microturbine that operates on a stand-alone basis.

Our more recent significant R&D activity has been in connection with development of the C200 microturbine, a 200 kW, higher electrical efficiency product. Capstone worked with the DOE on its "Advanced MicroTurbine System" program and received funding for some of the early C200 development efforts. C200 beta testing demonstrated performance to design objectives making the C200 the highest electrical efficiency microturbine producing less than 4.5 megawatts. The C200 includes the same low emissions, certification options, and flexible configuration features incorporated on our existing C30 and C60 Series products. Capstone signed an agreement with UTCP to provide cash and in-kind services to complete development and commercially launch the C200 product in September 2007. Our C200 beta testing was successfully implemented during Fiscal 2005 and the first commercial shipment was on August 28, 2008.

Our C1000 Series product was developed based on Capstone's C200 microturbine product line. This product family can be configured into 1,000 kW, 800 kW and 600 kW solutions in a single ISO container. Benefits of the C1000 Series product include low greenhouse-gas emissions, patented air-bearing microturbine technology, ease of installation and commissioning with a single fuel and electrical connection, minimal scheduled maintenance and downtime, low noise and vibration and one of the industry's smallest modular footprints. Additional features include Capstone's remote monitoring and diagnostic capabilities and integrated utility synchronization and protection. Our C1000 Series product beta testing was successfully implemented during Fiscal 2009 and the first commercial shipment was on December 29, 2008.

Engineering resources are being applied to cost reduction activities to improve the direct material costs of our microturbine products. Current cost reduction activities are focused on leveraging the capabilities of our supply base through identification of value added suppliers, working with existing suppliers to identify process and tooling improvements, entering into long term agreements and transitioning parts to low cost manufacturing regions. Cross functional teams, including internal engineering resources and supplier resources, are used to drive changes with a focus on mutually beneficial long-term relationships.

In September 2011, we received CARB certification to the 2007 Fossil Fuel Standards for our C200 ICHP microturbine power systems. This standard represents the most stringent emissions standard worldwide set to the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for large central power plants. To put these emissions levels in perspective, it is challenging to measure the extremely low levels required with today's best emissions measurement equipment. These emissions levels were achieved

through scaling and optimization of Capstone existing lean premix combustion technology. Test emissions from both the C30 and C65 natural gas fueled microturbines measured dramatically less than the emissions levels set forth by the CARB standard including NOx at 75% and CO at 96% less than the required levels. The emissions levels are set so low that the California Air Resources Board has not defined any further limit reductions in the foreseeable future.

We continue to release variants of the C200 product to provide the same features that we offer customers with our C30 and C65 microturbine products. A liquid fuel version of the C200 product has been developed with Capstone's lean premix combustion technology. This technology allows operation on various fuels by changing the injector to achieve the necessary fuel to air ratio mixture, fuel atomization, stability, and exhaust emission levels. The control system is modified to incorporate required algorithm modifications for start/stop sequencing and load state operation. Liquid fuel products are well suited for markets where customers do not have access to gaseous fuels but still demand the low emissions, low maintenance, and high reliability benefits offered by Capstone's microturbine products.

The C200 product is offered for sale configured to meet Class 1 Zone 2 hazardous location requirements for the oil and gas market. Hazardous location requirements are met through package ventilation changes for purging and pressurizing package air to avoid potential flammable mixtures as well as controls for emergency disconnect of fuel and electrical sources. The package is upgraded to stainless steel construction to withstand the corrosive offshore environments where these units are installed. Oil and gas customers prefer the low maintenance and high reliability attributes offered by our turbines to ensure continued production. Capstone offers C30 and C65 microturbine products in similar configurations.

Capstone released for sale the C65 stand-alone digester product for sale in the renewable energy market segment. This product is targeted at remote villages in third world countries with wastewater treatment facilities that offer a valuable source of fuel which can be converted to electricity. A joint applications and engineering team evaluated the performance of the existing C65 Digester Gas system to ensure that the combustion system would be stable from 0 to 100% power output. Minor controls changes were implemented to increase stability at low power levels. The ability to convert this low BTU fuel to electricity along with the high reliability and low maintenance features of this product make it well suited for this market.

Capstone recently received the 2011 NOVA Award from the Construction Innovation Forum (CIF) for its C65 Hybrid Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) Microturbine at Syracuse University's data center—labeled one of the greenest data centers in the world. The product utilizes Capstone's inverter electronics and controls technology to provide continuous power quality to the customer critical load. The load inverter is connected through a central power bus to provide power from one of three available power sources including the utility grid, battery storage system, or microturbine generator. Power to the critical load is synchronized to an available utility grid to allow direct bypass of the critical load to the utility grid. This redundant functionality is provided in a single integrated package that can be scaled to a larger seamless power unit through Capstone's multipack feature. These units can also be combined with a heat recovery module or an absorption chiller to provide higher total output efficiency. Unlike current UPS products combined with reciprocating engines for backup, the low emissions of the Capstone Hybrid UPS product allow for continuous operation year round allowing customers the ability to receive a payback on their capital equipment investment.

We are continuing to work on product improvements to our C30 and C65 microturbine products targeted at the hybrid electric bus and truck market. Because of Capstone's single moving assembly, manufacturers believe there is also the opportunity to produce a lower cost product in larger automotive volumes. Our current focus is on a next generation product that would include existing components and a liquid-cooled set of electronics that are consistent with the size, cost and cooling

strategies employed on vehicles today. During the 2011 Hybrid Truck User's Forum in Baltimore Maryland, it was announced that both Kenworth Truck Company and Peterbilt Motors Company are working with Capstone to demonstrate Class 7 and Class 8 microturbine range extended series hybrid trucks. Both vehicles are concept trucks intended to quantify the performance, efficiency, and economic benefits of a microturbine-based series hybrid solution. Future development efforts will be based on the lessons learned from these programs. In the meantime, Capstone has other hybrid vehicle customers that will benefit from continued development of this technology.

The C65 Liquid Fuel microturbine demonstrated emissions levels which meet the CARB 2010 standards for Heavy Duty Diesel Engines (HDDE). These requirements are met using test procedures which evaluate emissions performance through start/stop and load transient cycles. Capstone is able to meet these extremely low emissions requirements using its lean premix combustion technology with no exhaust after treatment. Competitive reciprocating engine technologies require exhaust after treatment components that increase system cost, require frequent maintenance, and impact engine efficiency. The C30 Liquid Fuel microturbine met these requirements in March 2009. In August 2011, we announced configurations of the C30 and C65 compressed natural gas (CNG) fueled microturbines that meet extremely low emission standards, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and CARB 2010 emissions requirements for On-Road Heavy Duty Diesel Engines for Urban Bus. Test emissions from both the C30 and C65 Natural Gas microturbines measured dramatically less than the emissions levels set forth by the CARB standard including NOx at 75% and CO at 96% less than the required levels. We believe that future products will require the implementation of On Board Diagnostic (OBD) controls to gain Model Year certification through the CARB.

Capstone is working with the Department of Energy (DOE) on two next generation technology roadmap programs, including the Flexible Fuel Turbine System (FFTS) and High Efficiency Microturbine with integral heat recovery. The FFTS program is aimed at developing a microturbine system for operation on a range of higher BTU gaseous fuels, including synthetic gas (SynGas) produced by a biomass gasifier and hydrogen. The High Efficiency Microturbine with integral heat recovery is focused on improving microturbine electrical efficiency and overall system efficiency utilizing heat recovery. We are currently focusing efforts on the development of the High Efficiency Microturbine with integral heat recovery system. The first phase of the development program is expected to improve our existing C200 engine to increase power output and electrical efficiency, resulting in a system with a targeted power output of 250 kW and projected electrical efficiency of 35%. The second phase of the program is expected to incorporate further engine efficiency improvements, resulting in a product with a projected electrical efficiency of 42% and targeted power output of 370 kW. Improvements in efficiency are key to all markets as improved fuel efficiency benefits users through lower operating costs.

Protecting our Intellectual Property Rights and Patents

We rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark law and nondisclosure agreements to establish and protect our intellectual property rights in our products. In this regard, we have obtained 109 U.S. and 36 international patents (in certain cases covering the same technology in multiple jurisdictions). The patents we have obtained will expire between 2014 and 2027. These numbers include 24 U.S. patents and 3 international patents that were acquired from CPS.

Management believes that a policy of protecting intellectual property is an important component of our strategy of being the leader in microturbine system technology and will provide us with a long-term competitive advantage. In addition, we implement security procedures at our plants and facilities and have confidentiality agreements with our suppliers, distributors, employees and certain visitors to our facilities.

Organization and Employees

We were organized in 1988. On June 22, 2000, we reincorporated as a Delaware corporation.

As of March 31, 2012, we had 215 employees. No employees are covered by collective bargaining arrangements. We consider relations with our employees to be good.

Available Information

This annual report on Form 10-K ("Annual Report"), as well as our 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") are made available free of charge on the Company's Internet website (http://www.capstoneturbine.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

This document contains certain forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Section 21E of the Exchange Act pertaining to, among other things,

- *our results of operations;*
- *profits and losses;*
- *R&D activities;*
- *sales expectations;*
- *our ability to develop markets for our products;*
- *sources for parts;*
- *federal, state and local government regulations;*
- *general business;*
- *industry and economic conditions applicable to us;*
- *the efficiency, reliability and environmental advantages of our products and their need for maintenance;*
- *our ability to be cost-competitive and to outperform competition;*
- *customer satisfaction;*
- *the value of using our products;*
- *our ability to achieve economies of scale;*
- *market advantage;*
- *return on investments;*
- *issues with suppliers;*
- *anticipation of product supply requirements;*
- *listing requirements;*
- *our microturbine technology;*

- *the utilization of our products;*
- *competition;*
- *the introduction of new technologies;*
- *our production capacity;*
- *protection of intellectual property;*
- *the adequacy of our facilities;*
- *the impact of pending litigation;*
- *dividends;*
- *business strategy;*
- *product development;*
- *capital resources;*
- *capital expenditures;*
- *liquidity;*
- *amortization expense of intangibles;*
- *cost of warranties;*
- *stock-based compensation;*
- *our stockholders rights plan;*
- *purchase and lease commitments;*
- *current liabilities;*
- *recently issued accounting standards;*
- *market risk;*
- *interest rate sensitivity; and*
- *growth of the shale gas market.*

These statements are based largely on our current expectations, estimates and forecasts and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by these forward-looking statements. Factors that can cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those discussed below. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. The following factors should be considered in addition to the other information contained herein in evaluating Capstone and its business. We assume no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the filing of this Annual Report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations, except as may be required by law.

The following are risk factors that could affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. These risk factors should be considered in connection with evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report because these factors could cause actual results and conditions to differ materially from those projected in forward looking statements. Before you invest in our publicly traded securities, you should know that making such an investment involves some risks, including the risks described below. Additional risks of which we may not be aware or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations or our stock price. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flow could be negatively affected. In that case, the trading

price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. In assessing these risks, investors should also refer to the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and other documents filed by us from time to time.

Our operating history is characterized by net losses. We anticipate further losses and we may never become profitable.

Since inception, we have incurred annual operating losses. We expect this trend to continue until such time that we can sell a sufficient number of units and achieve a cost structure to become profitable. Our business is such that we have relatively few customers and limited repeat business. As a result, we may not maintain or increase revenue. We may not have adequate cash resources to reach the point of profitability, and we may never become profitable. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may be unable to increase our sales and sustain or increase our profitability in the future.

We may be unable to fund our future operating requirements, which could force us to curtail our operations.

To the extent that the funds we now have on hand are insufficient to fund our future operating requirements, we would need to raise additional funds, through further public or private equity or debt financings depending upon prevailing market conditions. These financings may not be available or, if available, may be on terms that are not favorable to us and could result in dilution to our stockholders and reduction of the trading price of our stock. The state of worldwide capital markets could also impede our ability to raise additional capital on favorable terms or at all. If adequate capital were not available to us, we likely would be required to significantly curtail our operations or possibly even cease our operations.

We maintain two Credit and Security Agreements, or the Agreements, with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, ("Wells Fargo"), that provide us with a credit facility up to $15.0 million in the aggregate. At March 31, 2012, we had $10.4 million outstanding under this line of credit. Under this credit facility, we are required to satisfy specified financial and restrictive covenants. Failure to comply with these covenants could cause an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could require us to repay substantial indebtedness immediately or allow Wells Fargo to terminate the credit facility. In addition, we have pledged our accounts receivable, inventories, equipment, patents and other assets as collateral under the Agreements which would be subject to seizure by Wells Fargo if we were in default and unable to repay the indebtedness.

Several times since entering into the Agreements, we have not been in compliance with certain covenants under the Agreements. In connection with each event of noncompliance, Wells Fargo waived the event of default and, on several occasions, we amended the Agreements in response to the default.

If we had not obtained the default waivers, or if we are ever again in noncompliance, we would not be able to draw additional funds under the credit facility.

Our obligations under the credit facility could have important consequences, including the following:

- We may have difficulty obtaining additional financing at favorable interest rates to meet our requirements for operations, capital expenditures, general corporate or other purposes.
- We will be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to the payment of principal and interest on indebtedness, which will reduce the amount of funds available for operations, capital expenditures and future acquisitions.
- We may be required to repay our indebtedness immediately if we default on any of the numerous financial or other restrictive covenants contained in the Agreements. It is not certain whether we will have, or will be able to obtain, sufficient funds to make these accelerated

payments. If any outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility is accelerated, our assets may not be sufficient to repay such indebtedness.

For more information, see the section below entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources."

If we are unable to either substantially improve our operating results or obtain additional financing, we may be unable to continue as a going concern.

Should we be unable to execute our plans to build sales and margins while controlling costs, we may be unable to continue as a going concern. In particular, we must generate positive cash flow from operations and net income and otherwise improve our results of operations substantially. Our available cash and proceeds from future financings, if any, that we may be able to obtain, may not be sufficient to fund our operating expenses, capital expenditures and other cash requirements. Any such lack of funds would affect our ability to continue as a going concern. These events and circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise additional capital and on the market value of our common stock. Moreover, should we experience a cash shortage that requires us to curtail or cease our operations, or should we be unable to continue as a going concern, you could lose all or part of your investments in our securities.

Impairment charges on our long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite lives would adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. To determine whether impairment has occurred, we compare the undiscounted cash flows of the long-lived asset with its carrying value. The estimation of future cash flows requires significant estimates of factors that include future sales growth, gross margin performance, including our estimates of reductions in our direct material costs, and reductions in operating expenses. If our sales growth, gross margin performance or other estimated operating results are not achieved at or above our forecasted level, or inflation exceeds our forecast, the carrying value of our asset groups may prove to be unrecoverable and we may incur impairment charges in the future. In addition, significant and unanticipated changes in circumstances, such as significant adverse changes in business climate, unanticipated competition, loss of key customers or changes in technology or markets, could require a charge for impairment that can materially and adversely affect our reported net loss and our stockholders' equity.

A sustainable market for microturbines may never develop or may take longer to develop than we anticipate which would adversely affect our results of operations.

Our products represent an emerging market, and we do not know whether our targeted customers will accept our technology or will purchase our products in sufficient quantities to allow our business to grow. To succeed, demand for our products must increase significantly in existing markets, and there must be strong demand for products that we introduce in the future. If a sustainable market fails to develop or develops more slowly than we anticipate, we may be unable to recover the losses we have incurred to develop our products, we may have further impairment of assets, and we may be unable to meet our operational expenses. The development of a sustainable market for our systems may be hindered by many factors, including some that are out of our control. Examples include:

- consumer reluctance to try a new product;
- regulatory requirements;
- the cost competitiveness of our microturbines;

- costs associated with the installation and commissioning of our microturbines;
- maintenance and repair costs associated with our microturbines;
- the future costs and availability of fuels used by our microturbines;
- economic downturns and reduction in capital spending;
- consumer perceptions of our microturbines' safety and quality;
- the emergence of newer, more competitive technologies and products; and
- decrease in domestic and international incentives.

Our operating results are dependent, in large part, upon the successful commercialization of our products. Failure to produce our products as scheduled and budgeted would materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We cannot be certain that we will deliver ordered products in a timely manner. Any reliability or quality issues that may arise with our products could prevent or delay scheduled deliveries. Any such delays or costs could significantly impact our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may not be able to produce our products on a timely basis if we fail to correctly anticipate product supply requirements or if we suffer delays in production resulting from issues with our suppliers. Our suppliers may not supply us with a sufficient amount of components or components of adequate quality, or they may provide components at significantly increased prices.

Some of our components are currently available only from a single source or limited sources. We may experience delays in production if we fail to identify alternative suppliers, or if any parts supply is interrupted, each of which could materially adversely affect our business and operations. In order to reduce manufacturing lead times and ensure adequate component supply, we enter into agreements with certain suppliers that allow them to procure inventories based upon criteria defined by us. If we fail to anticipate customer demand properly, an oversupply of parts could result in excess or obsolete inventories, which could adversely affect our business. Additionally, if we fail to correctly anticipate our internal supply requirements, an undersupply of parts could limit our production capacity. Our inability to meet volume commitments with suppliers could affect the availability or pricing of our parts and components. A reduction or interruption in supply, a significant increase in price of one or more components or a decrease in demand of products could materially adversely affect our business and operations and could materially damage our customer relationships. Financial problems of suppliers on whom we rely could limit our supply of components or increase our costs. Also, we cannot guarantee that any of the parts or components that we purchase will be of adequate quality or that the prices we pay for the parts or components will not increase. Inadequate quality of products from suppliers could interrupt our ability to supply quality products to our customers in a timely manner. Additionally, defects in materials or products supplied by our suppliers that are not identified before our products are placed in service by our customers could result in higher warranty costs and damage to our reputation. We also outsource certain of our components internationally and expect to increase international outsourcing of components. As a result of outsourcing internationally, we may be subject to delays in delivery because of regulations associated with the import/export process, delays in transportation or regional instability.

We may not be able to effectively manage our growth, expand our production capabilities or improve our operational, financial and management information systems, which would impair our results of operations.

If we are successful in executing our business plan, we will experience growth in our business that could place a significant strain on our business operations, management and other resources. Our

ability to manage our growth will require us to expand our production capabilities, continue to improve our operational, financial and management information systems, and to motivate and effectively manage our employees. We cannot provide assurance that our systems, procedures and controls or financial resources will be adequate, or that our management will keep pace with this growth. We cannot provide assurance that our management will be able to manage this growth effectively.

Current economic conditions may have an impact on our business and financial condition, including some effects we may not be able to predict.

Current economic conditions may prevent our customers from purchasing our products or delay their purchases, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our ability to access the capital markets may be severely restricted or made very expensive at a time when we need, or would like, to do so, which could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity and financial resources. Certain industries in which our customers do business and certain geographic areas have been and could continue to be adversely affected by the continued recession in economic activity. For example, we have encountered some recent slowing of sales activity in Europe and are discussing with certain of our European distributors the availability of financing for the purchase of our products. Continued financial instability there could have an adverse effect on our business.

Product quality expectations may not be met, causing slower market acceptance or warranty cost exposure.

In order to achieve our goal of improving the quality and lowering the total costs of ownership of our products, we may require engineering changes. Such improvement initiatives may render existing inventories obsolete or excessive. Despite our continuous quality improvement initiatives, we may not meet customer expectations. Any significant quality issues with our products could have a material adverse effect on our rate of product adoption, results of operations, financial condition and cash flow. Moreover, as we develop new configurations for our microturbines and as our customers place existing configurations in commercial use, our products may perform below expectations. Any significant performance below expectations could adversely affect our operating results, financial condition and cash flow and affect the marketability of our products.

We sell our products with warranties. There can be no assurance that the provision for estimated product warranty will be sufficient to cover our warranty expenses in the future. We cannot ensure that our efforts to reduce our risk through warranty disclaimers will effectively limit our liability. Any significant incurrence of warranty expense in excess of estimates could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition and cash flow. Further, we have at times undertaken programs to enhance the performance of units previously sold. These enhancements have at times been provided at no cost or below our cost. If we choose to offer such programs again in the future, such actions could result in significant costs.

We operate in a highly competitive market among competitors who have significantly greater resources than we have and we may not be able to compete effectively.

Capstone microturbines compete with several technologies, including reciprocating engines, fuel cells and solar power. Competing technologies may receive certain benefits, like governmental subsidies or promotion, or be able to offer consumer rebates or other incentives that we cannot receive or offer to the same extent. This could enhance our competitors' abilities to fund research, penetrate markets or increase sales. We also compete with other manufacturers of microturbines.

Our competitors include several well-known companies with histories of providing power solutions. They have substantially greater resources than we have and have established worldwide presence. Because of greater resources, some of our competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to new or

emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products than we can or lobby for governmental regulations and policies to create competitive advantages vis-à-vis our products. We believe that developing and maintaining a competitive advantage will require continued investment by us in product development and quality, as well as attention to product performance, our product prices, our conformance to industry standards, manufacturing capability and sales and marketing. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may in the future establish collaborative relationships among themselves or with third parties, including third parties with whom we have business relationships. Accordingly, new competitors or alliances may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share.

Overall, the market for our products is highly competitive and is changing rapidly. We believe that the primary competitive factors affecting the market for our products, including some that are outside of our control, include:

- name recognition, historical performance and market power of our competitors;
- product quality and performance;
- operating efficiency;
- product price;
- availability, price and compatibility of fuel;
- development of new products and features; and
- emissions levels.

There is no assurance that we will be able to successfully compete against either current or potential competitors or that competition will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flow.

If we do not effectively implement our sales, marketing and service plans, our sales will not grow and our results of operations will suffer.

Our sales and marketing efforts may not achieve intended results and, therefore, may not generate the revenue we anticipate. As a result of our corporate strategies, we have decided to focus our resources on selected vertical markets. We may change our focus to other markets or applications in the future. There can be no assurance that our focus or our near term plans will be successful. If we are not able to address markets for our products successfully, we may not be able to grow our business, compete effectively or achieve profitability.

Our sales and results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted by risks inherent in international markets.

As we expand in international markets, customers may have difficulty or be unable to integrate our products into their existing systems or may have difficulty complying with foreign regulatory and commercial requirements. As a result, our products may require redesign. Any redesign of the product may delay sales or cause quality issues. In addition, we may be subject to a variety of other risks associated with international business, including import/export restrictions, fluctuations in currency exchange rates and global economic or political instability. Two of our top distributors are located in Russia and Belgium, and therefore we are particularly susceptible to risks associated with doing business in these two countries.

We cannot be certain of the future effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting or the impact thereof on our operations or the market price of our common stock.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to include in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. We cannot be certain that our internal controls over financial reporting will remain effective or that future material changes to our internal controls will be effective. If we cannot adequately maintain the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our common stock or warrants.

We may not be able to retain or develop relationships with OEMs or distributors in our targeted markets, in which case our sales would not increase as expected.

In order to serve certain of our targeted markets, we believe that we must ally ourselves with companies that have particular expertise or better access to those markets. We believe that retaining or developing relationships with strong OEMs (which to date have typically resold our products under their own brands or packaged our products with other products as part of an integrated unit) or distributors in these targeted markets can improve the rate of adoption as well as reduce the direct financial burden of introducing a new technology and creating a new market. Because of OEMs' and distributors' relationships in their respective markets, the loss of an OEM or distributor could adversely impact the ability to penetrate our target markets. We offer our OEMs and distributors stated discounts from list price for the products they purchase. In the future, to attract and retain OEMs and distributors we may provide volume price discounts or otherwise incur significant costs that may reduce the potential revenues from these relationships. We may not be able to retain or develop appropriate OEMs and distributors on a timely basis, and we cannot provide assurance that the OEMs and distributors will focus adequate resources on selling our products or will be successful in selling them. In addition, some of the relationships may require that we grant exclusive distribution rights in defined territories. These exclusive distribution arrangements could result in our being unable to enter into other arrangements at a time when the OEM or distributor with whom we form a relationship is not successful in selling our products or has reduced its commitment to market our products. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to negotiate collaborative relationships on favorable terms or at all. Our inability to have appropriate distribution in our target markets may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Activities necessary to integrate the acquisition of the microturbine business of CPS and any future acquisitions may result in costs in excess of current expectations or be less successful than anticipated.

During Fiscal 2010, we completed the acquisition of certain assets relating to the microturbine business of CPS, and we may acquire other businesses in the future. The success of these transactions will depend on, among other things, our ability to develop productive relationships with the corresponding distributors and to integrate assets and personnel, if any, acquired in these transactions and to apply our internal controls processes to these acquired businesses. The integration of any acquired businesses or significant assets may require significant attention from our management, and the diversion of management's attention and resources could have a material adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. Furthermore, we may not realize the degree or timing of benefits we anticipated when we first enter into these transactions. If actual integration costs are higher than amounts assumed, if we are unable to integrate the assets and personnel acquired in an acquisition as anticipated, or if we are unable to fully benefit from anticipated synergies, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

We have substantial accounts receivable, and increased bad debt expense or delays in collecting accounts receivable could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations.

Our accounts receivable balance, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, was $18.6 million and $19.3 million as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively. Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable (DSO) at the end of Fiscal 2012 was 56 days, compared with 78 days at the end of Fiscal 2011. We recorded bad debt expense of $2.3 million and $0.2 million during Fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. No assurances can be given that future bad debt expense will not increase above current operating levels. Increased bad debt expense or delays in collecting accounts receivable could have a material adverse effect on cash flows and results of operations.

Loss of a significant customer could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

BPC and Pumps and Service accounted for approximately 26% and 19%, respectively, of our revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, BPC and Pumps and Service represented 44% and 6% of net accounts receivable, respectively. Loss of BPC, Pumps and Service or any other significant customers could adversely affect our results of operations.

We may not be able to develop sufficiently trained applications engineering, installation and service support to serve our targeted markets.

Our ability to identify and develop business relationships with companies who can provide quality, cost-effective application engineering, installation and service can significantly affect our success. The application engineering and proper installation of our microturbines, as well as proper maintenance and service, are critical to the performance of the units. Additionally, we need to reduce the total installed cost of our microturbines to enhance market opportunities. Our inability to improve the quality of applications, installation and service while reducing associated costs could affect the marketability of our products.

Changes in our product components may require us to replace parts held at distributors.

We have entered into agreements with some of our distributors requiring that if we render parts obsolete in inventories they own and hold in support of their obligations to serve fielded microturbines, we are required to replace the affected stock at no cost to the distributors. It is possible that future changes in our product technology could involve costs that have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flow or financial position.

We operate in a highly regulated business environment, and changes in regulation could impose significant costs on us or make our products less economical, thereby affecting demand for our microturbines.

Our products are subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, governing, among other things, emissions and occupational health and safety. Regulatory agencies may impose special requirements for the implementation and operation of our products or that may significantly affect or even eliminate some of our target markets. We may incur material costs or liabilities in complying with government regulations. In addition, potentially significant expenditures could be required in order to comply with evolving environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and requirements that may be adopted or imposed in the future. Furthermore, our potential utility customers must comply with numerous laws and regulations. The deregulation of the utility industry may also create challenges for our marketing efforts. For example, as part of electric utility deregulation, federal, state and local governmental authorities may impose transitional charges or exit fees, which would make it less economical for some potential customers to switch to our products. We can provide no assurances that we will be able to obtain these approvals and changes in a timely manner, or at all. Non-compliance with applicable regulations could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

The market for electricity and generation products is heavily influenced by federal and state government regulations and policies. The deregulation and restructuring of the electric industry in the United States and elsewhere may cause rule changes that may reduce or eliminate some of the advantages of such deregulation and restructuring. We cannot determine how any deregulation or restructuring of the electric utility industry may ultimately affect the market for our microturbines. Changes in regulatory standards or policies could reduce the level of investment in the research and development of alternative power sources, including microturbines. Any reduction or termination of such programs could increase the cost to our potential customers, making our systems less desirable, and thereby adversely affect our revenue and other operating results.

Utility companies or governmental entities could place barriers to our entry into the marketplace, and we may not be able to effectively sell our products.

Utility companies or governmental entities could place barriers on the installation of our products or the interconnection of the products with the electric grid. Further, they may charge additional fees to customers who install on-site generation or have the capacity to use power from the grid for back-up or standby purposes. These types of restrictions, fees or charges could hamper the ability to install or effectively use our products or increase the cost to our potential customers for using our systems. This could make our systems less desirable, thereby adversely affecting our revenue and other operating results. In addition, utility rate reductions can make our products less competitive which would have a material adverse effect on our operations. The cost of electric power generation bears a close relationship to natural gas and other fuels. However, changes to electric utility tariffs often require lengthy regulatory approval and include a mix of fuel types as well as customer categories. Potential customers may perceive the resulting swings in natural gas and electric pricing as an increased risk of investing in on-site generation.

We depend upon the development of new products and enhancements of existing products.

Our operating results depend on our ability to develop and introduce new products, enhance existing products and reduce the costs to produce our products. The success of our products is dependent on several factors, including proper product definition, product cost, timely completion and introduction of the products, differentiation of products from those of our competitors, meeting changing customer requirements, emerging industry standards and market acceptance of these products. The development of new, technologically advanced products and enhancements is a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation, as well as the accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. There can be no assurance that we will successfully identify new product opportunities, develop and bring new or enhanced products to market in a timely manner, successfully lower costs and achieve market acceptance of our products, or that products and technologies developed by others will not render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive.

Operational restructuring may result in asset impairment or other unanticipated charges.

As a result of our corporate strategy, we have identified opportunities to outsource to third-party suppliers certain functions which we currently perform. We believe outsourcing can reduce product costs, improve product quality and increase operating efficiency. These actions may not yield the expected results, and outsourcing may result in production delays or lower quality products. Transitioning to outsourcing may cause certain of our affected employees to leave before the outsourcing is complete. This could result in a lack of the experienced in-house talent necessary to successfully implement the outsourcing. Further, depending on the nature of operations outsourced and the structure of agreements we reach with suppliers to perform these functions, we may experience impairment in the value of manufacturing assets related to the outsourced functions or other unanticipated charges, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We may not achieve production cost reductions necessary to competitively price our products, which would adversely affect our sales.

We believe that we will need to reduce the unit production cost of our products over time to maintain our ability to offer competitively priced products. Our ability to achieve cost reductions will depend on our ability to develop low cost design enhancements, to obtain necessary tooling and favorable supplier contracts and to increase sales volumes so we can achieve economies of scale. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to achieve any such production cost reductions. Our failure to achieve such cost reductions could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Commodity market factors impact our costs and availability of materials.

Our products contain a number of commodity materials from metals, which include steel, special high temperature alloys, copper, nickel and molybdenum, to computer components. The availability of these commodities could impact our ability to acquire the materials necessary to meet our production requirements. The cost of metals has historically fluctuated. The pricing could impact the costs to manufacture our products. If we are not able to acquire commodity materials at prices and on terms satisfactory to us or at all, our operating results may be materially adversely affected.

Our products involve a lengthy sales cycle and we may not anticipate sales levels appropriately, which could impair our results of operations.

The sale of our products typically involves a significant commitment of capital by customers, with the attendant delays frequently associated with large capital expenditures. For these and other reasons, the sales cycle associated with our products is typically lengthy and subject to a number of significant risks over which we have little or no control. We expect to plan our production and inventory levels based on internal forecasts of customer demand, which is highly unpredictable and can fluctuate substantially. If sales in any period fall significantly below anticipated levels, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow would suffer. If demand in any period increases well above anticipated levels, we may have difficulties in responding, incur greater costs to respond, or be unable to fulfill the demand in sufficient time to retain the order, which would negatively impact our operations. In addition, our operating expenses are based on anticipated sales levels, and a high percentage of our expenses are generally fixed in the short term. As a result of these factors, a small fluctuation in timing of sales can cause operating results to vary materially from period to period.

Potential labor, stockholder or other litigation may adversely impact our business.

We may face litigation relating to labor matters or other matters. We are a party to a stockholder lawsuit alleging violations of securities laws in connection with our November 2000 secondary offering, as described under "Legal Proceedings" in this Annual Report. An adverse judgment could negatively impact our financial position and results of operations, the trading price of our common stock and our ability to obtain future financing on favorable terms or at all. Any litigation could be costly, divert management attention or result in increased costs of doing business.

Our business could be negatively impacted if we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or if third parties claim that we are in violation of their intellectual property rights.

We view our intellectual property rights as important assets. We seek to protect our intellectual property rights through a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, as well as licensing and confidentiality agreements. These protections may not be adequate to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property without our authorization, breaching any confidentiality agreements with us, copying or reverse engineering our products, or developing and marketing products

that are substantially equivalent to or superior to our own. The unauthorized use of our intellectual property by others could reduce our competitive advantage and harm our business. If it became necessary for us to litigate to protect these rights, any proceedings could be burdensome and costly and we may not prevail. We cannot guarantee that any patents, issued or pending, will provide us with any competitive advantage or will not be challenged by third parties. Moreover, the expiration of our patents may lead to increased competition with respect to certain products. In addition, we cannot be certain that we do not or will not infringe third parties' intellectual property rights. Any such claim, even if it is without merit, may be expensive and time-consuming to defend, subject us to damages, cause us to cease making, using or selling certain products that incorporate the disputed intellectual property, require us to redesign our products, divert management time and attention and/or require us to enter into costly royalty or licensing arrangements.

We may incur costs and liabilities as a result of product liability claims.

We face a risk of exposure to product liability claims in the event that the use of our products is alleged to have resulted in injury or other damage. Although we currently maintain product liability insurance coverage, we may not be able to obtain such insurance on acceptable terms in the future, if at all, or obtain insurance that will provide adequate coverage against potential claims. Product liability claims can be expensive to defend and can divert the attention of management and other personnel for long periods of time, regardless of the ultimate outcome. A significant unsuccessful product liability defense could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we believe our business depends on the strong brand reputation we have developed. If our reputation is damaged, we may face difficulty in maintaining our market share and pricing with respect to some of our products, which could reduce our sales and profitability.

We have significant tax assets, usage of which may be subject to limitations in the future.

At March 31, 2012, we had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $572.5 million and $236.2 million, respectively, which may be utilized to reduce future taxable income, subject to limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Any subsequent accumulations of common stock ownership leading to a change of control under Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including through sales of stock by large stockholders, all of which are outside of our control, could limit and defer our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards to offset future federal income tax liabilities.

Our success depends in significant part upon the continuing service of management and key employees.

Our success depends in significant part upon the continuing service of our executive officers, senior management and sales and technical personnel. The failure of our personnel to execute our strategy or our failure to retain management and personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our success will be dependent on our continued ability to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled employees. There can be no assurance that we can do so.

Our internal control systems rely on people trained in the execution of the controls. Loss of these people or our inability to replace them with similarly skilled and trained individuals or new processes in a timely manner could adversely impact our internal control mechanisms.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption by fire, earthquake and other events beyond our control.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption by fire, earthquake and other events beyond our control. Our executive offices and manufacturing facilities are located in southern California. Because the southern California area is located in an earthquake-sensitive area, we are particularly susceptible to the risk of damage to, or total destruction of, our facilities in southern California and the

surrounding transportation infrastructure, which could affect our ability to make and transport our products. If an earthquake, fire or other natural disaster occurs at or near our facilities, our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow could be materially adversely affected.

If we fail to meet all applicable Nasdaq Global Market requirements and Nasdaq determines to delist our common stock, the delisting could adversely affect the market liquidity of our common stock, impair the value of your investment and adversely affect our ability to raise needed funds.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Market. In order to maintain that listing, we must satisfy minimum financial and other requirements. On August 23, 2010, we received a notice from the Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Department stating that, for the last 30 consecutive business days, the closing bid price for our common stock had been below the minimum $1.00 per share requirement for continued listing on the Nasdaq Global Market. We subsequently regained compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with the continued listing standards in the future.

If we fail to meet all applicable Nasdaq Global Market requirements in the future and Nasdaq determines to delist our common stock, the delisting could adversely affect the market liquidity of our common stock and adversely affect our ability to obtain financing for the continuation of our operations. This delisting could also impair the value of your investment.

The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile and you could lose all or part of your investment in our securities.

An investment in our securities is risky, and stockholders could lose their investment in our securities or suffer significant losses and wide fluctuations in the market value of their investment. The market price of our common stock is highly volatile and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. Given the continued uncertainty surrounding many variables that may affect our business and the industry in which we operate, our ability to foresee results for future periods is limited. This variability could affect our operating results and thereby adversely affect our stock price. Many factors that contribute to this volatility are beyond our control and may cause the market price of our common stock to change, regardless of our operating performance. Factors that could cause fluctuation in our stock price may include, among other things:

- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;
- market sentiment toward alternative energy stocks in general or toward Capstone;
- changes in financial estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;
- conditions or trends in our industry or the overall economy;
- loss of one or more of our significant customers;
- errors, omissions or failures by third parties in meeting commitments to us;
- changes in the market valuations or earnings of our competitors or other technology companies;
- the trading of options on our common stock;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, divestitures, joint ventures or other strategic initiatives;
- announcements of significant market events, such as power outages, regulatory changes or technology changes;
- changes in the estimation of the future size and growth rate of our market;

- future equity financings;
- the failure to produce our products on a timely basis in accordance with customer expectations;
- the inability to obtain necessary components on time and at a reasonable cost;
- litigation or disputes with customers or business partners;
- capital commitments;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- sales or purchases of our common stock;
- the trading volume of our common stock;
- developments relating to litigation or governmental investigations; and
- decreases in oil, natural gas and electricity prices.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the Nasdaq Global Market and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of particular companies affected. The market prices of securities of technology companies and companies servicing the technology industries have been particularly volatile. These broad market and industry factors may cause a material decline in the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class-action litigation has often been instituted against that company. We are currently subject to litigation relating to a common stock offering as described under "Legal Proceedings" in this Annual Report. This type of litigation, regardless of whether we prevail on the underlying claim, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could materially harm our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and our stockholder rights plan, as well as Delaware law, may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition at a premium price.

Provisions of our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and our stockholder rights plan, as well as provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, could discourage, delay or prevent unsolicited proposals to merge with or acquire us, even though such proposals may be at a premium price or otherwise beneficial to you. These provisions include our board's authorization to issue shares of preferred stock, on terms the board determines in its discretion, without stockholder approval, and the following provisions of Delaware law that restrict many business combinations.

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, which could prevent us from engaging in a business combination with a 15% or greater stockholder for a period of three years from the date such stockholder acquired such status unless appropriate board or stockholder approvals are obtained.

Our board of directors has adopted a stockholder rights plan, pursuant to which one preferred stock purchase right has been issued for each share of our common stock authorized and outstanding. Until the occurrence of certain prescribed events, the rights are not exercisable and are transferable along with, and only with, each share of our common stock and are evidenced by the common stock certificates. One preferred stock purchase right will also be issued with each share of our common stock we issue in the future until the rights plan expires or is terminated or we redeem or exchange the rights for other property in accordance with the terms of the rights plan or at such time, if any, as the rights separate from each share of our common stock and become exercisable. Each share of Series A

Junior Participating Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for the purpose, dividends payable in cash in an amount per share (rounded to the nearest cent) equal to 100 times the aggregate per share amount of all dividends or other distributions, including non-cash dividends (payable in kind), declared on our common stock other than a dividend payable in shares of common stock or a subdivision of the outstanding shares of common stock. The rights plan prohibits the issuance of additional rights after the rights separate from our common stock. The rights plan is intended to protect our stockholders in the event of an unfair or coercive offer to acquire us. However, the existence of the rights plan may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition of us that is not supported by our board of directors.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our principal corporate offices, administrative, sales and marketing, R&D and support facilities consist of approximately 98,000 square feet of leased office space, warehouse space and assembly and test space located at 21211 Nordhoff Street in Chatsworth, California. Our lease for those premises expires in July 2014, and we have two five-year options to extend the term of this lease. We also lease an approximately 79,000 square foot facility at 16640 Stagg Street in Van Nuys, California as an engineering test and manufacturing facility for our recuperator cores. This lease will expire in December 2012, and we have one five-year option to extend this lease. Management believes our facilities are adequate for our current needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In December 2001, a purported stockholder class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "District Court") against the Company, two of its then officers, and the underwriters of our initial public offering. The suit purports to be a class action filed on behalf of purchasers of our common stock during the period from June 28, 2000 to December 6, 2000. An amended complaint was filed on April 19, 2002. The plaintiffs allege that the prospectuses for our June 28, 2000 initial public offering and November 16, 2000 secondary offering were false and misleading in violation of the applicable securities laws because the prospectuses failed to disclose the underwriter defendants' alleged agreement to allocate stock in these offerings to certain investors in exchange for excessive and undisclosed commissions and agreements to make additional purchases of stock in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices. Similar complaints have been filed against hundreds of other issuers that have had initial public offerings since 1998; the complaints have been consolidated into an action captioned In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, No. 21 MC 92. On October 9, 2002, the plaintiffs dismissed, without prejudice, the claims against the named officers and directors in the action against the Company, pursuant to the terms of Reservation of Rights and Tolling Agreements entered into with the plaintiffs (the "Tolling Agreements"). Subsequent addenda to the Tolling Agreements extended the tolling period through August 27, 2010. The District Court directed that the litigation proceed within a number of "focus cases" and on October 13, 2004, the District Court certified the focus cases as class actions. Our case is not one of these focus cases. The underwriter defendants appealed that ruling, and on December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the District Court's class certification decision. On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed their second consolidated amended complaints against the six focus cases and on September 27, 2007, again moved for class certification. On November 12, 2007, certain of the defendants in the focus cases moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaints. On March 26, 2008, the District Court denied the motions to dismiss except as to Section 11 claims raised by those plaintiffs who sold their securities for a price in excess of the initial

offering price and those who purchased outside the previously certified class period. The motion for class certification was withdrawn without prejudice on October 10, 2008. On April 2, 2009, a stipulation and agreement of settlement between the plaintiffs, issuer defendants and underwriter defendants was submitted to the District Court for preliminary approval. The District Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval and preliminarily certified the settlement classes on June 10, 2009. The settlement "fairness" hearing was held on September 10, 2009. On October 6, 2009, the District Court entered an opinion granting final approval to the settlement and directing that the Clerk of the District Court close these actions. On August 26, 2010, based on the expiration of the tolling period stated in the Tolling Agreements, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Termination of Tolling Agreement and Recommencement of Litigation against the named officers and directors. The plaintiffs stated to the District Court that they do not intend to take any further action against the named officers and directors at this time. Appeals of the opinion granting final approval were filed, all of which have been dismissed or settled.

On October 9, 2007, Vanessa Simmonds, a purported stockholder of the Company, filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington(the "Washington District Court") against The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., and Morgan Stanley, the lead underwriters of our initial public offering in June 1999, and our secondary offering of common stock in November 2000, alleging violations of Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78p(b). The complaint sought to recover from the lead underwriters any "short swing profits" obtained by them in violation of Section 16(b). The suit names the Company as a nominal defendant, contained no claims against the Company, and sought no relief from the Company. Simmonds filed an Amended Complaint on February 27, 2008 (the "Amended Complaint"), naming as defendants Goldman Sachs & Co. and Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. and again naming Morgan Stanley. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. were no longer named as defendants. The Amended Complaint asserted substantially similar claims as those set forth in the initial complaint. On July 25, 2008, the Company joined with 29 other issuers to file the Issuer Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss. On March 12, 2009, the Washington District Court granted the Issuer Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss, dismissing the complaint without prejudice on the grounds that Simmonds had failed to make an adequate demand on the Company prior to filing her complaint. In its order, the Washington District Court stated that it would not permit Simmonds to amend her demand letters while pursuing her claims in the litigation. Because the Washington District Court dismissed the case on the grounds that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction, it did not specifically reach the issue of whether Simmonds' claims were barred by the applicable statute of limitations. However, the Washington District Court also granted the Underwriters' Joint Motion to Dismiss with respect to cases involving non-moving issuers, holding that the cases were barred by the applicable statute of limitations because the issuers' stockholders had notice of the potential claims more than five years prior to filing suit. Simmonds filed a Notice of Appeal on April 10, 2009. The underwriters subsequently filed a Notice of Cross-Appeal, arguing that the dismissal of the claims involving the moving issuers should have been with prejudice because the claims were untimely under the applicable statute of limitations. On December 2, 2010, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (the "Ninth Circuit") affirmed the Washington District Court's decision to dismiss the moving issuers' cases (including the Company's) on the grounds that plaintiff's demand letters were insufficient to put the issuers on notice of the claims asserted against them and further ordered that the dismissals be made with prejudice. The Ninth Circuit, however, reversed and remanded the Washington District Court's decision on the underwriters' motion to dismiss as to the claims arising from the non-moving issuers' initial public offerings, finding plaintiff's claims were not time-barred under the applicable statute of limitations. In remanding, the Ninth Circuit advised the non-moving issuers and underwriters to file in the Washington District Court the same challenges to plaintiff's demand letters that moving issuers had filed. On December 16, 2010, the underwriters filed a petition for panel rehearing and petition for rehearing en banc. Appellant Vanessa Simmonds also filed a petition for rehearing en banc. On January 18, 2011, the Ninth Circuit

denied the petition for rehearing and petitions for rehearing en banc. It further ordered that no further petitions for rehearing may be filed. On January 26, 2011, the Ninth Circuit ruled that the mandate in all cases (including the Company's and other moving issuers) was stayed for ninety days pending Simmonds' filing of a petition for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. On April 5, 2011, Simmonds filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Ninth Circuit's December 2, 2010 decision relating to the adequacy of the pre-suit demand. On April 15, 2011, underwriter defendants filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Ninth Circuit's December 2, 2010 decision relating to the statute of limitations issue. On June 27, 2011, the Supreme Court denied Simmonds' petition regarding the demand issue and granted the underwriters' petition relating to the statute of limitations issue. Oral arguments on underwriters' petition were heard on November 29, 2011. On March 26, 2012, the Supreme Court vacated the Ninth Circuit's holding that petitioner's claims were not time-barred and remanded the cases to the District Court for proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion. Management believes that the outcome of this litigation will not have a material impact on the Company's business, operating results, cash flows, financial position or results of operations.

From time to time, the Company may become subject to additional legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Other than the matters discussed above, we are not a party to any other material legal proceedings, nor are we aware of any other pending or threatened litigation that would have a material effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial position or results of operations should such litigation be resolved unfavorably.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock is publicly traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "CPST". The following table sets forth the low and high sales prices for each period indicated.

	High	Low
Year Ended March 31, 2011:		
First Quarter	$1.35	$0.97
Second Quarter	$1.02	$0.62
Third Quarter	$1.10	$0.73
Fourth Quarter	$2.14	$0.94
Year Ended March 31, 2012:		
First Quarter	$2.07	$1.30
Second Quarter	$1.69	$0.99
Third Quarter	$1.29	$0.85
Fourth Quarter	$1.53	$0.98

As of June 7, 2012, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market was $0.98 per share.

Stockholders

As of June 7, 2012 there were 815 stockholders of record of our common stock. This does not include the number of persons whose stock is held in nominee or "street name" accounts through brokers.

Dividend Policy

We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in our business and, therefore, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. In the future, the decision to pay any cash dividends will depend upon our results of operations, financial condition, cash flow and capital expenditure plans, as well as such other factors as our Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may consider relevant, including approval from Wells Fargo.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected financial data shown below have been derived from the audited financial statements of Capstone. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected in the future. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Amounts in thousands, except per share data.

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Statement of Operations:					
Revenue	$109,371	$ 81,890	$ 61,554	$ 43,949	$ 31,305
Cost of goods sold	103,944	82,427	69,999	49,277	35,105
Gross margin (loss)	5,427	(537)	(8,445)	(5,328)	(3,800)
Operating costs and expenses:					
Research and development	8,237	6,986	6,954	8,125	8,906
Selling, general and administrative	28,927	26,203	28,383	28,628	25,622
Loss from operations	(31,737)	(33,726)	(43,782)	(42,081)	(38,328)
Net loss	$(18,764)	$(38,470)	$(67,241)	$(41,717)	$(36,113)
Net loss per share of common stock—basic and diluted	$ (0.07)	$ (0.16)	$ (0.34)	$ (0.25)	$ (0.25)

	As of March 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$49,952	$33,456	$ 47,270	$19,519	$42,605
Working capital	49,532	22,274	30,115	34,741	44,934
Total assets	99,792	87,019	103,446	72,329	74,046
Revolving credit facility	10,431	7,080	7,571	3,654	—
Capital lease/note payable obligations	433	297	302	41	18
Long-term liabilities	254	309	274	288	463
Stockholders' equity	$58,617	$34,480	$ 46,432	$50,470	$53,053

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause a difference include, but are not limited to, those discussed under Item 1A (Risk Factors) in this Annual Report. The following section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information, including our financial statements and the notes thereto, which appears elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

Capstone is, and has been, the market leader in microturbines based on the number of microturbines sold. We were able to significantly increase revenues again this year despite the challenging economic conditions worldwide. Management believes that our efforts on the continued growth and broadening of our distribution network and the stronger than anticipated market acceptance of our new C1000 Series products were the primary reasons for our revenue growth.

Capstone continues to gain market share in all five of its major vertical markets (energy efficiency, renewable energy, natural resources, critical power supply and mobile products). In the energy efficiency market we continue to expand our market share in hotels, office buildings, hospitals, retail and industrial applications globally. The renewable energy market continues to be a significant portion of our business as we shipped products around the globe for applications fueled by landfill gas, biodiesel, biogas such as food processing and agricultural waste, referred to as green waste, and cow, pig and chicken manure. Our C1000 Series microturbine continues to drive our near term business success in the oil and gas and other natural resource markets as we gain product acceptance in U.S. shale plays and Russian oil fields. Our critical power supply data center product is performing well, and we continue to focus efforts on gaining market share with this new product. Capstone's mobile products market utilizing microturbines for electric vehicles is gaining interest for use of our products as range extenders in electric buses, trucks, and the marine industry.

We continue to focus on improving our products based on customer input, building brand awareness and new channels to market by developing a diversified network of strategic distribution partners. Our focus is on products and solutions that provide near-term opportunities to drive repeatable business rather than discrete projects for niche markets. In addition, management closely manages operating expenses and strives to improve manufacturing efficiencies while simultaneously lowering direct material costs and increasing average selling prices. The key drivers to Capstone's success are continuing to increase C200 microturbine engine production rates, higher average selling prices, lower direct material costs, positive new order flow and reduced cash usage.

On February 1, 2010, we entered into an asset purchase agreement with CPS ("APA"). The Company acquired, subject to an existing license retained by CPS, all of the rights and assets related to the manufacture and sale of the TA100 microturbine generator, including intellectual property, design, tooling, drawings, patents, know-how, distribution agreements and supply agreements. Pursuant to the APA, the Company issued to CPS 1,550,387 shares of common stock at the closing date on February 1, 2010 and agreed to pay additional consideration of $3.1 million on July 30, 2010 (the "Second Funding Date"). The additional consideration was to be paid, at the Company's discretion, in shares of the Company's common stock or cash. The Company elected to satisfy the amount due on the Second Funding Date with common stock and issued 3,131,313 shares to CPS.

On April 28, 2011, we purchased from CPS for $2.3 million the remaining TA100 microturbine inventory that was not consumed as part of the TA100 manufacturing process and acquired the TA100 manufacturing equipment. On February 1, 2010, the Company and CPS also entered into an agreement pursuant to which we agreed to purchase 125 kW waste heat recovery generator systems from CPS. In exchange for certain minimum purchase requirements through December 2015, we have exclusive rights

to sell the zero-emission waste heat recovery generator for all microturbine applications and for applications 500 kW or lower where the source of heat is the exhaust of a reciprocating engine used in a landfill application. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with the minimum purchase requirements in the agreement.

To support our opportunities to grow in our targeted markets, we continue to enhance the reliability and performance of our products by regularly developing new processes and enhancing training to assist those who apply, install and use our products.

An overview of our direction, targets and key initiatives follows:

1) ***Focus on Vertical Markets*** Within the distributed generation markets that we serve, we focus on vertical markets that we identify as having the greatest near-term potential. In our primary products and applications (energy efficiency, renewable energy, natural resources, critical power supply and mobile products), we identify specific targeted vertical market segments. Within each of these segments, we identify what we believe to be the critical factors to success and base our plans on those factors.

   During Fiscal 2012, we booked orders for 136.3 megawatts and shipped 96.1 megawatts of products, which combined with our backlog at March 31, 2011, resulted in 158.8 megawatts in backlog at the end of the fiscal year. Our product shipments in Fiscal 2012 were: 58% for use in natural resources applications, 25% for use in energy efficiency applications, 16% for use in renewable energy applications and 1% for use in other applications (including critical power supply and mobile products).

   Energy Efficiency—CHP/CCHP

   Energy efficiency maximizes the use of energy produced by the microturbines, reduces emissions compared with traditional power generation and enhances the economic advantage to customers. Energy efficiency uses both the heat and electric energy produced in the power generation process. Using the heat and electricity created from a single combustion process increases the efficiency of the system from approximately 30% to 75% or more. The increased operating efficiency reduces overall greenhouse gas emissions compared with traditional independent sources such as power generation and local thermal generation and, through displacement of other separate systems, can reduce variable production costs.

   Renewable Energy

   Our microturbines can use renewable methane gases from landfills, wastewater treatment facilities and other biogas applications such as food processing and agricultural waste (green waste) and cow, pig and chicken manure. Capstone's product can burn these renewable waste gases with minimal emissions, thereby, in some cases, avoiding the imposition of penalties incurred for pollution while simultaneously producing electricity from this "free" renewable fuel for use at the site or in the surrounding area.

   Natural Resources—Oil, Natural Gas, Shale Gas & Mining

   On a worldwide basis, there are thousands of locations where the drilling, production, compression and transportation of natural resources and other extraction and production processes create fuel byproducts, which traditionally have been released or burned into the atmosphere. Typically oil and gas or mining operations are in remote locations where the electric utility grid is not available. Therefore, these operations rely on the microturbines' ability to provide reliable low emission power supply.

Critical Power Supply

Because of the potentially catastrophic consequences of even momentary system failure, certain power users, such as high technology and information systems companies, require particularly high levels of reliability in their power service.

Mobile Products—Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Our technology is also used in hybrid electric vehicle applications. Our customers have applied our products in hybrid electric mobile applications, such as transit buses, trucks and boats. In these applications the microturbine acts as an onboard battery charger to recharge the battery system as needed. The benefits of microturbine hybrids include extended range, fuel economy gains, quieter operation, reduced emissions and higher reliability compared with traditional internal combustion engines.

2) ***Sales and Distribution Channel*** We seek out distributors that have business experience and capabilities to support our growth plans in our targeted markets. In North America, we currently have 35 distributors and OEMs, which include six distributors added as a result of the CPS transaction. Internationally, outside of North America, we currently have 58 distributors and OEMs, which include 11 distributors added as a result of the CPS transaction. We continue to refine the distribution channels to address our specific targeted markets.

3) ***Service*** We serve our customers directly and through qualified distributors, who will perform their service work using technicians specifically trained by Capstone. We offer a comprehensive FPP where Capstone charges a fixed annual fee to perform regularly scheduled maintenance, as well as other maintenance as needed. Capstone then performs the required maintenance directly with its own personnel, or contracts with one of its local distributors. In January 2011, we expanded the FPP to include total microturbine plant operations if required by the end use customer. Capstone provides factory and onsite training to certify all personnel that are allowed to perform service on our microturbines. FPPs are generally paid quarterly in advance. Our FPP backlog at the end of Fiscal 2012 was $33.7 million which represents the value of the contractual agreement for FPP services that has not been earned and extends through Fiscal 2027. Service revenue in Fiscal 2012 was approximately 8% of total revenue.

4) ***Product Robustness and Life Cycle Maintenance Costs*** To provide us with the ability to evaluate microturbine performance in the field we are developing an updated "real-time" Internet based remote monitoring and diagnostic feature, to replace our previous CSN system and take advantage of newer generation technology. This feature will allow us to monitor installed units and rapidly collect operating data on a continual basis, even in areas with limited or no landline internet connection. We will use this information to anticipate and more quickly respond to field performance issues, evaluate component robustness and identify areas for continuous improvement.

5) ***New Product Development*** Our new product development is targeted specifically to meet the needs of our selected vertical markets. We expect that our existing product platforms, the C30, C65, TA100, C200 and C1000 Series microturbines, will be our foundational product lines for the foreseeable future. Our product development efforts are centered on enhancing the features of these base products. We are currently focusing efforts on developing a more efficient microturbine Combined Heat and Power ("CHP") system. The first phase of the development program is expected to improve our existing C200 engine to increase power output and electrical efficiency, resulting in a system with a targeted power output of 250 kW and projected electrical efficiency of 35%. The second phase of the program is expected to incorporate further engine efficiency improvements, resulting in a product with a projected

electrical efficiency of 42% and targeted power output of 370 kW. The DOE awarded us a grant of $5.0 million in support of this development program.

In addition, we are developing and testing a fuel flexible microturbine system capable of operating on synthetic gas fuel mixtures containing varying amounts of hydrogen. The DOE awarded us a grant of $2.5 million in support of this development program.

6) ***Cost and Core Competencies*** We are continuing to make progress towards achieving cost improvement goals through design and manufacturability changes, robotics, parts commonality, tier one suppliers and lower cost offshore suppliers. We continue to review avenues for cost reduction by sourcing to the best value supply chain option. We have made progress and plan to continue diversifying our suppliers internationally and within the United States. Management also expects to be able to continue leveraging our costs as product volumes increase.

Management believes that effective execution in each of these key areas will be necessary to leverage Capstone's promising technology and early market leadership into achieving positive cash flow with growing market presence and improving financial performance. Based on our recent progress and assuming achievement of targeted cost reductions, our financial model indicates that we will achieve positive cash flow when we ship approximately 200 units in a quarter, depending on an assumed product mix. Management believes our manufacturing facilities located in Chatsworth and Van Nuys, California have a combined production capacity of approximately 2,000 units per year, depending on product mix. Excluding working capital requirements, management believes we can expand our combined production capacity to approximately 4,000 units per year, depending on product mix, with approximately $10 to $15 million of capital expenditures. We have not committed to this expansion nor identified a source for its funding.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including but not limited to those related to long-lived assets, including finite-lived intangible assets and fixed assets, bad debts, inventories, warranty obligations, stock-based compensation, warrant liabilities, income taxes and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe 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.

Management believes that the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

- We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. Factors that are considered important that could trigger an impairment review include a current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses and a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses or insufficient income associated with the use of a long-lived asset or asset group. Other factors include a significant change in the manner of the use of the asset or a significant negative industry or economic trend. This evaluation is performed based on undiscounted estimated future cash flows compared with the carrying value of the related assets. If the undiscounted estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized and the loss is measured by the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value of the assets. The estimated fair value of the assets are determined using the best information available, which generally is an estimate of the future discounted cash flow associated with the assets using a discount rate that approximates the weighted-average cost of capital for the Company. On a quarterly basis, we assess whether events or changes in circumstances have occurred that potentially indicate the carrying value of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. Intangible assets include a manufacturing license, technology, backlog and customer relationships. We reevaluate the useful life determinations for these intangible assets each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision in their remaining useful lives.

  The estimation of future cash flows requires significant estimates of factors that include future sales growth and gross margin performance. If our sales growth, gross margin performance or other estimated operating results are not achieved at or above our forecasted level, or inflation exceeds our forecast, the carrying value of our asset groups may prove to be unrecoverable and we may incur impairment charges in the future. A significant assumption in our forecasts is our ability to reduce our direct material costs. Based on our current forecasts, if we were not able to achieve additional significant cost reductions, our estimated undiscounted cash flows may not exceed the carrying value of our long-lived assets, which could result in a future impairment of our long-lived assets. The Company performed an analysis as of March 31, 2012 and determined that the estimated undiscounted cash flows of the long-lived assets exceeded the carrying value of the assets and no write-down was necessary. See Note 5—Intangible Assets in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

- Our inventories are valued on a first in first out ("FIFO") basis and at the lower of cost or market. We routinely evaluate the composition of our inventories and identify slow-moving, excess, obsolete or otherwise impaired inventories. Inventories identified as impaired are evaluated to determine if write-downs are required. Included in this assessment is a review for obsolescence as a result of engineering changes in our product. Future product enhancement and development may render certain inventories obsolete, resulting in additional write-downs of inventories. In addition, inventories are classified as current or long-term based on our sales forecast and also, in part, based on our projected usage for warranty claims and service. A change in forecast could impact the classification of inventories.

- We provide for the estimated cost of warranties at the time revenue from sales is recognized. We also accrue the estimated costs to address reliability repairs on products no longer under warranty when, in our judgment, and in accordance with a specific plan developed by us, it is prudent to provide such repairs. We estimate warranty expenses based upon historical and projected product failure rates, estimated costs of parts, labor and shipping to repair or replace a unit and the number of units covered under the warranty period. While we engage in extensive

quality programs and processes, our warranty obligation is affected by failure rates and service costs in correcting failures. As we have more units commissioned and longer periods of actual performance, additional data becomes available to assess future warranty costs. When we have sufficient evidence that product changes are altering the historical failure occurrence rates, the impact of such changes is then taken into account in estimating future warranty liabilities. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period that new information, such as design changes, cost of repair and product enhancements, becomes available. Should actual failure rates or service costs differ from our estimates, revisions to the warranty liability would be required and could be material to our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

- Our revenue consists of sales of products, parts, accessories and service, which includes FPPs, net of discounts. Our distributors purchase products, parts and FPPs for sale to end users and are also required to provide a variety of additional services, including application engineering, installation, commissioning and post-commissioning service. Our standard terms of sales to distributors and direct end users include transfer of title, care, custody and control at the point of shipment, payment terms ranging from full payment in advance of shipment to payment in 90 days, no right of return or exchange, and no post-shipment performance obligations by us except for warranties provided on the products and parts sold. We recognize revenue when all of the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or service has been rendered, selling price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Service revenue derived from time and materials contracts is recognized as the service is performed. FPP contracts are agreements to perform certain agreed-upon service to maintain a product for a specified period of time. Service revenue derived from FPP contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period. We occasionally enter into agreements that contain multiple elements, such as equipment, installation, engineering and/or service. For multiple element arrangements, we recognize revenue for delivered elements when the delivered item has stand-alone value to the customer, the Company's estimated selling price of each element is known and customer acceptance, if required, has occurred. We allocate the total contract value among each element based on its relative selling price.

- We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We evaluate all accounts aged over 60 days or past payment terms. If the financial condition of our customers deteriorates or if other conditions arise that result in an impairment of their ability or intention to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

- We have a history of unprofitable operations. These losses generated significant federal and state net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards. We record a valuation allowance against the net deferred income tax assets associated with these NOLs if it is "more likely than not" that we will not be able to utilize them to offset future income taxes. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the timing of realizing the benefits of our favorable tax attributes in future income tax returns, a valuation allowance has been provided against all of our net deferred income tax assets. We currently provide for income taxes only to the extent that we expect to pay cash taxes, primarily state taxes. It is possible, however, that we could be profitable in the future at levels which could cause management to determine that it is more likely than not that we will realize all or a portion of the NOL carryforwards. Upon reaching such a conclusion, we would record the estimated net realizable value of the deferred income tax asset at that time. Such adjustment would increase income in the period that the determination was made.

- We record an estimated loss from a loss contingency when information available prior to issuance of our financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Accounting for contingencies, such as legal matters, requires us to

use our judgment. Any unfavorable outcome of litigation or other contingencies could have an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

- We recognize stock-based compensation expense associated with stock options in the statement of operations. Determining the amount of stock-based compensation to be recorded requires us to develop estimates to be used in calculating the grant-date fair value of stock options. We calculate the grant-date fair values using the Black-Scholes valuation model.

  The use of Black-Scholes model requires us to make estimates of the following assumptions:

  - *Expected volatility*—The estimated stock price volatility was derived based upon the Company's actual historic stock prices over the expected option life, which represents the Company's best estimate of expected volatility.
  - *Expected option life*—The expected life, or term, of options granted was derived from historical exercise behavior and represents the period of time that stock option awards are expected to be outstanding.
  - *Risk-free interest rate*—We used the yield on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities for a period that is commensurate with the expected life assumption as the risk-free interest rate.

  The amount of stock-based compensation recognized during a period is based on the value of the portion of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest. We estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The term "forfeitures" is distinct from "cancellations" or "expirations" and represents only the unvested portion of the surrendered option. We review historical forfeiture data and determine the appropriate forfeiture rate based on that data. We re-evaluate this analysis periodically and adjust the forfeiture rate as necessary. Ultimately, we recognize the actual expense over the vesting period only for the shares that vest.

- As discussed in Note 9—Fair Value Measurements in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements", ASC 815 requires that our warrants be accounted for as derivative instruments and that we mark the value of our warrant liability to market and recognize the change in valuation in our statement of operations each reporting period. Determining the warrant liability to be recorded requires us to develop estimates to be used in calculating the fair value of the warrants. We calculate the fair values using the Monte Carlo simulation model.

  The use of the Monte Carlo simulation model requires us to make estimates of the following assumptions:

  - *Expected volatility*—The estimated stock price volatility was derived based upon the Company's actual historic stock prices over the contractual life of the warrants, which represents the Company's best estimate of expected volatility.
  - *Risk-free interest rate*—We used the yield on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities for a period that is commensurate with the warrant contractual life assumption as the risk-free interest rate.

Results of Operations

Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2011

Revenue Revenue for Fiscal 2012 increased $27.5 million, or 34%, to $109.4 million from $81.9 million for Fiscal 2011. The change in revenue for Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011 included increases in revenue of $17.9 million from the North American market, $11.1 million from the European market, $0.8 million from the South American market and $0.8 million from the African market. The increase in the North American and European markets was primarily related to sales into

the shale gas market. The increase in the South American and African markets was primarily because of our continued efforts to improve distribution channels. This overall increase in revenue was offset by decreases in revenue of $2.1 million from the Asian market and $1.0 million from the Australia market as a result of non-recurring microturbine product sales for specific projects that had occurred in the same period last year.

For Fiscal 2012, revenue from microturbine products increased $23.6 million, or 36%, to $89.9 million from $66.3 million for Fiscal 2011. Overall microturbine product shipments were 16 units higher (26.4 megawatts higher) during Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011, totaling 627 units (96.1 megawatts) and 611 units (69.7 megawatts), respectively. Average revenue per unit increased for Fiscal 2012 to approximately $143,400 compared to approximately $109,000 per unit for Fiscal 2011. Megawatts shipped and revenue per unit during Fiscal 2012 increased as a result of higher sales volume for our C65, C200 and C1000 Series microturbines, offset by lower sales volume for our TA100 microturbine as a result of the integration of the TA100 microturbine manufacturing process into Capstone's facility in Van Nuys.

For Fiscal 2012, revenue from our accessories, parts and service increased $3.9 million, or 25%, to $19.5 million from $15.6 million for Fiscal 2011. The increase in revenue resulted from higher sales of microturbine parts, FPP contract enrollments and microturbine service work.

The timing of shipments is subject to change based on several variables (including customer deposits, payments, availability of credit and delivery schedule changes), most of which are not in our control and can affect the timing of our revenue and shipment of our products from backlog. Therefore, we evaluate historical revenue in conjunction with backlog to anticipate the growth trend of our revenue.

The following table summarizes our revenue (revenue amounts in millions):

	Years Ended March 31,					
	2012			2011		
	Revenue	Megawatts	Units	Revenue	Megawatts	Units
C30	$ 4.4	3.2	108	$ 6.0	4.4	148
C65	28.7	26.9	414	23.4	23.2	356
TA100	0.7	0.4	4	5.1	4.1	41
C200	7.4	6.8	34	5.3	5.0	25
C600	7.5	8.4	14	2.2	2.4	4
C800	8.7	10.4	13	4.4	5.6	7
C1000	32.5	40	40	18.6	24.0	24
Waste heat recovery generator	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	3
Unit upgrades	—	—	—	0.7	0.6	3
Total from Microturbine Products	$ 89.9	96.1	627	$66.3	69.7	611
Accessories, Parts and Service	19.5	—	—	15.6	—	—
Total	$109.4	96.1	627	$81.9	69.7	611

Sales to BPC accounted for 26% and 23% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Sales to Pumps and Service accounted for 19% and 18% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Gross Margin (Loss) Cost of goods sold includes direct material costs, production and service center labor and overhead, inventory charges and provision for estimated product warranty expenses. The gross margin was $5.4 million, or 5% of revenue, for Fiscal 2012 compared to a gross loss of $0.5 million, or 1% of revenue, for Fiscal 2011. The increase in gross margin of $5.9 million was the

result of a $13.0 million improvement realized from higher overall volume, increased average selling prices and lower direct material cost during Fiscal 2012. All microturbine products had better margins than Fiscal 2011 as a result of higher average selling prices and overall lower direct material costs. The $13.0 million improvement was offset by an increase in production and service center labor and overhead expenses of $3.3 million, warranty expense of $2.1 million, royalty expense of $1.3 million and inventory charges of $0.4 million. Management has taken initiatives to further reduce direct material costs and other manufacturing and warranty costs as we work to achieve profitability.

Production and service center labor and overhead expense increased $3.3 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011 as the result of increased salaries, freight and supplies expense and further development of our service centers to meet obligations under FPP contracts.

Warranty expense is a combination of a standard warranty provision recorded at the time revenue is recognized and changes, if any, in estimates for reliability repair programs. Reliability repair programs are estimates that are recorded in the period that new information becomes available, including design changes, cost of repair and product enhancements, which can include both in-warranty and out-of-warranty systems. The increase in warranty expense of $2.1 million reflects an increase in the standard warranty provision as a result of an increase in warranty claims related primarily to C200 and C1000 Series systems and higher volume of units under warranty during Fiscal 2012 compared to the prior year.

Royalty expense increased $1.3 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011 as a result of higher sales of our C200 and C1000 Series systems. We pay an ongoing royalty of a predetermined fixed rate for each microturbine system covered by our Development and License Agreement with Carrier Corporation.

Inventory charges increased $0.4 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011 primarily as the result of physical inventory adjustments and reserve for excess and obsolete inventory.

Research and Development Expenses R&D expenses include compensation, engineering department expenses, overhead allocations for administration and facilities and materials costs associated with development. R&D expenses for Fiscal 2012 increased $1.2 million, or 17%, to $8.2 million from $7.0 million for Fiscal 2011. R&D expenses are reported net of benefits from cost-sharing programs, such as DOE grants. The overall increase in R&D expenses of $1.2 million resulted from increased salaries of $1.5 million, supplies of $0.2 million and reduced cost-sharing benefits of $0.1 million, offset by a decrease in consulting related expense of $0.6 million. There were approximately $0.8 million of cost-sharing benefits for Fiscal 2012 and $0.9 million of such benefits for Fiscal 2011. Cost-sharing programs vary from period to period depending on the phases of the programs. Management expects R&D expenses in Fiscal 2013 to be higher than in Fiscal 2012 as we continue to implement our new product development and direct material cost reduction initiatives.

Selling, General and Administrative ("SG&A") Expenses SG&A expenses for Fiscal 2012 increased $2.7 million, or 10%, to $28.9 million from $26.2 million for Fiscal 2011. The net increase in SG&A expenses was comprised of an increase of $2.0 million in bad debt expense, $0.6 million in professional services expense, which includes accounting and legal expenses, $0.8 million in marketing expense and $0.4 million in consulting expense, offset by a decrease of $0.6 million in salary expense and $0.5 million in travel expense. Management expects SG&A expenses in Fiscal 2013 to be higher than in Fiscal 2012 as we continue to develop our distribution channels and expand our market presence.

Other Income Other income decreased $1,000, or 3%, to $31,000 for Fiscal 2012 from $32,000 for Fiscal 2011. Other income during Fiscal 2012 was primarily the result of a net gain on foreign exchange for statutory required foreign currency denominated bank accounts. Other income during Fiscal 2011was primarily related to the closure of our office in Italy.

Interest Income Interest income decreased $2,000, or 50%, to $2,000 for Fiscal 2012 from $4,000 for Fiscal 2011. The decrease during the period was attributable to lower average cash balances. Management expects interest income in Fiscal 2013 to be minimal because of current interest rates.

Interest Expense Interest expense during each of Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011 was approximately $0.9 million. Interest expense incurred was primarily determined by the average balances outstanding under the Credit Facility, as defined herein. As of March 31, 2012, we had total debt of $10.4 million outstanding under the Credit Facility. Effective September 27, 2011, we increased our revolving line of credit to $15.0 million and extended the maturity date through September 30, 2014.

Change in Fair Value of Warrant Liability The change in fair value of the warrant liability was a benefit of $14.0 million for Fiscal 2012. The change in fair value of the warrant liability was a charge of $3.7 million for Fiscal 2011. In accordance with ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" adopted in Fiscal 2010, warrants previously classified within equity were reclassified as liabilities. This change in fair value of warrant liability was a result of warrant exercises and revaluing the warrant liability based on the Monte Carlo simulation valuation model which is impacted primarily by the quoted price of the Company's common stock in an active market. This revaluation of the warrant liability has no impact on our cash balances.

Income Tax Provision Income tax expenses during each of Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011 were approximately $0.2 million. Income taxes incurred was primarily related to foreign taxes of $0.2 million. The effective income tax rate of 1.0% differs from the federal and state blended statutory rate of 40% primarily as a result of recording taxable losses. At March 31, 2012, we had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $572.5 million and $236.2 million, respectively, which may be utilized to reduce future taxable income, subject to limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. We provided a valuation allowance for 100% of our net deferred tax asset of $234.4 million at March 31, 2012 because the realization of the benefits of these favorable tax attributes in future income tax returns is not deemed more likely than not. Similarly, at March 31, 2011, the net deferred tax asset was fully reserved.

Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2010

Revenue Revenue for Fiscal 2011 increased $20.3 million, or 33%, to $81.9 million from $61.6 million for Fiscal 2010. The change in revenue for Fiscal 2011 compared to Fiscal 2010 included a $13.4 million increase in revenue from the North American market, a $12.2 million increase in revenue from the European market and a $2.4 million increase in revenue from the Asian market, all primarily the result of efforts to improve distribution channels. This overall increase in revenue was offset by a $5.1 million decrease in revenue from the Australian market, $2.2 million decrease in revenue from the South American market and a $0.4 million decrease in revenue from the African market because of lower order volume in these regions.

For Fiscal 2011, revenue from microturbine products increased $17.6 million or 36%, to $66.3 million from $48.7 million for Fiscal 2010. Overall microturbine product shipments were 112 units (16.9 megawatts) higher during Fiscal 2011 compared to Fiscal 2010, totaling 611 units (69.7 megawatts) and 499 units (52.8 megawatts), respectively. Megawatts shipped and revenue during Fiscal 2011 increased as a result of higher sales volume of our C65 microturbine, the introduction of our new TA100, the sale of ten microturbine rental units and further market adoption of our C200 and C1000 Series product lines. Average revenue per unit increased for Fiscal 2011 to approximately $109,000 compared to approximately $98,000 for Fiscal 2010.

For Fiscal 2011, revenue from our accessories, parts and service increased $2.7 million, or 21%, to $15.6 million from $12.9 million for Fiscal 2010. The increase in revenue resulted from higher sales of microturbine parts and FPP contracts. For Fiscal 2011, a shortage in certain key parts delayed our ability to ship products as scheduled. The timing of shipments is subject to change based on several variables (including customer deposits, payments, availability of credit and delivery schedule changes), most of which are not in our control and can affect the timing of our revenue and shipment of our products from backlog. As a result of such issues, we evaluate historical revenue in conjunction with backlog to anticipate the growth trend of our revenue.

The following table summarizes our revenue (revenue amounts in millions):

	Years Ended March 31,					
	2011			2010		
	Revenue	Megawatts	Units	Revenue	Megawatts	Units
C30	$ 6.0	4.4	148	$ 6.9	5.0	161
C65	23.4	23.2	356	17.4	17.7	272
TA100	5.1	4.1	41	1.2	1.1	11
C200	5.3	5.0	25	4.9	5.6	28
C600	2.2	2.4	4	2.8	3.0	5
C800	4.4	5.6	7	5.0	6.4	8
C1000	18.6	24.0	24	10.5	14.0	14
Waste heat recovery generator	0.6	0.4	3	—	—	—
Unit upgrades	0.7	0.6	3	—	—	—
Total from Microturbine Products	$66.3	69.7	611	$48.7	52.8	499
Accessories, Parts and Service	15.6	—	—	12.9	—	—
Total	$81.9	69.7	611	$61.6	52.8	499

Sales to BPC accounted for 23% and 14% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to Pumps and Service accounted for 18% and 4% our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to Aquatec accounted for 4% and 14% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Gross Loss The gross loss was $0.5 million, or 1% of revenue, for Fiscal 2011 compared to a gross loss of $8.4 million, or 14% of revenue, for Fiscal 2010. The improvement in gross loss of $7.9 million was the result of $10.2 million related to a change in product mix. In addition, we sold more microturbine products and increased parts and FPP sales during Fiscal 2011. The C200 and C1000 Series systems had better margins than in the same period last year as a result of higher average selling prices and lower direct materials costs. The $10.2 million improvement in gross loss related to product mix was offset by an increase in production and service center labor and overhead expenses of $1.5 million and warranty expense of $0.8 million.

Production and service center labor and overhead expense increased $1.5 million during Fiscal 2011 compared to Fiscal 2010 as the result of part shortages and service center repairs of the C200 and C1000 Series products.

Warranty expense is a combination of a standard warranty provision recorded at the time revenue is recognized and changes, if any, in estimates for reliability repair programs. Reliability repair programs are estimates that are recorded in the period that new information becomes available, including design changes, cost of repair and product enhancements, which can include both in-warranty and out-of-warranty systems. The increase in warranty expense of $0.8 million reflects an increase in the standard warranty provision of $1.5 million as a result of higher sales volume during Fiscal 2011

compared to the prior year. In addition, it also reflected a decrease in the warranty expense relating to a benefit in reliability repair program reductions in Fiscal 2011.

Research and Development Expenses We had R&D expenses of approximately $7.0 million during each of Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2010. R&D expenses are reported net of benefits from cost-sharing programs, such as DOE grants and Carrier funding. There were approximately $0.9 million of such benefits for Fiscal 2011 and $1.7 million of such benefits for Fiscal 2010. During Fiscal 2011, benefits from cost-sharing programs decreased $0.8 million, offset by lower spending for salaries of $0.4 million and consulting expense of $0.4 million. The Carrier cost-sharing program concluded in June 2009.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses SG&A expenses decreased $2.2 million, or 8%, to $26.2 million for Fiscal 2011 from $28.4 million for Fiscal 2010. The net decrease in SG&A expenses was comprised of lower consulting expense of $1.3 million, salaries of $0.9 million and professional services expense, including legal, bank fees, and insurance of $0.9 million, offset by an increase of $0.5 million in facilities expense and $0.4 million in travel expense.

Other Income Other income was $32,000 during Fiscal 2011. This other income was primarily the result of our closure of our office in Italy.

Interest Income Interest income decreased $4,000, or 50%, to $4,000 for Fiscal 2011 from $8,000 for Fiscal 2010. The decrease in interest income was attributable to a general decline in market interest rates that resulted in lower yields earned on our cash and cash equivalents in comparison to interest income in the same period last year.

Interest Expense Interest expense increased $0.2 million, or 29%, to $0.9 million for Fiscal 2011 from $0.7 million for Fiscal 2010. The increased interest expense was the result of higher average balances outstanding under the Credit Facility. As of March 31, 2011, we had total debt of $7.1 million outstanding under the Credit Facility.

Change in Fair Value of Warrant Liability Change in fair value of warrant liability decreased $19.2 million, or 84%, to a charge of $3.7 million for Fiscal 2011 from a charge of $22.9 million for Fiscal 2010. In accordance with ASC 815, adopted in Fiscal 2010, warrants previously classified within equity were reclassified as liabilities. This change in fair value of warrant liability was a result of warrant exercises, revaluing the warrant liability based on the Monte Carlo simulation valuation model, impacted primarily by the quoted price of the Company's common stock in an active market. The revaluation of the warrant liability has no impact on our cash balances.

Income Tax Provision Income taxes during Fiscal 2011 increased $0.3 million to a tax expense of $0.2 million from a tax benefit of $0.1 million during Fiscal 2010. The increase in income taxes was related to foreign taxes of $0.5 million reduced by a R&D tax credit of $0.2 million that was received during Fiscal 2010. The effective income tax rate of .63% differs from the federal and state blended statutory rate of 40% primarily as a result of recording taxable losses. At March 31, 2011, we had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $576.7 million and $301.6 million, respectively, which may be utilized to reduce future taxable income, subject to limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. We provided a valuation allowance for 100% of our net deferred tax asset of $231.0 million at March 31, 2011 because the realization of the benefits of these favorable tax attributes in future income tax returns is not deemed more likely than not. Similarly, at March 31, 2010, the net deferred tax asset was fully reserved.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents unaudited quarterly financial information. This information was prepared in accordance with GAAP, and, in the opinion of management, contains all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of such quarterly information when read in conjunction with the

financial statements included elsewhere herein. Our operating results for any prior quarters may not necessarily indicate the results for any future periods.

Amounts in thousands, except per share data

	Year Ended March 31, 2012				Year Ended March 31, 2011			
(Unaudited)	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Revenue	$30,133	$27,483	$27,473	$24,282	$ 22,757	$24,159	$18,922	$16,052
Cost of goods sold	29,222	25,143	25,804	23,775	23,827	23,233	18,803	16,564
Gross margin (loss)	911	2,340	1,669	507	(1,070)	926	119	(512)
Operating expenses:								
R&D	2,007	1,823	2,245	2,162	2,000	1,424	2,040	1,522
SG&A	7,392	8,311	6,584	6,640	7,197	5,959	6,611	6,436
Loss from operations	(8,488)	(7,794)	(7,160)	(8,295)	(10,267)	(6,457)	(8,532)	(8,470)
Net income (loss)	$(8,314)	$(8,818)	$ 1,264	$(2,896)	$(28,839)	$(8,098)	$(1,925)	$ 392
Net income (loss) per common share—basic and diluted	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)	$ 0.00	$ (0.01)	$ (0.12)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash requirements depend on many factors, including the execution of our plan. We expect to continue to devote substantial capital resources to running our business and creating the strategic changes summarized herein. Our planned capital expenditures for the year ended March 31, 2013 include approximately $2.0 million for plant and equipment costs related to manufacturing and operations. We have invested our cash in institutional funds that invest in high quality short-term money market instruments to provide liquidity for operations and for capital preservation.

Our cash and cash equivalent balances increased $16.5 million during the year ended March 31, 2012, compared to a decrease of $13.8 million during the year ended March 31, 2011.

Operating Activities During the year ended March 31, 2012, we used $21.4 million of cash in our operating activities, which consisted of a net loss for the period of $18.8 million, cash used for working capital of $1.9 million and non-cash adjustments (primarily change in fair value of warrant liability, employee stock-based compensation, depreciation and amortization, warranty and inventory charges) of $0.7 million. During the year ended March 31, 2011, operating cash usage was $21.9 million, which consisted of a net loss for the period of $38.5 million, offset by non-cash adjustments of $13.8 million and cash generated from working capital of $2.8 million.

During the year ended March 31, 2012, an additional $4.7 million in cash was used for working capital compared to the year ended March 31, 2011. The increase in cash used for working capital during the year ended March 31, 2012 reflects the following:

- An increase in inventory of $1.0 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to a decrease in inventory of $1.8 million during the year ended March 31, 2011. The change in inventory of $2.8 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011 was primarily the result of the TA100 microturbine inventory that was purchased from CPS and an increase in purchases of raw materials.
- An increase in accounts receivable of $1.5 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to an increase in accounts receivable of $1.1 million during the year ended March 31, 2011. The change in accounts receivable of $0.4 million during the year ended March 31, 2012

compared to the year ended March 31, 2011 resulted from the timing of collections and overall higher sales.

- An increase in warranty payments of $3.8 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to an increase in warranty payments of $2.0 million during the year ended March 31, 2011. The change in warranty payments of $1.8 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011 resulted from increased units under warranty and warranty claims related primarily to early production C200 and C1000 Series systems.
- An increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of $0.2 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of $0.9 million during the year ended March 31, 2011. The change in prepaid expenses and other current assets of $0.7 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011 resulted from inventory deposits and prepayments in which title had not yet transferred.
- An increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of $2.7 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of $5.0 million during the year ended March 31, 2011. The change in accounts payable and accrued expenses of $2.3 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011 was primarily a result of inventory purchases and timing of payments, including royalties.
- An increase in deferred revenue of $1.8 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to an increase in deferred revenue of $0.2 million during the year ended March 31, 2011. The change in deferred revenue of $1.6 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011 resulted from an increase in FPP contract enrollment compared to the same period last year.

Investing Activities Net cash used in investing activities of $0.2 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 relates primarily to $1.5 million used for the acquisition of fixed assets during the year ended March 31, 2012 offset by a benefit from the release of the remaining $1.3 million of restricted cash from Wells Fargo, which was previously restricted as additional security for the Credit Facility. Cash used in investing activities of $2.3 million during the year ended March 31, 2011 relates primarily to the release of $1.3 million of restricted cash from Wells Fargo and $1.0 million for the acquisition of fixed assets during the year ended March 31, 2011.

Financing Activities During the year ended March 31, 2012, we generated $38.1 million in cash from financing activities compared to cash generated during the year ended March 31, 2011 of $10.4 million. The funds generated from financing activities during the year ended March 31, 2012 were primarily from proceeds related to our registered direct placement of securities described below, the exercise of common stock warrants and additional borrowings under the Credit Facility. Net borrowings under the Credit Facility was $3.4 million during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to net repayment of $0.5 million during the year ended March 31, 2011.

Effective March 5, 2012, we completed a registered direct placement in which we sold 22.6 million shares of the Company's common stock, par value $.001 per share, and warrants to purchase 22.6 million shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of $1.55 per share, at a price of $1.11 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one share of common stock. The warrants expire on October 31, 2013. In addition, the Company obtained the right to require the investors to purchase up to an aggregate maximum of 19.0 million additional shares of common stock from the Company (the "Put Option") during two option exercise periods, the first such option exercise period beginning September 10, 2012 and the second such option exercise period beginning March 4, 2013. The Put Option is subject to certain conditions which may reduce the number

of shares that can be sold or eliminate the Put Option. These conditions include a minimum volume-weighted average price (VWAP) and a minimum average trading volume of the Company's common shares during the 30 trading days prior to the exercise of the Put Option. The March 2012 sale resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $25.0 million and proceeds net of direct incremental costs, of the offering of approximately $23.1 million.

Effective January 9, 2012, we entered into warrant exercise agreements with two holders (the "Holders") of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1.6 million shares of the Company's common stock, par value $0.001 per share, that were issued by the Company on January 24, 2007 (the "2007 Warrants"). Pursuant to the warrant exercise agreements, the holders agreed to exercise the 2007 Warrants at the existing exercise price of $1.17 in exchange for fees in the aggregate amount of approximately $0.3 million. The net proceeds to the Company in connection with the exercise of the 2007 Warrants were approximately $1.6 million.

Effective November 21, 2011, we entered into warrant exercise agreements with (i) two holders of warrants issued by the Company on September 17, 2009 (the "2009 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 5.8 million shares of the Company's common stock, (ii) four holders of warrants issued by the Company on September 23, 2008 (the "2008 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 2.4 million shares and (iii) six holders of warrants issued by the Company on January 24, 2007 (the "2007 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 5.2 million shares of Common Stock. Pursuant to the Warrant Exercise Agreements, the 2009 holders agreed to exercise the September 2009 Warrants at the existing exercise price of $1.34 in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $5.4 million, the 2008 holders agreed to exercise certain 2008 Warrants at the existing exercise price of $1.60 in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $2.2 million and the 2007 holders agreed to exercise certain 2007 Warrants at the existing exercise price of $1.17 in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $1.8 million. The net proceeds to the Company in connection with the exercise of the 2009 Warrants, the 2008 Warrants and the 2007 Warrants were approximately $8.4 million. An additional $0.5 million of 2008 Warrants were subsequently exercised on November 22, 2011 at the existing exercise price of $1.60 in exchange for a fee of approximately $0.5 million, resulting in net proceeds of approximately $0.4 million.

The holders of certain 2007 Warrants, exercised such warrants to purchase 0.1 million shares on July 20, 2011, resulting in net proceeds of approximately $0.1 million.

The holders of certain 2008 Warrants, exercised such warrants to purchase 0.6 million shares on April 5, 2011, resulting in net proceeds of approximately $0.9 million.

The funds generated from financing activities during Fiscal 2011 were primarily the result of the March 2011 warrant exercise transaction. The net proceeds to the Company in connection with the exercise of such warrants, after deducting expense of approximately $0.4 million, were approximately $11.2 million.

Employee stock purchases, net of repurchases of shares of our common stock for employee taxes due on vesting of restricted stock units, resulted in approximately $0.7 million of net cash generated during Fiscal 2012, compared with $40,000 of net cash generated during Fiscal 2011.

We maintain two Credit and Security Agreements, as amended (the "Agreements"), with Wells Fargo, which provide the Company with a line of credit of up to $15.0 million in the aggregate (the "Credit Facility"). The amount actually available to us may be less and may vary from time to time depending on, among other factors, the amount of eligible inventory and accounts receivable. As security for the payment and performance of the Credit Facility, we granted a security interest in favor of Wells Fargo in substantially all of our assets. The Agreements will terminate in accordance with their terms on September 30, 2014 unless terminated sooner. As of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, $10.4 million and $7.1 million in borrowings were outstanding, respectively, under the Credit Facility.

The Agreements include affirmative covenants as well as negative covenants that prohibit a variety of actions without Wells Fargo's consent, including covenants that limit our ability to (a) incur or guarantee debt, (b) create liens, (c) enter into any merger, recapitalization or similar transaction or purchase all or substantially all of the assets or stock of another entity, (d) pay dividends on, or purchase, acquire, redeem or retire shares of, our capital stock, (e) sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, (f) change our accounting method or (g) enter into a different line of business. Furthermore, the Agreements contain financial covenants, including (a) a requirement not to exceed specified levels of losses, (b) a requirement to maintain a substantial minimum monthly cash balance to outstanding line of credit advances based upon the Company's financial performance, and (c) limitations on our annual capital expenditures.

Several times since entering into the Agreements, we were in noncompliance with certain covenants under the Credit Facility. In connection with each event of noncompliance, Wells Fargo waived the event of default and, on several occasions, we amended the Agreements in response to the default and waiver. The following summarizes the recent events, amendments and waivers:

- As a result of our non-compliance with the financial covenant in the Agreements regarding our net income as of March 31, 2010, Wells Fargo imposed default pricing of an additional 3.0% effective March 1, 2010. In addition, as a condition of the further amendment of the Agreements, Wells Fargo restricted $5.0 million of cash effective June 11, 2010 as additional security for the Credit Facility.
- On November 9, 2010, we entered into an amendment to the Agreements with Wells Fargo to provide for the release by Wells Fargo of the $5.0 million in cash restricted since June 2010 upon the Company's satisfaction of certain conditions. During Fiscal 2011, Wells Fargo released $3.7 million of the restricted cash.
- On March 25, 2011 we entered into an amendment to the Agreements that allows the Company to form one wholly-owned subsidiary in each of Singapore and the United Kingdom provided that the amount of cash and cash equivalents that may be held by, or invested in each such subsidiary is within certain agreed upon limits. This amendment also provides that, if requested by Wells Fargo, the Company will grant Wells Fargo a security interest in 65% of the equity interests of each subsidiary to secure indebtedness under the Agreements.
- As of March 31, 2011, we determined that we were not in compliance with one of the financial covenants in the Agreements regarding our net income. On June 9, 2011, we entered into an amendment to the Agreements which provided a waiver of our noncompliance with the financial covenant as of March 31, 2011, and removed the net worth financial covenant for future periods. Additionally, this amendment also set the financial covenants for Fiscal 2012 and authorized the release of the remaining $1.3 million of restricted cash.
- On September 27, 2011, we entered into an amendment to the Agreements with Wells Fargo to increase the borrowing capacity available under the Company's revolving line of credit to an aggregate of $15.0 million and extend the maturity date of the line of credit through September 30, 2014. Additionally, this amendment made certain changes to the calculation and payment of interest under the Agreements and the financial covenant requiring a specified ratio of minimum cash balances to unreimbursed line of credit advances.
- As of December 31, 2011, we determined that we were not in compliance with one of the financial covenants in the Agreements regarding our net income. On February 8, 2012, we entered into an amendment to the Agreements which provided a waiver of our noncompliance with the financial covenant as of December 31, 2011 and set the financial covenants for the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2012.

- On June12, 2012, we entered into an amendment to the Agreements which set the financial covenants for Fiscal 2013.

If we had not obtained the waivers and amended the Agreements as described above, we would not be able to draw additional funds under the Credit Facility. In addition, the Company has pledged its accounts receivables, inventories, equipment, patents and other assets as collateral for its Agreements, which would be subject to seizure by Wells Fargo if the Company were in default under the Agreements and unable to repay the indebtedness. Wells Fargo also has the option to terminate the Agreements or accelerate the indebtedness during a period of noncompliance. Based on our current forecasts, management believes we will maintain compliance with the covenants contained in the amended Agreements for at least the next twelve months. If a covenant violation were to occur, management would attempt to negotiate a waiver of compliance from Wells Fargo.

Although we have made progress on direct material cost reduction efforts, we were behind schedule in reducing costs at the end of Fiscal 2012. In addition, our working capital requirements were higher than planned primarily as a result of increased inventories and warranty reserves. Management believes that existing cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months; however, if our anticipated cash needs change, it is possible that we may need to raise additional capital in the future. The Company could seek to raise such funds by exercising the Put Option, by selling additional securities to the public or to selected investors, or by obtaining additional debt financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funds on commercially favorable terms, or at all. If the Company raises additional funds by issuing additional equity or convertible debt securities, the fully diluted ownership percentages of existing stockholders will be reduced. In addition, the equity or debt securities that the Company would issue may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of its common stock. Should the Company be unable to execute its plans or obtain additional financing that might be needed, the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

Although we believe we have sufficient capital to fund our working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months, depending on the timing of our future sales and collection of related receivables, managing inventory costs and the timing of inventory purchases and deliveries required to fulfill the current backlog, our future capital requirements may vary materially from those now planned. The amount of capital that we will need in the future will require us to achieve significantly increased sales volume which is dependent on many factors, including:

- the market acceptance of our products and services;
- our business, product and capital expenditure plans;
- capital improvements to new and existing facilities;
- our competitors' response to our products and services;
- our relationships with customers, distributors, dealers and project resellers; and
- our customers' ability to afford and/or finance our products.

Additionally, the continued credit difficulties in the markets could prevent our customers from purchasing our products or delay their purchases, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our accounts receivable balance, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, was $18.5 million and $19.3 million as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively. Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable (DSO) at the end of Fiscal 2012 was 56 days, compared with 78 days at the end of Fiscal 2011. We recorded bad debt expense of $2.3 million, $0.2 million and $0.2 million for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase in bad debt

expense during Fiscal 2012 was primarily related to one customer's financial difficulty. No assurances can be given that future bad debt expense will not increase above current operating levels. Increased bad debt expense or delays in collecting accounts receivable could have a material adverse effect on cash flows and results of operations. In addition, our ability to access the capital markets may be severely restricted or made very expensive at a time when we need, or would like, to do so, which could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity and financial resources. Certain industries in which our customers do business and certain geographic areas may have been and could continue to be adversely affected by the current economic environment.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

At March 31, 2012, our commitments under notes payable, capital leases and non-cancelable operating leases were as follows:

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	1 Year or Less	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
		(in Thousands)			
Contractual Obligations:					
Notes payable and capital lease obligations	$ 433	$ 363	$ 70	$—	$—
Operating lease obligations	2,729	1,551	1,178	—	—
Revolving credit facility	10,431	10,431	—	—	—
Total	$13,593	$12,345	$1,248	$—	$—

As of March 31, 2012, we had firm commitments to purchase inventories of approximately $27.7 million through Fiscal 2013. Certain inventory delivery dates and related payments are not firmly scheduled; therefore, amounts under these firm purchase commitments will be payable concurrent with the receipt of the related inventories.

As part of the CPS acquisition, we agreed to purchase for cash any remaining TA100 microturbine inventory that was not consumed as part of the TA100 manufacturing process and was not considered excess or obsolete and to acquire certain TA100 manufacturing equipment. On April 28, 2011, we purchased $2.3 million of the remaining TA100 microturbine inventory that was not consumed as part of the TA100 manufacturing process and acquired the manufacturing equipment.

Agreements we have with some of our distributors require that if we render parts obsolete in inventories they own and hold in support of their obligations to serve fielded microturbines, then we are required to replace the affected stock at no cost to the distributors. While we have never incurred costs or obligations for these types of replacements, it is possible that future changes in product technology could result and yield costs if significant amounts of inventory are held at distributors. As of March 31, 2012, no significant inventories were held at distributors.

Pursuant to the terms of our Agreements with Wells Fargo, the minimum interest payable under the Credit Facility is $66,000 each calendar quarter. The Agreements will terminate in accordance with their terms on September 30, 2014 unless terminated sooner.

On February 1, 2010, the Company and CPS also entered into an agreement pursuant to which we agreed to purchase 125 kW waste heat recovery generator systems from CPS. In exchange for certain minimum purchase requirements of $18.7 million through December 2015, we have exclusive rights to sell the zero-emission waste heat recovery generator for all microturbine applications and for applications 500 kW or lower where the source of heat is the exhaust of a reciprocating engine used in a landfill application. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with the minimum purchase requirements in the agreement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Inflation

Inflation did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. In an effort to offset the adverse impact of inflation on earnings, we have historically raised selling prices on all products, parts, accessories and services. However, any future adverse impact of inflation on our raw materials and energy costs may not be similarly recoverable through our selling price increases.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2011, the Financial Account Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2011-05, "Presentation of Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2011-05"), which improves the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and increases the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income ("OCI") by eliminating the option to present components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments in this standard require that all nonowner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. We adopted this updated guidance with no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, "Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS" ("ASU 2011-04"), which amends current guidance to result in common fair value measurement and disclosures between accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendments explain how to measure fair value. They do not require additional fair value measurements and are not intended to establish valuations standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The amendments change the wording used to describe fair value measurement requirements and disclosures, but often do not result in a change in the application of current guidance. The amendments in ASU 2011-04 are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We do not believe that the adoption of the provisions of ASU 2011-04 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk.

Foreign Currency

We currently develop products in the U.S. and market and sell our products predominantly in North America, Europe and Asia. As a result, factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets could affect our financial results. As all of our sales and purchases are currently made in U.S. dollars, we do not utilize foreign exchange contracts to reduce our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. In the future, as our customers, employees and vendor bases expand, we may enter into transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies.

Interest

Our exposure to changes in the interest rates results primarily from our Credit Facility borrowings. As of March 31, 2012, we had $10.4 million of outstanding indebtedness subject to interest rate fluctuations. Based on these borrowings as of March 31, 2012, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in the then current LIBOR rate would increase our interest expense by $1.4 million on an annual basis.

The level of outstanding indebtedness fluctuates from period to period and therefore could result in additional interest.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule included in this Annual Report beginning at page F-1 are incorporated in this Item 8 by reference.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

In connection with the preparation of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2012, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of March 31, 2012 to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports we submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Additionally, such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework, our management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012. Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The report of Deloitte & Touch LLP follows. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three month period ended March 31, 2012 which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Capstone Turbine Corporation
Chatsworth, California

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Capstone Turbine Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended March 31, 2012 of the Company and our report dated June 14, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California
June 14, 2012

Item 9B. Other Information.

Effective June 14, 2012, the Change of Control Severance Agreement, dated December 18, 2006, as amended, by and between the Company and Darren R. Jamison, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, was amended and restated to extend the term of the agreement to June 14, 2015. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Jamison will be entitled to receive a termination benefit of continuation of his base salary for one year if his employment is terminated without cause, other than in connection with a change of control of the Company. If Mr. Jamison's employment is terminated in connection with a change of control, he will be entitled to salary continuation for eighteen (18) months.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors

Information contained under the caption "Proposal 1: Election of Directors to the Board of Directors" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Executive Officers

Information contained under the caption "Executive Officers of the Company" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Information contained under the caption "Other Information—Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Ethics

Information contained under the caption "Other Information—Code of Business Conduct and Code of Ethics" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Stockholder Nominees

Information contained under the caption "Governance of the Company and Practices of the Board of Directors—Director Recommendation and Nomination Process" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Audit and Compliance Committee

Information contained under the caption "Governance of the Company and Practices of the Board of Directors—Board Committees—Audit Committee" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information contained under the captions "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Executive Compensation," "Compensation of Directors," "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Compensation Committee Report" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information contained under the caption "Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Information contained under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Information contained under the captions "Other Information—Related Person Transactions Policies and Procedures" and "Governance of the Company and Practices of the Board of Directors—Board of Directors; Leadership Structure" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Firm Fees and Services.

Information contained under the caption "Fees and Services of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" included in our proxy statement relating to our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) 1. and 2. Financial statements and financial statement schedule

The financial statements, notes and financial statement schedule are listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1 of this Report.

(a) 3. Index to Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
1	Placement Agent Agreement, between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Lazard Capital Markets LLC, dated February 29, 2012(a)
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Calnetix Power Solutions, Inc., dated February 1, 2010(b)
2.2	Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Calnetix Power Solutions, Inc., dated March 31, 2011(c)
2.3	Second Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Calnetix Power Solutions, Inc., dated April 28, 2011(c)
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Capstone Turbine Corporation(d)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Capstone Turbine Corporation(e)
4.1	Specimen stock certificate(f)
4.2	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock(g)
4.3	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Capstone Turbine Corporation dated September 16, 2008(h)
4.4	Rights Agreement, dated July 7, 2005, between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Mellon Investor Services LLC(g)
4.5	Amendment No. 1 to Rights Agreement, dated July 3, 2008, between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Mellon Investor Services LLC(i)
4.6	Amendment No. 2 to Rights Agreement, dated June 9, 2011, between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Mellon Investor Services LLC(c)
4.7	Form of Warrant issued to investors in the 2012 registered direct offering(a)
4.8	Form of Warrant issued to investors in the September 2009 Warrant Exchange Transaction(j)
4.9	Form of Warrant issued to investors in the 2009 registered direct offering(k)
4.10	Form of Warrant issued to investors in the 2008 registered direct offering(l)
4.11	Form of Warrant issued to investors in the 2007 registered direct offering(m)
10.1	Amended and Restated License Agreement, dated August 2, 2000, by and between Solar Turbines Incorporated and Capstone Turbine Corporation(n)

Exhibit Number	Description
10.2	Transition Agreement, dated August 2, 2000, by and between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Solar Turbines Incorporated(n)
10.3	Lease between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Northpark Industrial—Leahy Division LLC, dated December 1, 1999, as amended, for leased premises at 21211 Nordhoff Street, Chatsworth, California(o)
10.4	Lease between Capstone Turbine Corporation and AMB Property, L.P., dated September 25, 2000, as amended, for leased premises at 16640 Stagg Street, Van Nuys, California(p)
10.5*	1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan(q)
10.6*	Capstone Turbine Corporation Amended and Restated 2000 Equity Incentive Plan(r)
10.7*	Amendment to the Capstone Turbine Corporation Amended and Restated 2000 Equity Incentive Plan dated June 9, 2009(s)
10.8*	Amendment to the Capstone Turbine Corporation Amended and Restated 2000 Equity Incentive Plan dated June 11, 2008(t)
10.9*	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Amended and Restated 2000 Equity Incentive Plan(u)
10.10*	Form of Stock Bonus Agreement for Capstone Turbine Corporation 2000 Equity Incentive Plan(v)
10.11*	Amended and Restated Capstone Turbine Corporation Change of Control Severance Plan(w)
10.12	Development and License Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Carrier Corporation, successor in interest to UTC Power Corporation, dated September 4, 2007(r)
10.13	First Amendment to the Development and License Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Carrier Corporation, successor in interest to UTC Power Corporation, dated January 14, 2011(c)
10.14	Form of Subscription Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and investors in the 2012 registered direct offering(a)
10.15	Form of Warrant Exercise Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and investors in the March 2011 Warrant Exercise Transaction(x)
10.16	Form of Warrant Exercise Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and investors in the November 2011 Warrant Exercise Transaction(y)
10.17	Form of Warrant Exercise Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and investors in the January 2012 Warrant Exercise Transaction(z)
10.18	Credit and Security Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated February 9, 2009 (Domestic Facility)(aa)
10.19	Credit and Security Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated February 9, 2009 (Ex-Im Subfacility)(aa)
10.20	First Amendment to Credit and Security Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated June 9, 2009(aa)

Exhibit Number	Description
10.21	Second Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated November 5, 2009(bb)
10.22	Third Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated June 11, 2010(v)
10.23	Fourth Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated June 29, 2010(cc)
10.24	Fifth Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated November 9, 2010(dd)
10.25	Sixth Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated March 23, 2011(ee)
10.26	Seventh Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated June 9, 2011(c)
10.27	Eighth Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated September 27, 2011(ff)
10.28	Ninth Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements and Waiver of Defaults between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated February 8, 2012(gg)
10.29	Tenth Amendment to the Credit and Security Agreements between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA, dated June 12, 2012
10.30*	Capstone Turbine Corporation Executive Performance Incentive Plan(hh)
10.31*	Inducement Stock Option Agreement with Darren R. Jamison, dated December 18, 2006(ii)
10.32*	Restricted Stock Agreement with Darren R. Jamison, dated December 18, 2006(ii)
10.33*	Letter Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Darren R. Jamison, dated December 1, 2006(ii)
10.34*	Amendment to Letter Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and Darren R. Jamison, effective April 8, 2009(aa)
10.35*	Letter Agreement between Capstone Turbine Corporation and James D. Crouse, dated January 31, 2007(jj)
10.36*	Inducement Stock Option Agreement with James D. Crouse, dated February 5, 2007(jj)
10.37*	Restricted Stock Agreement with James D. Crouse, dated February 5, 2007(jj)
10.38*	Form of Inducement Stock Option Agreement(kk)
10.39*	Form of Inducement Restricted Stock Unit Agreement(kk)
10.40*	Amended and Restated Change in Control Severance Agreement with Darren R. Jamison, dated June 14, 2012
14.1	Code of Business Conduct(ll)
14.2	Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers and Chief Executive Officer(ll)

Exhibit Number	Description
21	Subsidiary List(c)
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this Form 10-K)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

(a) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 29, 2012 (File No. 001-15957).

(b) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 5, 2010 (File No. 001-15957).

(c) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 (File No. 001-15957).

(d) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A, dated May 8, 2000 (File No. 333-33024).

(e) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 001-15957).

(f) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A, dated June 21, 2000 (File No. 333-33024).

(g) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on July 8, 2005 (File No. 001-15957).

(h) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009 (File No. 001-15957).

(i) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on July 10, 2008 (File No. 001-15957).

(j) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 18, 2009 (File No. 001-15957).

(k) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 4, 2009 (File No. 001-15957).

(l) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 18, 2008 (File No. 001-15957).

(m) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 19, 2007 (File No. 001-15957).

(n) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 16, 2000 (File No. 000-15957).

(o) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 2, 2009 (File No. 000-15957).

(p) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 17, 2009 (File No. 000-15957).

(q) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-1, dated March 22, 2000 (File No. 333-33024).

(r) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007 (File No. 001-15957).

(s) Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed on July 17, 2009 (File No. 001-15957).

(t) Incorporated by reference to Appendix B to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed on July 18, 2008 (File No. 001-15957).

(u) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005 (File No. 001-15957).

(v) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 (File No. 001-15957).

(w) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 (File No. 001-15957).

(x) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 10, 2011 (File No. 000-15957).

(y) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 22, 2011 (File No. 001-15957).

(z) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 10, 2012 (File No. 001-15957).

(aa) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 (File No. 001-15957).

(bb) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for quarterly period ended September 30, 2009 (File No. 001-15957).

(cc) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on July 1, 2010 (File No. 000-15957).

(dd) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 12, 2010 (File No. 000-15957).

(ee) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 25, 2011 (File No. 000-15957).

(ff) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 3, 2011 (File No. 000-15957).

(gg) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2011 (File No. 001-15957).

(hh) Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed on July 18, 2008 (File No. 001-15957).

(ii) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2006 (File No. 001-15957).

(jj) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2007 (File No. 001-15957).

(kk) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-8, dated June 17, 2009 (File No. 333-160049)

(ll) Incorporated by reference to Capstone Turbine Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 001-15957).

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise not subject to liability under these Sections.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statement schedules not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Capstone Turbine Corporation
Chatsworth, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Capstone Turbine Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Capstone Turbine Corporation and subsidiaries at March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 14, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California
June 14, 2012

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 49,952	$ 33,456
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,228 at March 31, 2012 and $212 at March 31, 2011	18,576	19,329
Inventories	18,881	19,267
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,974	2,369
Total current assets	90,383	74,421
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,833	5,939
Non-current portion of inventories	1,313	1,454
Intangible assets, net	2,811	3,574
Restricted cash	—	1,250
Other assets	452	381
Total	$ 99,792	$ 87,019
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 23,061	$ 20,292
Accrued salaries and wages	1,716	1,555
Accrued warranty reserve	1,494	1,081
Deferred revenue	2,995	1,153
Revolving credit facility	10,431	7,080
Current portion of notes payable and capital lease obligations	363	214
Warrant liability	791	20,772
Total current liabilities	40,851	52,147
Long-term portion of notes payable and capital lease obligations	70	83
Other long-term liabilities	254	309
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, $.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, $.001 par value; 415,000,000 shares authorized; 300,315,313 shares issued and 299,317,493 shares outstanding at March 31, 2012; 259,544,911 shares issued and 258,595,291 shares outstanding at March 31, 2011	300	260
Additional paid-in capital	790,901	747,962
Accumulated deficit	(731,412)	(712,648)
Treasury stock, at cost; 997,820 shares at March 31, 2012 and 949,620 shares at March 31, 2011	(1,172)	(1,094)
Total stockholders' equity	58,617	34,480
Total	$ 99,792	$ 87,019

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Revenue	$109,371	$ 81,890	$ 61,554
Cost of goods sold	103,944	82,427	69,999
Gross margin (loss)	5,427	(537)	(8,445)
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	8,237	6,986	6,954
Selling, general and administrative	28,927	26,203	28,383
Total operating expenses	37,164	33,189	35,337
Loss from operations	(31,737)	(33,726)	(43,782)
Other income	31	32	—
Interest income	2	4	8
Interest expense	(857)	(873)	(673)
Change in fair value of warrant liability	13,983	(3,667)	(22,853)
Loss before income taxes	(18,578)	(38,230)	(67,300)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	186	240	(59)
Net loss	$(18,764)	$(38,470)	$(67,241)
Net loss per common share—basic and diluted	$ (0.07)	$ (0.16)	$ (0.34)
Weighted average shares used to calculate basic and diluted net loss per common share	266,945	245,941	199,579

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount	
Balance, March 31, 2009	174,888,521	$175	$666,357	$(615,100)	817,940	$ (962)	$ 50,470
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	78,169	(79)	(79)
Vested restricted stock awards	786,389	1	(1)	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	4,560	—	—	—	4,560
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	246,857	—	213	—	—	—	213
Stock awards to Board of Directors	57,532	—	66	—	—	—	66
Cumulative effect of adoption of new accounting pronouncement	—	—	(14,750)	8,163	—	—	(6,587)
Warrants exercised	7,225,434	7	15,012	—	—	—	15,018
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	58,260,391	58	48,155	—	—	—	48,214
Issuance of common stock for Calnetix Power Solutions acquisition	1,550,387	2	1,796	—	—	—	1,798
Net loss	—	—	—	(67,241)	—	—	(67,241)
Balance, March 31, 2010	243,015,511	$243	$721,408	$(674,178)	896,109	$(1,041)	$ 46,432
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	53,511	(53)	(53)
Vested restricted stock awards	742,460	1	(1)	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,318	—	—	—	2,318
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	72,842	—	74	—	—	—	74
Stock awards to Board of Directors	109,554	—	100	—	—	—	100
Warrants exercised	12,473,231	13	20,968	—	—	—	20,981
Issuance of common stock for Calnetix Power Solutions acquisition	3,131,313	3	3,095	—	—	—	3,098
Net loss	—	—	—	(38,470)	—	—	(38,470)
Balance, March 31, 2011	259,544,911	$260	$747,962	$(712,648)	949,620	$(1,094)	$ 34,480
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	48,200	(78)	(78)
Vested restricted stock awards	699,107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,558	—	—	—	1,558
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	785,504	1	779	—	—	—	780
Stock awards to Board of Directors	77,971	—	94	—	—	—	94
Warrants exercised	16,657,820	16	17,385	—	—	—	17,401
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	22,550,000	23	23,123	—	—	—	23,146
Net loss	—	—	—	(18,764)	—	—	(18,764)
Balance, March 31, 2012	300,315,313	$300	$790,901	$(731,412)	997,820	$(1,172)	$ 58,617

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net loss	$(18,764)	$(38,470)	$(67,241)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,404	3,823	3,496
Amortization of deferred financing costs	169	193	83
Interest expense on second funding liability	—	55	35
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts	2,256	231	172
Inventory write-down	1,525	1,123	1,238
Provision for warranty expenses	4,227	2,089	1,336
Loss on disposal of equipment	3	213	30
Stock-based compensation	1,652	2,418	4,626
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(13,983)	3,667	22,853
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(1,503)	(1,096)	(7,765)
Inventories	(998)	1,764	6,069
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(220)	(910)	348
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,660	4,966	4,134
Accrued salaries and wages and long term liabilities	106	(151)	(335)
Accrued warranty reserve	(3,814)	(2,044)	(2,644)
Deferred revenue	1,842	230	(248)
Other current liabilities	—	—	(815)
Net cash used in operating activities	(21,438)	(21,899)	(34,628)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Acquisition of and deposits on equipment and leasehold improvements	(1,419)	(1,047)	(2,002)
Changes in restricted cash	1,250	(1,250)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(169)	(2,297)	(2,002)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net proceeds from (repayment of) revolving credit facility	3,351	(491)	3,917
Payment of deferred financing costs	—	—	(186)
Repayment of notes payable and capital lease obligations	(499)	(448)	(80)
Net proceeds from employee stock-based transactions	702	39	138
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants	23,146	—	54,089
Proceeds from exercise of common stock warrants	11,403	11,282	6,503
Net cash provided by financing activities	38,103	10,382	64,381
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,496	(13,814)	27,751
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	33,456	47,270	19,519
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 49,952	$ 33,456	$ 47,270
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	$ 672	$ 624	$ 540
Income taxes	$ 204	$ —	$ 80
Cash received during the period for income tax refund	$ 127	$ 222	$ 381

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
(In thousands)

Supplemental Disclosures of Non-Cash Information:

During the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company issued 3,131,313 and 1,550,387 shares of common stock, respectively, to Calnetix Power Solutions, Inc. in connection with the acquisition of the Calnetix microturbine generator product line. See Note 14—Acquisition, for tangible and intangible assets acquired and details of the acquisition.

In connection with the January 9, 2012 exercise of warrants, the Company recorded $1.6 million to additional paid-in capital to settle the warrant liability.

In connection with the March 9, 2011 exercise of warrants, the Company recorded $11.2 million to additional paid-in capital to settle the warrant liability.

In connection with the September 17, 2009 exercise of warrants, the Company recorded $8.5 million to additional paid-in capital to settle the warrant liability.

In connection with the May 7, 2009 issuance of common stock and warrants, the Company recorded $5.5 million to warrant liability to record the fair value of the warrants on the date of issuance.

During the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company incurred $635 thousand and $443 thousand, respectively, in connection with the renewal of insurance contracts, a portion of which was financed by notes payable. There were no insurance contracts financed by notes payable during the year ended March 31, 2010.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company incurred $224 thousand of capital expenditures that were funded by capital lease borrowings. There were no capital expenditures funded by capital lease borrowings during the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

Included in accounts payable at March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is $187 thousand, $78 thousand, and $91 thousand of fixed asset purchases, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company purchased fixed assets in consideration for the issuance of a note payable of $117 thousand. There were no fixed assets purchased with a note payable during the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. Description of the Company and Basis of Presentation

Capstone Turbine Corporation (the "Company") develops, manufactures, markets and services microturbine technology solutions for use in stationary distributed power generation applications, including cogeneration (combined heat and power ("CHP"), integrated combined heat and power ("ICHP"), and combined cooling, heat and power ("CCHP")), renewable energy, natural resources and critical power supply. In addition, the Company's microturbines can be used as battery charging generators for hybrid electric vehicle applications. The Company was organized in 1988 and has been commercially producing its microturbine generators since 1998.

The Company has incurred significant operating losses since its inception. Management anticipates incurring additional losses until the Company can produce sufficient revenue to cover its operating costs. To date, the Company has funded its activities primarily through private and public equity offerings. As of March 31, 2012, the Company had $139.0 million, or 679 units, in backlog, all of which are expected to be shipped within the next twelve months. However, the timing of shipments is subject to change based on several variables (including customer payments and customer delivery schedules), some of which are beyond the Company's control and can affect the Company's quarterly revenue and backlog. Although the Company has made progress on direct material cost reduction efforts, the Company was behind schedule in reducing costs at the end of Fiscal 2012. In addition, the Company's working capital requirements were higher than planned primarily as a result of increased inventories and warranty reserves. Management believes that existing cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to meet the Company's anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months; however, if our anticipated cash needs change, it is possible that we may need to raise additional capital in the future. In addition, the Company obtained the right, subject to certain conditions, to require the investors in the Company's March 2012 registered direct placement to purchase up to an aggregate maximum of 19.0 million additional shares of common stock from the Company (the "Put Option") during two option exercise periods. The Company could seek to raise such funds by exercising the Put Option, by selling additional securities to the public or to selected investors, or by obtaining additional debt financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funds on commercially favorable terms, or at all. If the Company raises additional funds by issuing additional equity or convertible debt securities, the fully diluted ownership percentages of existing stockholders will be reduced. In addition, any equity or debt securities that the Company would issue may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of its common stock.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, Capstone Turbine International, Inc., its wholly owned subsidiary that was formed in June 2004 and Capstone Turbine Singapore Pte., Ltd., its wholly owned subsidiary that was formed in February 2011, after elimination of inter-company transactions.

The Company has conducted a subsequent events review through the date the financial statements were issued, and has concluded that there were no subsequent events requiring adjustments or additional disclosures to the Company's financial statements at March 31, 2012.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash Equivalents The Company considers only those investments that are highly liquid and readily convertible to cash with original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase as cash equivalents.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Restricted Cash As of March 31, 2011, the Company had maintained $1.3 million as additional security for its line of credit with Wells Fargo. During Fiscal 2012, Wells Fargo released $1.3 million of the restricted cash.

See Note 10—Revolving Credit Facility, for discussion of the line of credit with Wells Fargo.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The carrying value of certain financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, revolving credit facility and notes payable approximate fair market value based on their short-term nature. See Note 9—Fair Value Measurements, for disclosure regarding the fair value of financial instruments.

Accounts Receivable The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments.

Inventories The Company values inventories at first in first out ("FIFO") and lower of cost or market. The composition of inventory is routinely evaluated to identify slow-moving, excess, obsolete or otherwise impaired inventories. Inventories identified as impaired are evaluated to determine if write-downs are required. Included in the assessment is a review for obsolescence as a result of engineering changes in the Company's products. All inventories expected to be used in more than one year are classified as long-term.

Depreciation and Amortization Depreciation and amortization are provided for using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from two to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the assets, whichever is shorter. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method with the exception of the backlog of 100 kW microturbines ("TA100") acquired from Calnetix Power Solutions, Inc. ("CPS"). Purchased backlog is amortized based on unit sales.

Long-Lived Assets The Company reviews the recoverability of long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite lives, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. If the expected future cash flows from the use of such assets (undiscounted and without interest charges) are less than the carrying value, the Company may be required to record a write-down, which is determined based on the difference between the carrying value of the assets and their estimated fair value. The Company performed an analysis as of March 31, 2012 and determined that the estimated undiscounted cash flows of the long-lived assets exceeded the carrying value of the assets and no write-down was necessary. Intangible assets include a manufacturing license, trade name, technology, backlog and customer relationships. See Note 5—Intangible Assets.

The estimation of future cash flows requires significant estimates of factors that include future sales growth and gross margin performance. If our sales growth, gross margin performance or other estimated operating results are not achieved at or above our forecasted level, or inflation exceeds our forecast the carrying value of our asset groups may prove to be unrecoverable and we may incur impairment charges in the future.

Deferred Revenue Deferred revenue consists of deferred product and service revenue and customer deposits. Deferred revenue will be recognized when earned in accordance with the Company's revenue

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

recognition policy. The Company has the right to retain all or part of customer deposits under certain conditions.

Revenue The Company's revenue consists of sales of products, parts, accessories and service, which includes FPP, net of discounts. Capstone's distributors purchase products, parts and FPPs for sale to end users and are also required to provide a variety of additional services, including application engineering, installation, commissioning and post-commissioning repair and maintenance service. The Company's standard terms of sales to distributors and direct end-users include transfer of title, care, custody and control at the point of shipment, payment terms ranging from full payment in advance of shipment to payment in 90 days, no right of return or exchange, and no post-shipment performance obligations by Capstone except for warranties provided on the products and parts sold.

Revenue is generally recognized and earned when all of the following criteria are satisfied: (a) persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists; (b) price is fixed or determinable; (c) collectability is reasonably assured; and (d) delivery has occurred or service has been rendered. Delivery generally occurs when the title and the risks and rewards of ownership have substantially transferred to the customer. Service performed by the Company has consisted primarily of commissioning and time and materials based contracts. The time and materials contracts are usually related to out-of-warranty units. Service revenue derived from time and materials contracts is recognized as the service is performed. The Company also provides maintenance service contracts to customers of its existing installed base. The maintenance service contracts are agreements to perform certain services to maintain a product for a specified period of time. Service revenue derived from maintenance service contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

The Company occasionally enters into agreements that contain multiple elements, such as sale of equipment, installation, engineering and/or service. For multiple-element arrangements, the Company recognizes revenue for delivered elements when the delivered item has stand-alone value to the customer, the Company's estimated selling price of each element is known and customer acceptance provisions, if any, have occurred. The Company allocates the total contract value among each element based on their relative selling prices.

Warranty The Company provides for the estimated costs of warranties at the time revenue is recognized. The specific terms and conditions of those warranties vary depending upon the product sold, geography of sale and the length of extended warranties sold. The Company's product warranties generally start from the delivery date and continue for up to eighteen months. Factors that affect the Company's warranty obligation include product failure rates, anticipated hours of product operations and costs of repair or replacement in correcting product failures. These factors are estimates that may change based on new information that becomes available each period. Similarly, the Company also accrues the estimated costs to address reliability repairs on products no longer in warranty when, in the Company's judgment, and in accordance with a specific plan developed by the Company, it is prudent to provide such repairs. The Company assesses the adequacy of recorded warranty liabilities quarterly and makes adjustments to the liability as necessary. When the Company has sufficient evidence that product changes are altering the historical failure occurrence rates, the impact of such changes is then taken into account in estimating future warranty liabilities.

Research and Development ("R&D") The Company accounts for grant distributions and development funding as offsets to R&D expenses and both are recorded as the related costs are

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

incurred. Total offsets to R&D expenses amounted to $0.8 million, $0.9 million and $1.7 million for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Income Taxes Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the consolidated financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities. Such deferred income tax asset and liability computations are based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Contingencies The Company records an estimated loss from a loss contingency when information available prior to issuance of its financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Risk Concentrations Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. At March 31, 2012, the majority of our cash balances were held at financial institutions located in California, in accounts that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Uninsured balances aggregate to approximately $49.8 million as of March 31, 2012. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality institutions. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains an allowance for potential credit losses.

Sales to Banking Production Centre ("BPC"), one of the Company's Russian distributors, accounted for 26%, 23% and 14% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to Pumps and Service Company ("Pumps and Service"), one of the Company's domestic distributors, accounted for 19%, 18% and 4% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to Aquatec Maxcon Pty Ltd. ("Aquatec"), our Australian distributor, accounted for 2%, 4% and 14% of our revenue for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Additionally, BPC accounted for 44% of net accounts receivable as of March 31, 2012. BPC and Verdesis S.A. ("Verdesis"), the Company's Belgian distributor, accounted for 26% and 10%, respectively, of net accounts receivable as of March 31, 2011.

Accounts receivable, net as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 includes $0.1 million and $9,000, respectively, of other receivables from the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") under grants awarded in 2009 and 2010.

The Company recorded bad debt expense of $2.3 million, $0.2 million and $0.2 million for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Certain components of the Company's products are available from a limited number of suppliers. An interruption in supply could cause a delay in manufacturing, which would affect operating results adversely.

Estimates and Assumptions The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates include accounting for doubtful accounts, stock-based compensation, inventory write-downs, valuation of long-lived assets including intangible assets with

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

finite lives, product warranties, income taxes and other contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Loss Per Common Share Basic loss per common share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted loss per share is also computed without consideration to potentially dilutive instruments because the Company incurred losses which would make such instruments antidilutive. Outstanding stock options at March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were 10.0 million, 10.1 million and 9.2 million, respectively. Outstanding restricted stock units at March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were 1.1 million, 1.5 million and 1.7 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the number of warrants excluded from diluted net loss per common share computations was approximately 26.5 million, 21.7 million and 34.1 million, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation Options or stock awards are recorded at their estimated fair value at the measurement date.

Restructuring Costs The Company did not record severance costs during Fiscal 2012 or Fiscal 2011. In February 2010, the Company eliminated 28 employees, or 13% of its workforce. As a result of this restructuring activity, $0.2 million in severance costs were expensed during Fiscal 2010. As of March 31, 2010, the Company had approximately $44,000 in remaining severance cost accruals recorded and paid during the first quarter of Fiscal 2011.

Segment Reporting The Company is considered to be a single reporting segment. The business activities of this reporting segment are the development, manufacture and sale of turbine generator sets and their related parts and service. Following is the geographic revenue information based on the primary operating location of the Company's customers:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
United States	$ 41,796	$25,630	$12,950
Mexico	7,798	5,416	4,231
All other North America	116	808	1,201
Total North America	49,710	31,854	18,382
Russia	29,722	20,655	9,592
All other Europe	17,452	15,375	14,279
Total Europe	47,174	36,030	23,871
Asia	5,692	7,811	5,325
Australia	2,749	3,754	8,891
All other	4,046	2,441	5,085
Total Revenue	$109,371	$81,890	$61,554

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by product:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
C30	$ 4,426	$ 6,043	$ 6,888
C65	28,680	23,377	17,406
TA100	681	5,121	1,208
C200	7,361	5,289	4,929
C600	7,567	2,172	2,801
C800	8,728	4,362	5,101
C1000	32,475	18,619	10,395
Waste heat recovery generator	—	627	—
Unit upgrades	—	704	—
Total from Microturbine Products	89,918	66,314	48,728
Accessories, Parts and Service	19,453	15,576	12,826
Total	$109,371	$81,890	$61,554

Substantially all of the Company's operating assets are in the United States.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2011-05, "Presentation of Comprehensive Income", which improves the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and increases the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income ("OCI") by eliminating the option to present components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments included in this standard require that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The Company adopted this updated guidance with no impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, "Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS" ("ASU 2011-04"), which amends current guidance to require common fair value measurement and disclosures between accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendments explain how to measure fair value. They do not require additional fair value measurements and are not intended to establish valuation standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The amendments change the wording used to describe fair value measurement requirements and disclosures, but often do not result in a change in the application of current guidance. The amendments in ASU 2011-04 are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The company does not believe that the adoption of the provisions of ASU 2011-04 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost (which approximates actual cost on the first-in, first-out method) or market and consisted of the following as of March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	$18,476	$18,649
Work in process	151	290
Finished goods	1,567	1,782
Total	20,194	20,721
Less non-current portion	(1,313)	(1,454)
Current portion	$18,881	$19,267

The non-current portion of inventories represents that portion of the inventories in excess of amounts expected to be used in the next twelve months. The non-current inventories are primarily comprised of repair parts for older generation products that are still in operation, but are not technologically compatible with current configurations. The weighted average age of the non-current portion of inventories on hand as of March 31, 2012 is 1.7 years. The Company expects to use the non-current portion of the inventories on hand as of March 31, 2012 over the periods presented in the following table:

Expected Period of Use	Non-current Inventory Balance Expected to be Used
	(In thousands)
13 to 24 months	$ 680
25 to 36 months	413
37 to 48 months	220
Total	$1,313

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted of the following:

	2012	2011	Estimated Useful Life
	(In thousands)		
Machinery, rental equipment, equipment, automobiles and furniture	$ 20,506	$ 21,635	2 - 10 years
Leasehold improvements	9,696	9,663	10 years
Molds and tooling	4,880	4,773	2 - 5 years
	35,082	36,071	
Less, accumulated depreciation	(30,249)	(30,132)	
Total property, plant and equipment, net	$ 4,833	$ 5,939	

Depreciation expense for property, plant and equipment was $2.6 million, $2.8 million and $3.2 million for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

During the three months ended September 30, 2010, the Company sold ten of its microturbine rental units for approximately $430,000. The net book value of the rental equipment related to this sale was approximately $365,000. The Company recognized this sale as revenue and the cost of the units as cost of goods sold.

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Company determined the depreciation of its leasehold improvements had changed from an original estimate of eight years to a revised estimate of 9.1 years because of the extension of lease terms for both manufacturing facilities located in Chatsworth and Van Nuys, California. This change in the estimated depreciation of the leasehold improvements resulted in a decrease in the annual depreciation from $1.3 million per year to $0.9 million per year in Fiscal 2010, a decrease from $0.8 million per year to $0.5 million per year in Fiscal 2011, an increase from $0.2 million per year to $0.5 million per year in Fiscal 2012, an increase from $23,000 per year to $0.4 million per year in Fiscal 2013, and an increase from $22,000 per year to $0.1 million per year in Fiscal 2014. The change in accounting estimate did not result in a change to net loss per common share for the year ended March 31, 2010.

5. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012			
	Weighted Average Amortization Period	Intangible Assets, Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net
Manufacturing license	17 years	$3,700	$3,437	$ 263
Technology	10 years	2,240	485	1,755
Parts and service customer relationships	5 years	1,080	468	612
TA100 customer relationships	2 years	617	617	—
Backlog	Various	490	309	181
Trade name	1.2 years	69	69	—
Total		$8,196	$5,385	$2,811

	March 31, 2011			
	Weighted Average Amortization Period	Intangible Assets, Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net
Manufacturing license	17 years	$3,700	$3,388	$ 312
Technology	10 years	2,240	261	1,979
Parts and service customer relationships	5 years	1,080	252	828
TA100 customer relationships	2 years	617	360	257
Backlog	Various	490	292	198
Trade name	1.2 years	69	69	—
Total		$8,196	$4,622	$3,574

5. Intangible Assets (Continued)

Amortization expense for the intangible assets was $0.8 million, $1.1 million, and $0.3 million for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

Expected future amortization expense of intangible assets as of March 31, 2012 is as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	Amortization Expense
	(In thousands)
2013	$ 670
2014	489
2015	453
2016	273
2017	273
Thereafter	653
Total expected future amortization	$2,811

On February 1, 2010, the Company acquired the TA100 microturbine generator product line (the "MPL") from CPS to expand the Company's microturbine product line and to gain relationships with distributors to supply the Company's products. See Note 14—Acquisition, for discussion of the MPL acquired from CPS. The acquired intangible assets include technology, parts and service customer relationships, the MPL customer relationships, backlog and trade name. These intangible assets have estimated useful lives between one and ten years. The fair value assigned to identifiable intangible assets acquired has been determined primarily by using the income approach. Purchased identifiable intangible assets, except for backlog, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives and classified as a component of cost of goods sold or selling, general and administrative expenses based on the function of the underlying asset. Backlog is amortized on a per unit basis as the backlog units are sold and presented as a component of cost of goods sold.

The manufacturing license provides the Company with the ability to manufacture recuperator cores previously purchased from Solar Turbines Incorporated ("Solar"). The Company is required to pay a per-unit royalty fee over a seventeen-year period for cores manufactured and sold by the Company using the technology. Royalties of approximately $72,800, $62,800, and $56,000 were earned by Solar for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Earned royalties of approximately $17,500 and $17,700 were unpaid as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying balance sheets.

6. Accrued Warranty Reserve

Changes in the accrued warranty reserve are as follows as of March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	2012	2011	2010
		(In thousands)	
Balance, beginning of the period	$ 1,081	$ 1,036	$ 2,344
Standard warranty provision	3,790	2,015	492
Changes for accrual related to reliability repair programs	437	74	844
Deductions for warranty claims	(3,814)	(2,044)	(2,644)
Balance, end of the period	$ 1,494	$ 1,081	$ 1,036

7. Income Taxes

ASC 740, Income Taxes clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. Based on management's evaluation, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits related to research and development credits as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 was $2.1 million and $2.0 million, respectively. There were no interest or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as of March 31, 2012 or March 31, 2011. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 was $2.1 million and $2.0 million, respectively. However, this impact would be offset by an equal increase in the deferred tax valuation allowance as the Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets because of uncertainty as to future realization. The fully reserved recognized federal and state deferred tax assets related to research and development credits balance as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 was $9.1 million and $9.0 million, and $7.9 million and $7.6 million, respectively.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of total gross unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at March 31, 2009	$1,375
Gross increase related to prior year tax positions	325
Gross increase related to current year tax positions	106
Lapse of statute of limitations	—
Balance at March 31, 2010	$1,806
Gross increase related to prior year tax positions	—
Gross increase related to current year tax positions	167
Lapse of statute of limitations	—
Balance at March 31, 2011	$1,973
Gross increase related to prior year tax positions	—
Gross increase related to current year tax positions	175
Lapse of statute of limitations	—
Balance at March 31, 2012	$2,148

7. Income Taxes (Continued)

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2008. However, net operating loss carryforwards remain subject to examination to the extent they are carried forward and impact a year that is open to examination by tax authorities. The Company's evaluation was performed for the tax years which remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions as of March 31, 2012. The Company settled its Internal Revenue Service audit of its U.S. federal tax return for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 during the third quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, with no findings that resulted in a change to the Company's financial statements. When applicable, the Company accounts for interest and penalties generated by tax contingencies as interest and other expense, net in the statements of operations.

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of the following at March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventories	$ 1,492	$ 1,213
Warranty reserve	597	427
Deferred revenue	466	326
Net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards	215,545	212,705
Tax credit carryforwards	17,013	16,573
Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss	4,252	3,945
Other	5,434	4,505
Deferred tax assets	244,799	239,694
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(234,432)	(231,009)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	10,367	8,685
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Federal benefit of state taxes	(10,367)	(8,685)
Net deferred tax assets	$ —	$ —

Because of the uncertainty surrounding the timing of realizing the benefits of favorable tax attributes in future income tax returns, the Company has placed a valuation allowance against its deferred income tax assets. The change in valuation allowance for Fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 was $3.4 million, $4.3 million and $28.8 million, respectively.

7. Income Taxes (Continued)

The Company's NOL and tax credit carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes at March 31, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	Amount	Expiration Period
	(In thousands)	
Federal NOL	$572,543	2018 - 2032
State NOL	$236,198	2018 - 2032
Federal tax credit carryforwards	$ 9,109	2018 - 2032
State tax credit carryforwards	$ 7,904	Indefinite

The NOLs and federal and state tax credits can be carried forward to offset future taxable income, if any. Utilization of the net operating losses and tax credits are subject to an annual limitation of approximately $57.3 million due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and similar state provisions. The federal tax credit carryforward is a research and development credit, which may be carried forward. The state tax credits consist of a research and development credit can be carried forward indefinitely.

Tax benefits arising from the disposition of certain shares issued upon exercise of stock options within two years of the date of grant or within one year of the date of exercise by the option holder ("Disqualifying Dispositions") provide the Company with a tax deduction equal to the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value of the stock on the date of exercise. Approximately $27.7 million of the Company's federal and state NOL carryforwards as of March 31, 2012 were generated by Disqualifying Dispositions of stock options and exercises of nonqualified stock options. Upon realization, if any, tax benefits of approximately $10.5 million associated with these stock options would be excluded from the provision for income taxes and credited directly to additional paid-in-capital.

A reconciliation of income tax (benefit) expense to the federal statutory rate follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
		(In thousands)	
Federal income tax at the statutory rate	$(6,317)	$(12,997)	$(22,883)
State taxes, net of federal effect	(727)	(1,390)	(2,749)
Foreign taxes	313	461	322
R&D tax credit	(455)	(367)	(4,037)
Impact of state rate change	(693)	1,541	—
Warrant liability	(5,301)	9,981	—
Expiring NOL	9,765	6,278	—
Valuation allowance	3,423	(4,343)	28,817
Other	178	1,076	471
Income tax expense (benefit)	$ 186	$ 240	$ (59)

8. Stockholders' Equity

Stock Plans

1993 Incentive Stock Plan and 2000 Equity Incentive Plan

In 1993, the Board of Directors adopted and the stockholders approved the 1993 Incentive Stock Plan ("1993 Plan"). A total of 7,800,000 shares of common stock were initially reserved for issuance under the 1993 Plan. In June 2000, the Company adopted the 2000 Equity Incentive Plan ("2000 Plan") as a successor plan to the 1993 Plan. The 2000 Plan provides for awards of up to 11,180,000 shares of common stock, plus 7,800,000 shares previously authorized under the 1993 Plan; provided, however, that the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued is 18,980,000 shares. The 2000 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee designated by the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee's authority includes determining the number of incentive awards and vesting provisions. As of March 31, 2012, there were 395,952 shares available for future grant.

As of March 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding 3,300,000 non-qualified common stock options issued outside of the 2000 Plan. The Company granted 250,000 of these stock options during the first quarter of Fiscal 2012 and 3,050,000 of the options prior to Fiscal 2008, with exercise prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the grant date as inducement grants to new officers and employees of the Company. Included in the 3,300,000 options were 2,000,000 options granted to the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, 850,000 options granted to the Company's Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing, 250,000 options granted to the Company's Senior Vice President of Program Management and 200,000 options granted to the Company's Senior Vice President of Human Resources. Although the options were not granted under the 2000 Plan, they are governed by terms and conditions identical to those under the 2000 Plan. All options are subject to the following vesting provisions: one-fourth vests one year after the issuance date and 1/48th vests on the first day of each full month thereafter, so that all shall be vested on the first day of the 48th month after the issuance date. All outstanding options have a contractual term of ten years.

Options or stock awards issued to non-employees who are not directors of the Company are recorded at their estimated fair value at the measurement date using the Black-Scholes valuation method. There were no such shares issued during the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company issued options to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock to consultants under the 2000 Plan.

In June 2000, the Company adopted the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"), which provides for the granting of rights to purchase common stock to regular full and part-time employees or officers of the Company and its subsidiaries. Under the Purchase Plan, shares of common stock will be issued upon exercise of the purchase rights. Under the Purchase Plan, an aggregate of 900,000 shares may be issued pursuant to the exercise of purchase rights. In August 2010, the Board of Directors adopted and the stockholders approved an amendment and restatement of the Purchase Plan. The amendment and restatement includes an increase of 500,000 shares of common stock that will be available under the Purchase Plan and extends the term of the Purchase Plan for a period of ten years. As amended, the Purchase Plan will continue by its terms through June 30, 2020, unless terminated sooner, and will reserve for issuance a total of 1,400,000 shares of common stock. The maximum amount that an employee can contribute during a purchase right period is $25,000 or 15% of the employee's regular compensation. Under the Purchase Plan, the exercise price of a purchase right is 95% of the fair market value of such shares on the last day of the purchase right period. The fair market value of the stock is its closing price as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

on the day in question. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Company issued a total of 21,338 shares, 25,133 shares and 51,313 shares of stock, respectively, to regular full and part-time employees or officers of the Company who elected to participate in the Purchase Plan. As of March 31, 2012, there were 464,968 shares available for future grant under the Purchase Plan.

Valuation and Expense Information

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of $1.7 million, $2.4 million and $4.6 million, respectively. The following table summarizes, by statement of operations line item, stock-based compensation expense for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cost of goods sold	$ 136	$ 209	$ 238
Research and development	324	211	643
Selling, general and administrative	1,192	1,998	3,745
Stock-based compensation expense	$1,652	$2,418	$4,626

The Company calculated the estimated fair value of each stock option on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation method and the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Risk-free interest rates	1.9%	3.1%	2.3%
Expected lives (in years)	5.0	5.0	6.2
Dividend yield	—%	—%	—%
Expected volatility	89.0%	97.9%	90.5%
Weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the period	$1.19	$1.02	$0.95

The Company's computation of expected volatility for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was based on historical volatility. The expected life, or term, of options granted is derived from historical exercise behavior and represents the period of time that stock option awards are expected to be outstanding. Management has selected a risk-free rate based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury Securities with a maturity equivalent to the options' expected term. Stock-based compensation expense is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest and accordingly, stock-based compensation recognized in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 has been reduced by estimated forfeitures. Management's estimate of forfeitures is based on historical forfeitures.

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

Information relating to all outstanding stock options, except for rights associated with the Purchase Plan, is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at March 31, 2011	10,145,990	$ 1.51		
Granted	833,300	$ 1.71		
Exercised	(764,166)	$ 0.99		
Forfeited, cancelled or expired	(175,473)	$10.17		
Options outstanding at March 31, 2012	10,039,651	$ 1.41	5.7	$492,656
Options fully vested at March 31, 2012 and those expected to vest beyond March 31, 2012	9,942,242	$ 1.41	5.7	$492,124
Options exercisable at March 31, 2012	8,216,080	$ 1.44	5.2	$425,026

The Company recorded expense of approximately $0.9 million, $1.5 million and $2.6 million associated with its stock options for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The total intrinsic value of option exercises during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, was approximately $0.6 million, $35,000 and $0.1 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, there was approximately $1.4 million of total compensation cost related to unvested stock option awards that is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 2.2 years.

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 the Company issued a total of 77,971, 109,554 and 57,532 shares of stock, respectively, to non-employee directors who elected to take payment of all or any part of the directors' fees in stock in lieu of cash. For each term of the Board of Directors (beginning on the date of an annual meeting of stockholders and ending on the date immediately preceding the next annual meeting of stockholders), a non-employee director may elect to receive, in lieu of all or any portion of their annual retainer or committee fee cash payment, a stock award. The shares of stock were valued based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and the weighted average grant date fair value for these shares during each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was $1.20, $0.91 and $1.15, respectively.

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

The following table outlines the restricted stock unit activity:

Restricted Stock Units	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested restricted stock units outstanding at March 31, 2011	1,514,198	$1.81
Granted	489,304	$1.47
Vested and issued	(699,107)	$1.41
Forfeited	(161,133)	$1.09
Nonvested restricted stock units outstanding at March 31, 2012	1,143,262	$1.20
Restricted stock units expected to vest beyond March 31, 2012	1,059,074	$1.20

The restricted stock units were valued based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance, and compensation cost is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The related compensation expense recognized has been reduced by estimated forfeitures. The Company's estimate of forfeitures is based on historical forfeitures. The restricted stock units vest in equal installments over a period of two or four years. For restricted stock units with two year vesting, one-half of such units vest one year after the issuance date and the other half vest two years after the issuance date. For restricted stock units with four year vesting, one-fourth vest annually beginning one year after the issuance date.

The total fair value of restricted stock units vested and issued by the Company during the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was approximately $1.1 million, $0.8 million and $0.9 million, respectively. The Company recorded expense of approximately $0.7 million, $1.0 million and $1.0 million associated with its restricted stock awards and units for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, there was approximately $0.9 million of total compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock units that is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 2.3 years.

Stockholder Rights Plan

The Company has entered into a rights agreement, as amended, with Mellon Investor Services LLC, as rights agent. In connection with the rights agreement, the Company's board of directors authorized and declared a dividend distribution of one preferred stock purchase right for each share of the Company's common stock authorized and outstanding. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company a unit consisting of one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value $0.001 per share, at a purchase price of $10.00 per unit, subject to adjustment. The description and terms of the rights are set forth in the rights agreement. Initially, the rights are attached to all common stock certificates representing shares then outstanding, and no separate rights certificates are distributed. Subject to certain exceptions specified in the rights agreement, the rights will separate from the common stock and will be exercisable upon the earlier of (i) 10 days following a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

shares of common stock, other than as a result of repurchases of stock by the Company or certain inadvertent actions by institutional or certain other stockholders, or (ii) 10 days (or such later date as the Company's Board of Directors shall determine) following the commencement of a tender offer or exchange offer (other than certain permitted offers described in the rights agreement) that would result in a person or group beneficially owning 20% or more of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. On June 9, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors unanimously approved a second amendment to the rights agreement, which was approved by the stockholders in August 2011. The second amendment adds an additional "sunset provision," which provides that the rights agreement will expire on the 30th day after the 2014 annual meeting of stockholders unless continuation of the rights agreement is approved by the stockholders at that meeting. The second amendment also provides for an update to the definition of "Beneficial Owner" to include derivative interests in the calculation of a stockholder's ownership. In addition, the second amendment clarifies the manner in which the exchange provision of the rights agreement shall be effected. The rights are intended to protect the Company's stockholders in the event of an unfair or coercive offer to acquire the Company. The rights, however, should not affect any prospective offeror willing to make an offer at a fair price and otherwise in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders, as determined by the Board of Directors. The rights should also not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by the Board of Directors.

Underwritten and Registered Direct Placement of Common Stock

Effective March 5, 2012, the Company completed a registered direct placement in which it sold 22.6 million shares of the Company's common stock, par value $.001 per share, and warrants to purchase 22.6 million shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of $1.55 per share, at a price of $1.11 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one share of common stock. The warrants expire on October 31, 2013. In addition, the Company obtained the right to require investors in the offering to purchase up to an aggregate maximum of 19.0 million additional shares of common stock from the Company (the "Put Option") during two option exercise periods, the first such option exercise period beginning September 10, 2012 and the second such option exercise period beginning March 4, 2013. The Put Option is subject to certain conditions which may reduce the number of shares that can be sold or eliminate the Put Option. These conditions include a minimum volume-weighted average price (VWAP) and a minimum average trading volume of the Company's common shares during the 30 trading days prior to the exercise of the Put Option. The March 2012 sale resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $25.0 million and proceeds net of direct incremental costs, of approximately $23.1 million.

Effective January 9, 2012, the Company entered into warrant exercise agreements with two holders of warrants issued by the Company on January 24, 2007 (the "2007 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 1.6 million shares of the Company's common stock. Pursuant to the warrant exercise agreements, the holders agreed to exercise the 2007 Warrants at the existing exercise price of $1.17 in exchange for fees in the aggregate amount of approximately $0.3 million. The net proceeds to the Company in connection with the exercise of these 2007 Warrants was approximately $1.6 million.

Effective November 21, 2011, the Company entered into warrant exercise agreements with (i) two holders of warrants issued by the Company on September 17, 2009 (the "September 2009 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 5.8 million shares of the Company's common stock, (ii) four holders of warrants issued by the Company on September 17, 2008 (the "2008 Warrants") to purchase an

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

aggregate of 2.4 million shares of the Company's common stock and (iii) six holders of 2007 Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 5.2 million shares of the Company's common stock. Pursuant to the warrant exercise agreements, the September 2009 Warrant holders agreed to exercise the September 2009 Warrants described above at the existing exercise price of $1.34 in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $5.4 million, the 2008 Warrant holders agreed to exercise the 2008 Warrants described above at the existing exercise price of $1.60 in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $2.2 million and the 2007 Warrant holders agreed to exercise the 2007 Warrants described above at the existing exercise price of $1.17 in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $1.8 million. The net proceeds to the Company in connection with the exercise of the September 2009 Warrants, the 2008 Warrants and the 2007 Warrants was approximately $8.4 million. 2008 Warrants to purchase an additional 0.5 million shares were subsequently exercised on November 22, 2011 at the existing exercise price of $1.60 in exchange for a fee of approximately $0.5 million, resulting in net proceeds of approximately $0.4 million.

Effective March 9, 2011, the Company entered into warrant exercise agreements with (i) the only two holders of warrants issued by the Company on May 7, 2009 (the "May 2009 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 3.6 million shares of the Company's common stock, (ii) one holder of 2008 Warrants to purchase 0.4 million shares of the Company's common stock and (iii) four holders of 2007 Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 8.5 million shares of the Company's common stock. Pursuant to the warrant exercise agreements, the May 2009 Warrant holders agreed to exercise the May 2009 Warrants described above at the existing exercise price of $0.95 per share in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $1.0 million, the 2008 Warrant holder agreed to exercise the 2008 Warrants described above at the existing exercise price of $1.60 per share in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $0.2 million and the 2007 Warrant holders agreed to exercise the 2007 Warrants described above at the existing exercise price of $1.17 per share in exchange for a fee of an aggregate amount of approximately $1.2 million. The net proceeds to the Company in connection with the exercise of the May 2009 Warrants, the 2008 Warrants and the 2007 Warrants, after deducting expenses of approximately $0.4 million, was approximately $11.2 million. Immediately prior to the exercise of these warrants, the Company revalued the warrants and recorded a charge of $6.9 million to operations during the three months ended March 31, 2011. The induced exercise of the warrants resulted in a reduction of the charge to operations by $1.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2011. The exercise of these warrants resulted in a reduction of the warrant liability of $9.7 million.

Effective February 24, 2010, the Company completed an underwritten public offering in which it sold 43.8 million shares of the Company's common stock at a price of $1.05 per share. The sale resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $46.0 million and proceeds, net of direct transaction costs, of approximately $42.5 million.

Effective September 17, 2009, the Company entered into warrant exercise agreements with the holders of May 2009 Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 7.2 million shares of the Company's common stock. Pursuant to the warrant exercise agreements, the Company agreed to issue and sell to these May 2009 Warrant holders September 2009 Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 5.8 million shares of the Company's common stock in exchange for the exercise in full of the May 2009 Warrants at the reduced exercise price of $0.90 per share. In connection with the induced exercise of the warrants, the Company modified the warrant agreements, which resulted in a charge of $3.8 million to operations during the three months ended September 30, 2009. The offering price of the September

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

2009 Warrants acquired by the holders was $0.0625 per share of common stock, and the initial exercise price of the September 2009 Warrants was $1.42 per share. The September 2009 Warrants were exercisable during the period beginning on September 17, 2009 and continuing through May 7, 2016 and included certain weighted average anti-dilution provisions, subject to certain limitations. The sale of the September 2009 Warrants resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $0.4 million and the Company recorded a $6.4 million warrant liability, which represented the fair value of the September 2009 Warrants on the date of issuance, resulting in a charge of $6.0 million to operations during the three months ended September 30, 2009. The exercise of the May 2009 Warrants resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $6.5 million. As discussed above, on November 21, 2011, September 2009 Warrants to purchase 5.8 million shares were exercised resulting in proceeds of approximately $2.3 million. The February 2010 underwritten public offering triggered certain anti-dilution provisions in the warrants outstanding prior to the offering. As a result, the exercise price of each warrant previously outstanding was adjusted. As of March 31, 2012, none of the September 2009 Warrants were outstanding. See Note 9—Fair Value Measurements for disclosure regarding the fair value of financial instruments.

Effective May 7, 2009, the Company completed a registered direct placement in which it sold 14.4 million shares of the Company's common stock and May 2009 Warrants to purchase 10.8 million shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of $0.95 per share, at a unit price of $0.865 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.75 shares of common stock. The seven-year May 2009 Warrants were immediately exercisable and included certain weighted average anti-dilution provisions, subject to certain limitations. The sale resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $12.5 million and proceeds, net of direct transaction costs, of approximately $11.2 million. As discussed above, on March 9, 2011, May 2009 Warrants to purchase 3.6 million shares were exercised resulting in proceeds of approximately $2.4 million. As of March 31, 2012, none of the May 2009 Warrants were outstanding. During Fiscal 2011, the May 2009 Warrants were classified as liabilities under the caption "Warrant liability" in the accompanying balance sheets and recorded at estimated fair value with the corresponding charge under the caption "Change in fair value of warrant liability" in the accompanying statements of operations. See Note 9—Fair Value Measurements for disclosure regarding the fair value of financial instrument.

Effective September 23, 2008, the Company completed a registered direct placement in which it sold 21.5 million shares of the Company's common stock, par value $.001 per share, and warrants to purchase 6.4 million shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of $1.92 per share, at a price of $14.90 per unit. Each unit consisted of ten shares of common stock and warrants to purchase three shares of common stock. The five-year warrants were immediately exercisable and included certain weighted average anti-dilution provisions, subject to certain limitations. Additionally, the Company has the right, at its option, to accelerate the expiration of the exercise period of the outstanding warrants issued in the offering, in whole or from time to time in part, at any time after the second anniversary of the original issue date of the warrants, subject to certain limitations. The sale resulted in gross proceeds of approximately $32.0 million and proceeds, net of direct incremental costs, of the offering of approximately $29.5 million. As discussed above, on March 9, 2011, warrants to purchase 0.4 million shares were exercised resulting in proceeds of approximately $0.5 million. During Fiscal 2012, warrants to purchase 3.6 million shares were exercised resulting in gross proceeds of approximately $3.1 million. The February 2010, September 2009 and May 2009 underwritten public offerings triggered certain anti-dilution provisions in the warrants outstanding prior to each of the offerings. As a result, the

8. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

number of shares to be received upon exercise and the exercise price of each warrant previously outstanding were adjusted. Following such adjustments, warrants issued in September 2008 and still outstanding as of March 31, 2012 represented warrants to purchase 3.9 million shares at an exercise price of $1.54 per share. These warrants are classified as liabilities under the caption "Warrant liability" in the accompanying balance sheets and recorded at estimated fair value with the corresponding charge under the caption "Change in fair value of warrant liability" in the accompanying statement of operations. See Note 9—Fair Value Measurements for disclosure regarding the fair value of financial instruments.

Effective January 24, 2007, the Company completed a registered direct placement in which it sold 40 million shares of the Company's common stock, par value $.001 per share, and warrants to purchase 20 million shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of $1.30 per share, at a price of $1.14 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and warrants to purchase 0.5 shares of common stock. The five-year warrants were immediately exercisable and included certain weighted average anti-dilution provisions, subject to certain limitations. During Fiscal 2009, warrants to purchase 3.2 million shares were exercised resulting in proceeds of approximately $4.1 million. During Fiscal 2011, warrants to purchase 8.5 million shares were exercised resulting in gross proceeds of approximately $8.7 million. As discussed above, on January 9, 2012, warrants to purchase 1.6 million shares were exercised resulting in net proceeds of approximately $1.6 million. During Fiscal 2012, warrants to purchase 5.3 million shares were exercised resulting in gross proceeds of approximately $6.4 million and proceeds, net of direct transaction costs, of approximately $6.0 million. In addition, during Fiscal 2012 warrants to purchase 1.2 million shares expired pursuant to the terms of the warrant agreement. The February 2010 and May 2009 underwritten public offerings triggered certain anti-dilution provisions in the warrants outstanding prior to the offering. As a result, the number of shares to be received upon exercise and the exercise price of each warrant previously outstanding were adjusted. As of March 31, 2012, none of the January 2007 Warrants were outstanding. See Note 9—Fair Value Measurements for disclosure regarding the fair value of financial instruments.

The following table outlines the warrant activity:

	March 2012	September 2009	May 2009	September 2008	January 2007
	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares
Balance, March 31, 2009	—	—	—	6,445,698	15,303,509
Issuance of warrants	—	5,780,347	10,838,151	—	—
Warrants exercised	—	—	(7,225,434)	—	—
Anti-dilution provision	—	—	—	1,241,097	1,700,389
Balance, March 31, 2010	—	5,780,347	3,612,717	7,686,795	17,003,898
Issuance of warrants	—	—	—	48,042	—
Warrants exercised	—	—	(3,612,717)	(392,190)	(8,468,324)
Anti-dilution provision	—	—	—	—	—
Balance, March 31, 2011	—	5,780,347	—	7,342,647	8,535,574
Issuance of warrants	22,550,000	—	—	—	—
Warrants exercised	—	(5,780,347)	—	(3,579,239)	(7,298,234)
Anti-dilution provision	—	—	—	146,626	—
Warrants expired	—	—	—	—	(1,237,340)
Balance, March 31, 2012	22,550,000	—	—	3,910,034	—

9. Fair Value Measurements

The FASB has established a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1. Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2. Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3. Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The table below presents our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis during Fiscal 2012 and are categorized using the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2012			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash equivalents	$39,790	$39,790	$—	$ —
Warrant liability	$ (791)	$ —	$—	$(791)

Cash equivalents includes cash held in money market and U.S. Treasury Funds at March 31, 2012.

9. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The table below presents our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis during Fiscal 2011 and are categorized using the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2011			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash equivalents	$ 8,289	$8,289	$—	$ —
Restricted cash	$ 1,250	$1,250	$—	$ —
Warrant liability	$(20,772)	$ —	$—	$(20,772)

Basis for Valuation

The carrying values reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair values because of the immediate or short-term maturities of these financial instruments. As the Company's obligations under the Credit Facility are based on adjustable market interest rates, the Company has determined that the carrying value approximates the fair value. The carrying values and estimated fair values of these obligations are as follows (in thousands):

	As of March 31, 2012		As of March 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Obligations under the credit facility	$10,431	$10,431	$7,080	$7,080

The Company adopted the amended provisions of ASC 815 on determining what types of instruments or embedded features in an instrument held by a reporting entity can be considered indexed to its own stock for the purpose of evaluating the first criteria of the scope exception in ASC 815. Warrants issued by the Company in prior periods with certain antidilution provisions for the holder are no longer considered indexed to the Company's own stock, and therefore no longer qualify for the scope exception and must be accounted for as derivatives. These warrants were reclassified as liabilities under the caption "Warrant liability" and recorded at estimated fair value at each reporting date, computed using the Monte Carlo simulation valuation method. The Company will continue to adjust the warrant liability for changes in fair value until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants, at which time the liability will be reclassified to stockholders' equity, or expiration of the warrants. Changes in the liability from period to period are recorded in the Statements of Operations under the caption "Change in fair value of warrant liability."

The fair value of the Company's warrant liability (see Note 8—Stockholders' Equity—Underwritten and Registered Direct Placement of Common Stock) recorded in the Company's financial statements is determined using the Monte Carlo simulation valuation method and the quoted price of the Company's common stock in an active market, a Level 3 measurement. Volatility is based on the actual market activity of the Company's stock. The expected life is based on the remaining contractual term of the warrants and the risk free interest rate is based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury Securities with a maturity equivalent to the warrants' expected life.

9. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The Company calculated the estimated fair value of warrants on the date of issuance and at each subsequent reporting date using the following assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011
Risk-free interest rates range	0.0% to 1.5%	0.2% to 2.1%
Contractual term (in years)	0.1 years to 4.9 years	0.8 years to 5.1 years
Expected volatility range	60.5% to 84.9%	60.0% to 92.3%

From time to time, the Company sells common stock warrants that are derivative instruments. The Company does not enter into speculative derivative agreements and does not enter into derivative agreements for the purpose of hedging risks.

As discussed above, the Company adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB on contracts in an entity's own equity that requires the common stock warrants to be classified as liabilities at their estimated fair value with changes in fair value at each reporting date recognized in the statement of operations. The table below provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the warrant liability which is measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (in thousands):

Warrant liability:	
Balance as of April 1, 2009	$ 8,163
Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses:	
Expense included in change in fair value of warrant liability	22,853
Purchases, issuances and settlements	(4,213)
Balance as of March 31, 2010	$ 26,803
Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses:	
Expense included in change in fair value of warrant liability	3,667
Purchases, issuances and settlements	(9,698)
Balance at March 31, 2011	$ 20,772
Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses:	
Income included in change in fair value of warrant liability	(13,872)
Purchases, issuances and settlements	(6,109)
Balance at March 31, 2012	$ 791

10. Revolving Credit Facility

The Company maintains two Credit and Security Agreements, as amended (the "Agreements"), with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), which provide the Company with a line of credit of up to $15.0 million in the aggregate (the "Credit Facility"). The amount actually available to the Company may be less and may vary from time to time depending on, among other factors, the amount of its eligible inventory and accounts receivable. As security for the payment and performance of the Credit Facility, the Company granted a security interest in favor of Wells Fargo in substantially all of the assets of the Company. The Agreements will terminate in accordance with their terms on September 30, 2014 unless terminated sooner.

10. Revolving Credit Facility (Continued)

The Agreements include affirmative covenants as well as negative covenants that prohibit a variety of actions without Wells Fargo's consent, including covenants that limit the Company's ability to (a) incur or guarantee debt, (b) create liens, (c) enter into any merger, recapitalization or similar transaction or purchase all or substantially all of the assets or stock of another entity, (d) pay dividends on, or purchase, acquire, redeem or retire shares of, the Company's capital stock, (e) sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the Company's assets, (f) change the Company's accounting method or (g) enter into a different line of business. Furthermore, the Agreements contain financial covenants, including (a) a requirement not to exceed specified levels of losses, (b) a requirement to maintain a substantial minimum monthly cash balance to outstanding line of credit advances based upon the Company's financial performance, and (c) limitations on the Company's annual capital expenditures.

Several times since entering into the Agreements, the Company was in noncompliance with certain covenants under the Credit Facility. In connection with each event of noncompliance, Wells Fargo waived the event of default and, on several occasions, the Company amended the Agreements in response to the default and waiver. The following summarizes the recent events, amendments and waivers:

- As a result of the Company's non-compliance with the financial covenant in the Agreements regarding the Company's net income as of March 31, 2010, Wells Fargo imposed default pricing of an additional 3.0% effective March 1, 2010. In addition, as a condition of the further amendment of the Agreements, Wells Fargo restricted $5.0 million of cash effective June 11, 2010 as additional security for the Credit Facility.
- On November 9, 2010, the Company entered into an amendment to the Agreements with Wells Fargo to provide for the release by Wells Fargo of the $5.0 million in cash restricted since June 2010 upon the Company's satisfaction of certain conditions. During Fiscal 2011, Wells Fargo released $3.7 million of the restricted cash.
- On March 25, 2011, the Company entered into an amendment to the Agreements that allows the Company to form one wholly-owned subsidiary in each of Singapore and the United Kingdom provided that the amount of cash and cash equivalents that may be held by, or invested in each such subsidiary is within certain agreed upon limits. This amendment also provides that, if requested by Wells Fargo, the Company will grant Wells Fargo a security interest in 65% of the equity interests of each subsidiary to secure indebtedness under the Agreements.
- As of March 31, 2011, the Company determined that it was not in compliance with one of the financial covenants in the Agreements regarding net income. On June 9, 2011, the Company entered into an amendment to the Agreements which provided a waiver of the Company's noncompliance with this financial covenant as of March 31, 2011 and removed the net worth financial covenant for future periods. Additionally, this amendment also set the financial covenants for Fiscal 2012 and authorized the release of the remaining $1.3 million of restricted cash.
- On September 27, 2011, the Company entered into an amendment to the Agreements with Wells Fargo to increase the borrowing capacity available under the Company's revolving line of credit to an aggregate of $15.0 million and extend the maturity date of the line of credit through

10. Revolving Credit Facility (Continued)

September 30, 2014. Additionally, this amendment made certain changes to the calculation and payment of interest under the Agreements and the financial covenant requiring a specified ratio of minimum cash balances to unreimbursed line of credit advances.

- As of December 31, 2011, the Company determined that it was not in compliance with one of the financial covenants in the Agreements regarding net income. On February 8, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to the Agreements which provided a waiver of the Company's noncompliance with this financial covenant as of December 31, 2011 and set the financial covenants for the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2012.
- On June 12, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to the Agreements which set the financial covenants for Fiscal 2013.

If the Company had not obtained the waivers and amended the Agreements as described above, the Company would not be able to draw additional funds under the Credit Facility. In addition, the Company has pledged its accounts receivables, inventories, equipment, patents and other assets as collateral for its Agreements, which would be subject to seizure by Wells Fargo if the Company were in default under the Agreements and unable to repay the indebtedness. Wells Fargo also has the option to terminate the Agreements or accelerate the indebtedness during a period of noncompliance. Based on the Company's current forecasts, the Company believes it will maintain compliance with the covenants contained in the amended Agreements for at least the next twelve months. If a covenant violation were to occur, the Company would attempt to negotiate a waiver of compliance from Wells Fargo.

The Company is required to maintain a Wells Fargo collection account for cash receipts on all of its accounts receivable. These amounts are immediately applied to reduce the outstanding amount on the Credit Facility. The floating rate for line of credit advances is the sum of daily three month London Inter-Bank Offer Rate ("LIBOR"), which interest rate shall change whenever daily three month LIBOR changes, plus applicable margin. Based on the revolving nature of the Company's borrowings and payments, the Company classifies all outstanding amounts as current liabilities. The applicable margin varies based on net income and the minimum interest floor is set at $66,000 each calendar quarter. The Company's borrowing rate at March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 was 5.5% and 7.5%, respectively.

The Company incurred $0.2 million in origination fees in 2009. These fees were capitalized and are being amortized to interest expense through February 2012. The Company is also required to pay an annual unused line fee of one-quarter of one percent of the daily average of the maximum line amount and 1.5% interest with respect to each letter of credit issued by Wells Fargo. These amounts, if any, are also recorded as interest expense by the Company. As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, $10.4 million and $7.1 million in borrowings were outstanding, respectively, under the Credit Facility. Interest expense related to the Credit Facility during each of the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was $0.8 million, which includes $0.2 million in amortization of deferred financing costs. Interest expense related to the Credit Facility during the year ended March 31, 2010 was $0.6 million, which includes $0.1 million in amortization of deferred financing costs.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Commitments

As of March 31, 2012, the Company had firm commitments to purchase inventories of approximately $27.7 million through Fiscal 2013. Certain inventory delivery dates and related payments are not firmly scheduled; therefore amounts under these firm purchase commitments will be payable upon the receipt of the related inventories.

Lease Commitments

The Company leases offices and manufacturing facilities under various non-cancelable operating leases expiring at various times through the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015. All of the leases require the Company to pay maintenance, insurance and property taxes. The lease agreements for primary office and manufacturing facilities provide for rent escalation over the lease term and renewal options for five-year periods. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The difference between rent expense recorded and the amount paid is credited or charged to deferred rent, which is included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The balance of deferred rent was approximately $0.3 million as of March 31, 2012 and 2011. Rent expense was approximately $2.1 million, $2.4 million and $2.3 million for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

On August 27, 2009, the Company entered into a second amendment (the "Chatsworth Amendment") to the Lease Agreement, dated December 1, 1999, for leased premises used by the Company for primary office space, engineering testing and manufacturing located in Chatsworth, California. The Chatsworth Amendment extends the term of the Lease Agreement from May 31, 2010 to July 31, 2014. The Company has two five-year options to extend the term of the Lease Agreement beyond July 31, 2014. The Chatsworth Amendment also sets the monthly base rent payable by the Company under the Lease Agreement at $67,000 per month, with an annual increase in the base rent on August 1, 2010, August 1, 2011, August 1, 2012 and August 1, 2013. On such dates, the base rent shall increase by 5% of the base rent in effect at the time of the increase or a percentage equivalent to the increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is greater.

On August 11, 2009, the Company entered into a second amendment (the "Van Nuys Amendment") to the Lease Agreement, dated September 25, 2000, for leased premises used by the Company for engineering testing and manufacturing located in Van Nuys, California. The Van Nuys Amendment extends the term of the Lease Agreement from November 30, 2010 to December 31, 2012. The Company has one five-year option to extend the term of the Lease Agreement beyond December 31, 2012. The Van Nuys Amendment also adjusts the monthly base rent payable by the Company under the Lease Agreement to the following: $51,000 per month from April 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010; $56,000 per month from October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011; and $60,000 per month from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

At March 31, 2012, the Company's minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases were as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	Operating Leases
	(In thousands)
2013	$1,551
2014	898
2015	280
2016	—
2017	—
Total minimum lease payments	$2,729

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Company entered into a 24-month capital lease to finance approximately $61,000 of computer equipment and an 18-month capital lease to finance approximately $163,000 for a forklift. As of March 31, 2011, the 18-month capital lease was paid in full.

During the three months ended March 31, 2010, the Company purchased office copiers that were financed with notes payable. The outstanding balance of the notes payable was approximately $0.1 million as of March 31, 2012 and 2011. The notes bear interest at 11.0% with principal and interest paid monthly through December 2014. The related office copiers collateralize the notes payable.

During the three months ended December 31, 2010, the Company incurred $0.4 million of expense upon renewal of insurance contracts, a portion of which was financed by notes payable. The notes bear interest at 4.5% with principal and interest paid monthly through July 2011. The outstanding balance of the notes payable as of March 31, 2011 was approximately $0.2 million. As of March 31, 2012, the renewal of insurance contracts notes payable was paid in full.

During the three months ended December 31, 2011, the Company incurred $0.6 million of expense upon renewal of insurance contracts, a portion of which was financed by notes payable. The notes bear interest at 2.2% with principal and interest paid monthly through October 2012. The outstanding balance of the notes payable as of March 31, 2012 was approximately $0.3 million.

The Company owns automobiles that it has financed with notes payable. The outstanding balances of the notes payable as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 were approximately $11,200 and $20,000, respectively. The notes bear interest at 6.8% with principal and interest paid monthly through June 2013. The related automobiles collateralize the notes payable.

Other Commitments

On April 28, 2011, the Company purchased from CPS for $2.3 million the remaining TA100 microturbine inventory that was not consumed as part of the TA100 manufacturing process and acquired the manufacturing equipment. See Note 14—Acquisition, for discussion of commitments associated with the MPL acquired from CPS.

11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

On February 1, 2010, the Company and CPS also entered into an agreement pursuant to which we agreed to purchase 125 kW waste heat recovery generator systems from CPS. In exchange for certain minimum purchase requirements of $18.7 million through December 2015, we have exclusive rights to sell the zero-emission waste heat recovery generator for all microturbine applications and for applications 500 kW or lower where the source of heat is the exhaust of a reciprocating engine used in a landfill application. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with the minimum purchase requirements in the agreement.

In September 2010, the Company was awarded a grant from the DOE for the research, development and testing of a more efficient microturbine Combined Heat and Power (CHP) system. Part of the improved efficiency will come from an improved microturbine design, with a projected electrical efficiency of 42% and power output of 370 kW. The project is estimated to cost approximately $17.4 million. The DOE will contribute $5.0 million toward the project, and the Company will incur approximately $12.4 million in research and development expense. During Fiscal 2012, this project was extended until September 2013. The Company billed the DOE under the contract for this project a cumulative amount of $0.7 million through March 31, 2012.

In November 2009, the Company was awarded a grant from the DOE for the research, development and testing of a more fuel flexible microturbine capable of operating on a wider variety of biofuels. The project is estimated to cost approximately $3.8 million. The DOE will contribute $2.5 million under the program, and the Company will incur approximately $1.3 million in research and development expense. During Fiscal 2012, this project was extended until September 2013. The Company billed the DOE under this contract a cumulative amount of $1.2 million through March 31, 2012.

Agreements the Company has with some of its distributors require that if the Company renders parts obsolete in inventories they own and hold in support of their obligations to serve fielded microturbines, then the Company is required to replace the affected stock at no cost to the distributors. While the Company has never incurred costs or obligations for these types of replacements, it is possible that future changes in the Company's product technology could result and yield costs to the Company if significant amounts of inventory are held at distributors. As of March 31, 2012, no significant inventories were held at distributors.

Legal Matters

In December 2001, a purported stockholder class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "District Court") against the Company, two of its then officers, and the underwriters of the Company's initial public offering. The suit purports to be a class action filed on behalf of purchasers of the Company's common stock during the period from June 28, 2000 to December 6, 2000. An amended complaint was filed on April 19, 2002. The plaintiffs allege that the prospectuses for the Company's June 28, 2000 initial public offering and November 16, 2000 secondary offering were false and misleading in violation of the applicable securities laws because the prospectuses failed to disclose the underwriter defendants' alleged agreement to allocate stock in these offerings to certain investors in exchange for excessive and undisclosed commissions and agreements to make additional purchases of stock in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices. Similar complaints have been filed against hundreds of other issuers that have had initial public offerings since 1998; the complaints have been consolidated into an action captioned In re Initial Public Offering

11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Securities Litigation, No. 21 MC 92. On October 9, 2002, the plaintiffs dismissed, without prejudice, the claims against the named officers and directors in the action against the Company, pursuant to the terms of Reservation of Rights and Tolling Agreements entered into with the plaintiffs (the "Tolling Agreements"). Subsequent addenda to the Tolling Agreements extended the tolling period through August 27, 2010. The District Court directed that the litigation proceed within a number of "focus cases" and on October 13, 2004, the District Court certified the focus cases as class actions. The Company's case is not one of these focus cases. The underwriter defendants appealed that ruling, and on December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the District Court's class certification decision. On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed their second consolidated amended complaints against the six focus cases and on September 27, 2007, again moved for class certification. On November 12, 2007, certain of the defendants in the focus cases moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaints. On March 26, 2008, the District Court denied the motions to dismiss except as to Section 11 claims raised by those plaintiffs who sold their securities for a price in excess of the initial offering price and those who purchased outside the previously certified class period. The motion for class certification was withdrawn without prejudice on October 10, 2008. On April 2, 2009, a stipulation and agreement of settlement between the plaintiffs, issuer defendants and underwriter defendants was submitted to the District Court for preliminary approval. The District Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval and preliminarily certified the settlement classes on June 10, 2009. The settlement "fairness" hearing was held on September 10, 2009. On October 6, 2009, the District Court entered an opinion granting final approval to the settlement and directing that the Clerk of the District Court close these actions. On August 26, 2010, based on the expiration of the tolling period stated in the Tolling Agreements, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Termination of Tolling Agreement and Recommencement of Litigation against the named officers and directors. The plaintiffs stated to the District Court that they do not intend to take any further action against the named officers and directors at this time. Appeals of the opinion granting final approval were filed, all of which have been dismissed or settled.

On October 9, 2007, Vanessa Simmonds, a purported stockholder of the Company, filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington (the "Washington District Court") against The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., and Morgan Stanley, the lead underwriters of the Company's initial public offering in June 1999, and the Company's secondary offering of common stock in November 2000, alleging violations of Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78p(b). The complaint sought to recover from the lead underwriters any "short swing profits" obtained by them in violation of Section 16(b). The suit names the Company as a nominal defendant, contained no claims against the Company, and sought no relief from the Company. Simmonds filed an Amended Complaint on February 27, 2008 (the "Amended Complaint"), naming as defendants Goldman Sachs & Co. and Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. and again naming Morgan Stanley. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. were no longer named as defendants. The Amended Complaint asserted substantially similar claims as those set forth in the initial complaint. On July 25, 2008, the Company joined with 29 other issuers to file the Issuer Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss. On March 12, 2009, the Washington District Court granted the Issuer Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss, dismissing the complaint without prejudice on the grounds that Simmonds had failed to make an adequate demand on the Company prior to filing her complaint. In its order, the Washington District Court stated that it would not permit Simmonds to amend her demand letters while pursuing her claims in the litigation. Because the Washington District Court dismissed the case on the grounds that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction, it did not specifically reach

11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

the issue of whether Simmonds' claims were barred by the applicable statute of limitations. However, the Washington District Court also granted the Underwriters' Joint Motion to Dismiss with respect to cases involving non-moving issuers, holding that the cases were barred by the applicable statute of limitations because the issuers' stockholders had notice of the potential claims more than five years prior to filing suit. Simmonds filed a Notice of Appeal on April 10, 2009. The underwriters subsequently filed a Notice of Cross-Appeal, arguing that the dismissal of the claims involving the moving issuers should have been with prejudice because the claims were untimely under the applicable statute of limitations. On December 2, 2010, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (the "Ninth Circuit") affirmed the Washington District Court's decision to dismiss the moving issuers' cases (including the Company's) on the grounds that plaintiff's demand letters were insufficient to put the issuers on notice of the claims asserted against them and further ordered that the dismissals be made with prejudice. The Ninth Circuit, however, reversed and remanded the Washington District Court's decision on the underwriters' motion to dismiss as to the claims arising from the non-moving issuers' initial public offerings, finding plaintiff's claims were not time-barred under the applicable statute of limitations. In remanding, the Ninth Circuit advised the non-moving issuers and underwriters to file in the Washington District Court the same challenges to plaintiff's demand letters that moving issuers had filed. On December 16, 2010, the underwriters filed a petition for panel rehearing and petition for rehearing en banc. Appellant Vanessa Simmonds also filed a petition for rehearing en banc. On January 18, 2011, the Ninth Circuit denied the petition for rehearing and petitions for rehearing en banc. It further ordered that no further petitions for rehearing may be filed. On January 26, 2011, the Ninth Circuit ruled that the mandate in all cases (including the Company's and other moving issuers) was stayed for ninety days pending Simmonds' filing of a petition for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. On April 5, 2011, Simmonds filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Ninth Circuit's December 2, 2010 decision relating to the adequacy of the pre-suit demand. On April 15, 2011, underwriter defendants filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Ninth Circuit's December 2, 2010 decision relating to the statute of limitations issue. On June 27, 2011, the Supreme Court denied Simmonds' petition regarding the demand issue and granted the underwriters' petition relating to the statute of limitations issue. Oral arguments on underwriters' petition were heard on November 29, 2011. On March 26, 2012, the Supreme Court vacated the Ninth Circuit's holding that petitioner's claims were not time-barred, and remanded the cases to the District Court for proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion. Management believes that the outcome of this litigation will not have a material impact on the Company's business, operating results, cash flows, financial position or results of operations.

From time to time, the Company may become subject to additional legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Other than the matters discussed above, the Company is not a party to any other material legal proceedings, nor is the Company aware of any other pending or threatened litigation that would have a material effect on the Company's business, operating results, cash flows, financial position or results of operations should such litigation be resolved unfavorably.

12. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company maintains a defined contribution 401(k) profit-sharing plan in which all employees are eligible to participate. Employees may contribute up to Internal Revenue Service annual limits or, if less, 90% of their eligible compensation. Employees are fully vested in their contributions to the plan.

12. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The plan also provides for both Company matching and discretionary contributions, which are determined by the Board of Directors. The Company began matching 50 cents on the dollar up to 4% of the employee's contributions in October 2006. Prior to that date, no Company contributions had been made since the inception of the plan. The Company's match vests 25% a year over four years starting from the employee's hire date. The expense recorded by the Company for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was approximately $0.3 million, $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively.

13. Other Current Liabilities

In September 2007, the Company entered into a Development and License Agreement (the "Development Agreement") with UTC Power Corporation ("UTCP"), a division of United Technologies Corporation. The Development Agreement engaged UTCP to fund and support the Company's continued development and commercialization of the Company's 200 kilowatt ("C200") microturbine. Pursuant to the terms of the Development Agreement, UTCP contributed $12.0 million in cash and approximately $800,000 of in-kind services toward the Company's efforts to develop the C200. In return, the Company agreed to pay to UTCP an ongoing royalty of 10% of the sales price of the C200 sold to customers other than UTCP until the aggregate of UTCP's cash and in-kind services investment had been recovered and, thereafter, the royalty would be reduced to 5% of the sales price. In August 2009, the Development Agreement was assigned by UTCP to Carrier Corporation ("Carrier").

The Company recorded the benefits from this Development Agreement as a reduction of R&D expenses. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company recognized approximately $1.3 million of such benefits and there were no in-kind services for the year ended March 31, 2010. In-kind services performed by Carrier under the cost-sharing program were recorded as consulting expense within R&D expenses. The program concluded in June 2009. The reduction of R&D expenses was recognized on a percentage of completion basis, limited by the amount of funding received and/or earned based on milestone deliverables.

On January 14, 2011, the Company entered into an amendment to the Development Agreement with Carrier. The amendment amends the royalty payment from a certain percentage of the sales prices to a predetermined fixed rate for each microturbine system covered by the amendment. Carrier earned $3.2 million, $1.9 million and $1.5 million in royalties for C200 and C1000 Series system sales during the year ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Earned royalties of $1.0 million and $1.7 million were unpaid as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively, and are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying balance sheets.

14. Acquisition

On February 1, 2010 (the "Closing Date"), the Company acquired the MPL from CPS to expand the Company's microturbine product line and to gain relationships with distributors to supply the Company's products. The Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA"), subject to an existing license retained by CPS, to purchase all of the rights and assets related to the manufacture and sale of the MPL, including intellectual property, design, tooling, drawings, patents, know-how, distribution and supply agreements.

14. Acquisition (Continued)

The table below summarizes the consideration paid for the rights and assets of the MPL on the Closing Date. No voting interests in CPS were acquired in this transaction.

Description	Purchase Price
	(In thousands)
Stock issued at Closing Date	$1,798
Fair value of consideration at Second Funding Date, stock or cash	2,990
Total purchase consideration	$4,788

Pursuant to the APA, the Company issued to CPS 1,550,387 shares of common stock at the Closing Date and agreed to pay additional consideration of $3.1 million on July 30, 2010 (the "Second Funding Date"). The additional consideration was to be paid, at the Company's discretion, in shares of the Company's common stock or cash. The Company elected to satisfy the amount due on the Second Funding Date with common stock and issued 3,131,313 shares to CPS. This second payment constituted a financial instrument which was accounted for as a liability at fair value at the acquisition date in accordance with ASC 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity." This liability was recorded at fair value on the Closing Date and was accreted to its full settlement value at the Second Funding Date by recording the increase to interest expense.

The Company determined that the CPS transaction constitutes a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, "Business Combinations." The purchase price was allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values on the acquisition date. The Company incurred $0.1 million of costs during Fiscal 2010 related to the acquisition of the MPL. These costs are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying statement of operations. In October 2010, General Electric Company purchased certain assets of CPS, including the 125 kW waste heat recovery generator systems product line.

The following table presents the purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase Price
	(In thousands)
Manufacturing equipment	$ 292
Intangible Assets:	
Technology	2,240
Parts/service customer relationships	1,080
TA100 customer relationships	617
Backlog	490
Trade name	69
Total purchase consideration	$4,788

The financial results of the MPL have been included in the Company's Statements of Operations commencing on the Closing Date. Total revenue and net loss generated from the MPL subsequent to the Closing Date were $1.3 million and $32,500, respectively. The following unaudited pro forma

14. Acquisition (Continued)

financial information presents the results as if the MPL acquisition had occurred at the beginning of each year (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010
Revenue	$ 64,279
Net Loss	(69,977)

Supply Agreement

On the Closing Date, the Company and CPS entered into a manufacturing supply agreement under which CPS would continue to manufacture the TA100 microturbines for the Company through March 31, 2011 (the "Transition Period"). During the Transition Period, CPS leased from the Company on a royalty-free basis the intellectual property required to manufacture TA100 microturbines.

On April 28, 2011, the Company purchased $2.3 million of the remaining TA100 microturbine inventory that was not consumed as part of the TA100 manufacturing process and acquired the manufacturing equipment.

Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") Agreement

On the Closing Date, the Company also entered into an agreement with CPS to purchase 125 kW waste heat recovery generator systems from CPS. In exchange for certain minimum purchase requirements through December 2015, the Company has exclusive rights to sell the zero-emission waste heat recovery generator for all microturbine applications and for applications 500 kW or lower where the source of heat is the exhaust of a reciprocating engine used in a landfill application. The Company must meet specified annual sales targets in order to maintain the exclusive rights to sell the waste heat recovery generators. The OEM agreement is being treated as a separate transaction from the MPL acquisition. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with the minimum purchase requirements in the agreement.

SCHEDULE II

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:	
Balance, March 31, 2009	$ 644
Additions charged to costs and expenses	420
Deductions	(943)
Balance, March 31, 2010	$ 121
Additions charged to costs and expenses	359
Deductions	(268)
Balance, March 31, 2011	$ 212
Additions charged to costs and expenses	2,256
Deductions	(240)
Balance, March 31, 2012	$2,228

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION

By: /s/ EDWARD I. REICH
Edward I. Reich
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: June 14, 2012

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned officers and directors of Capstone Turbine Corporation, hereby severally constitute Darren R. Jamison and Edward I. Reich, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, this Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments to said Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and directors to enable Capstone Turbine Corporation to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ DARREN R. JAMISON Darren R. Jamison	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	June 14, 2012
/s/ EDWARD I. REICH Edward I. Reich	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	June 14, 2012
/s/ JAYME L. BROOKS Jayme L. Brooks	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	June 14, 2012
/s/ GARY D. SIMON Gary D. Simon	Chairman of the Board of Directors	June 14, 2012
/s/ RICHARD K. ATKINSON Richard K. Atkinson	Director	June 14, 2012
/s/ JOHN V. JAGGERS John V. Jaggers	Director	June 14, 2012

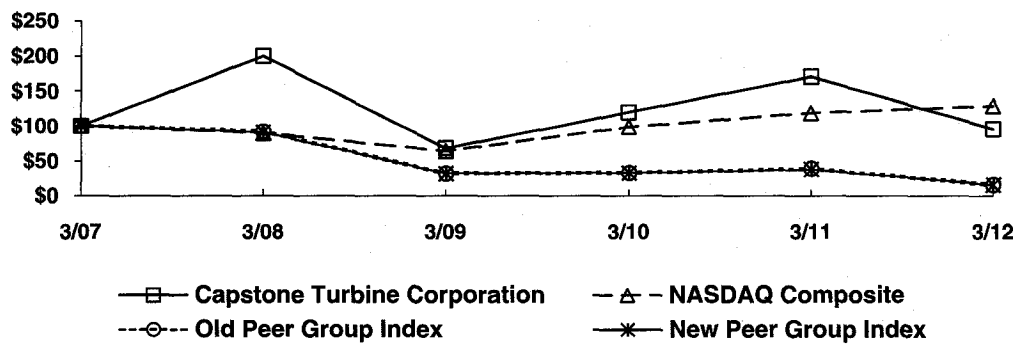
Signature	Title	Date
/s/ NOAM LOTAN Noam Lotan	Director	June 14, 2012
/s/ GARY J. MAYO Gary J. Mayo	Director	June 14, 2012
/s/ ELIOT G. PROTSCH Eliot G. Protsch	Director	June 14, 2012
/s/ HOLLY A. VAN DEURSEN Holly A. Van Deursen	Director	June 14, 2012
/s/ DARRELL J. WILK Darrell J. Wilk	Director	June 14, 2012

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on Capstone's common stock with the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Composite Index and a peer group of small capitalization power technology companies ("SCPT")(1). The stock price performance shown in the graph below is not indicative of potential future stock price performance. Management believes that the NASDAQ Composite Index and the SCPT provide an appropriate measure of the Company's common stock price performance.

The graph assumes an initial investment of $100 on March 31, 2007 and reinvestment of quarterly dividends. No cash dividends have been declared on shares of the Company's common stock.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
Among Capstone Turbine Corporation, The NASDAQ Composite Index,
New Peer Group and Old Peer Group



	Fiscal year ended March 31,					
	Mar-07	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION	100	200	68	120	171	96
NEW PEER GROUP	100	91	32	33	38	16
OLD PEER GROUP	100	92	32	33	39	16
NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX	100	90	64	99	119	129

(1) The SCPT—New Peer Group consists of the following companies, all traded on the NASDAQ Global Market: Active Power, Inc. (ACPW), FuelCell Energy, Inc. (FCEL), Generac Holdings, Inc. (GNRC) and Plug Power, Inc. (PLUG).

The SCPT—Old Peer Group consists of the following companies, all traded on the NASDAQ Global Market (except Beacon Power Corp. (BCON), which trades on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market): Active Power, Inc. (ACPW), BCON, FuelCell Energy, Inc. (FCEL) and Plug Power, Inc. (PLUG).

This information shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or "filed" with the SEC or incorporated by reference into any filings with the SEC, or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that the Company specifically requests that it be treated as soliciting material or incorporates it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Argonon Shipping strives to be an innovative, socially-responsible company and Capstone microturbines absolutely fit our mission to have a clean-and-green profile.

— Gerard Deen,
Deen Shipping, Europe

Stock Listing

Common Stock traded on NASDAQ: CPST

Transfer Agent

Computershare
85 Challenger Road
Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660
www.computershare.com

Corporate Counsel

Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis, LLP
511 Union Street, Suite 2700
Nashville, TN 37219
www.wallerlaw.com

Independent Accountants

Fiscal 2013 Independent Accountants
KPMG LLP
355 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2000
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

The 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at Capstone Turbine Corporation Chatsworth headquarters on Thursday, August 30, 2012 at 9:00 a.m. Pacific Time. Capstone Turbine Corporation will provide a listen only live audio webcast of the annual meeting. The listen only live audio webcast will be available via the Capstone Turbine Corporation Investor Web site at www.capstoneturbine.com/investor. A replay of the Webcast will be available on the Web site following the live event for 30 days.

Capstone Turbine Corporation Headquarters
21211 Nordhoff Street • Chatsworth • CA • 91311
818.734.5300 • Fax 818.734.5320
866.422.7786 • www.capstoneturbine.com

Board of Directors

Gary Simon
(Chairman)
President, Sigma Energy Group
Retired President & Chief Executive Officer, Acumentrics Corporation

Richard Atkinson
Chief Financial Officer, Gradient Resources

John Jaggers
General Partner, Sevin Rosen Funds

Darren Jamison
President & Chief Executive Officer, Capstone Turbine Corporation

Noam Lotan
President & Chief Executive Officer, Resonate Industries, Inc
Former President & Chief Executive Officer, MRV Communications, Inc

Gary Mayo
Principal, Sustainability Excellence Associates, LLC
Former Vice President Energy & Enviromental Services,
MGM Resorts International

Eliot Protsch
President, Wapsie Investment & Advisory, LLC
Retired Chief Operating Officer & Chief Financial Officer,
Alliant Energy Corporation

Holly Van Deursen
Non-Executive Director (several companies)
Retired Group Vice President, British Petroleum

Darrell Wilk
President, Ace Label Systems
Former Vice President, ITT Corp. Electronic Components

Executive Officers

Darren Jamison
President & Chief Executive Officer

Edward Reich
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Mark Gilbreth
Executive Vice President & Chief Technology Officer

James Crouse
Executive Vice President, Sales & Marketing

Jayme Brooks
Vice President, Finance & Chief Accounting Officer

This report contains "forward-looking statements," as that term is used in the federal securities laws, about Capstone's business, including statements regarding future sales and results of operations, expanded market opportunities and growth in existing markets, advantages of our products over competing energy sources, compliance with government regulations, new product development and the success of future installations, increased revenue and backlog, the environmental advantages, reliability and efficiency of our products, use of our products in the energy efficiency, oil and gas, renewable energy, critical power and mobile product markets, lowered costs, improved gross margin, and achievement of profitability. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties that may cause Capstone's actual results to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied in such statements. These risks and uncertainties include those risks and uncertainties identified in Capstone's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on June 14, 2012. Capstone cautions you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Capstone undertakes no obligation to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the initial release of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Capstone®