

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

FORM 10-Q/A

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2013**

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: **000-30939**

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

74-2961657

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2128 W. Braker Lane, BK12, Austin, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

78758

(Zip Code)

(512) 836-6464

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

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

The number of shares of common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, outstanding at July 26, 2013 was 19,349,038.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Overview

Active Power, Inc. (the “Company”) is filing this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A (this “Amendment”) to restate and amend the Company’s previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2013 previously included in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June, 2013 (the “Original Form 10-Q”), which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on July 31, 2013 (the “Original Filing Date”). This Amendment amends and restates the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in “Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements” for the six months ended June 30, 2013, as well as related disclosures in “Part I – Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Part I – Item 4. Controls and Procedures,” “Part II – Item A. Risk Factors” and “Part II – Item 6. Exhibits.”

Other than Footnote 7 to the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in “Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements” regarding subsequent events and “Part II - Item 1. Legal Proceedings”, generally no attempt has been made in the Form 10-Q/A to modify or update other disclosures presented in the original report on Form 10-Q except as required to reflect the effects of the restatement. This Form 10-Q/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 10-Q or modify or update those disclosures. Information not affected by the restatement is unchanged and reflects the disclosures made at the time of the original filing of the Form 10-Q with the SEC on the Original Filing Date. Accordingly, this Form 10-Q/A should be read in conjunction with the Company’s filings made with the SEC subsequent to the filing of the original Form 10-Q.

Background to the Restatements

On November 4, 2013, the audit committee of the Board of Directors of the Company concluded, in consultation with management and after discussion with the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm (Grant Thornton LLP), that there were certain errors made in the Company’s presentation of revenue, cost of goods sold, accounts receivable and prepaid and other assets in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes and disclosures for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, and accordingly these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should no longer be relied upon.

As described further in Note 2 to the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in “Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements” of this Amendment, the errors relate to certain revenue, costs of goods sold, accounts receivable and prepaid and other assets in the unaudited consolidated statement of operations related to product shipments made to a distributor in China, Qiyuan Network System Limited (“Qiyuan”). As previously disclosed in its September 5, 2013 press release and Form 8-K, the Company announced in error in April 2013 that it had entered into a strategic distribution agreement in China with Digital China Information Service Company Limited (“Digital China”). The actual party to this agreement is Qiyuan. A Company employee in China represented to management that Qiyuan was a subsidiary of Digital China. Management subsequently discovered that the Company employee in China intentionally misrepresented the relationship between Qiyuan and Digital China. Qiyuan has no affiliation with Digital China. Due to this discovery, the Company does not believe the revenue associated with certain shipments in the first quarter of 2013 were reasonably certain of collectability at March 31, 2013, and therefore will restate this revenue and related cost of goods sold, accounts receivable and prepaid and other assets in the quarter ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. See Note 2 to the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for details around the correction of this error and also see Part I – Item 4. Controls and Procedures for additional information regarding the changes in our disclosure controls and procedures evaluation as a result of this discovery.

ACTIVE POWER, INC.
FORM 10-Q/A
INDEX

<u>PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	4
<u>Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.</u>	4
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.</u>	14
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.</u>	23
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures.</u>	23
<u>PART II – OTHER INFORMATION</u>	24
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings.</u>	24
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors.</u>	25
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.</u>	26
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.</u>	26
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.</u>	26
<u>Item 5. Other Information.</u>	26
<u>Item 6. Exhibits.</u>	27

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.**

Active Power, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands)

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2012</u>
	(unaudited)	
	(restated)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,512	\$ 13,524
Restricted cash	615	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$412 and \$488 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	15,071	17,862
Inventories, net	11,913	11,079
Prepaid expenses and other	3,611	567
Total current assets	\$ 45,722	43,032
Property and equipment, net	3,042	2,458
Deposits and other	288	309
Total assets	<u>\$ 49,052</u>	<u>\$ 45,799</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 7,640	\$ 4,036
Accrued expenses	5,450	4,948
Deferred revenue	4,133	4,568
Revolving line of credit	5,535	5,535
Total current liabilities	\$ 22,758	19,087
Long-term liabilities	689	713
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock - \$0.001 par value; 2,000 shares authorized	-	-
Common stock - \$0.001 par value; 30,000 shares authorized; 19,347 and 19,171 issued and 19,291 and 19,125 outstanding at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	19	19
Treasury stock	(193)	(144)
Additional paid-in capital	289,562	288,619
Accumulated deficit	(263,906)	(262,817)
Other accumulated comprehensive income	123	322
Total stockholders' equity	25,605	25,999
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 49,052</u>	<u>\$ 45,799</u>

See accompanying notes.

Active Power, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands, except per share amounts; unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013 (restated)	2012
Revenues:				
Product revenue	\$ 15,385	\$ 17,481	\$ 26,835	\$ 33,887
Service and other revenue	4,810	4,178	7,784	7,570
Total revenue	20,195	21,659	34,619	41,457
Cost of goods sold:				
Cost of product revenue	10,623	11,358	18,589	23,354
Cost of service and other revenue	2,650	2,529	4,754	5,024
Total cost of goods sold	13,273	13,887	23,343	28,378
Gross profit	6,922	7,772	11,276	13,079
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	1,800	1,432	3,431	2,720
Selling and marketing	3,033	3,897	5,970	7,444
General and administrative	1,579	1,940	2,713	3,484
Total operating expenses	6,412	7,269	12,114	13,648
Income (Loss) from Operations	510	503	(838)	(569)
Interest expense, net	(82)	(52)	(164)	(166)
Other income (expense), net	(96)	39	(87)	78
Net income (loss)	\$ 332	\$ 490	\$ (1,089)	\$ (657)
Net income (loss) per share, basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.04)
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.04)
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per share, basic	19,296	19,094	19,261	18,036
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per share, diluted	19,491	19,193	19,261	18,036
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	\$ 332	\$ 490	\$ (1,089)	\$ (657)
Translation gain (loss) on subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies	102	(347)	(199)	(311)
Comprehensive income (loss):	\$ 434	\$ 143	\$ (1,288)	\$ (968)

See accompanying notes.

Active Power, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands, except per share amounts; unaudited and restated)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Treasury Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Other Accumulated Comprehen- sive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>At Cost</u>				
Balance at December 31, 2012	19,171	\$ 19	33	\$ (144)	\$ 288,619	\$ (262,817)	\$ 322	\$ 25,999
Employee stock purchases	121	-	-	-	435	-	-	435
Release of Restricted Stock	55	-	10	(49)	-	-	-	(49)
Net translation gain on foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(199)	(199)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	528	-	-	528
Issuance costs, shelf registration	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,089)	-	(1,089)
Balance at June 30, 2013	<u>19,347</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>\$ (193)</u>	<u>\$ 289,562</u>	<u>\$ (263,906)</u>	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ 25,605</u>

See accompanying notes.

Active Power, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(in thousands; unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
	(restated)	2012
Operating activities		
Net Loss	\$ (1,089)	\$ (657)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	559	647
Change to allowance for doubtful accounts	(76)	62
Gain (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(13)	27
Impairment on fixed assets	(17)	-
Stock-based compensation	528	773
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	(615)	(991)
Accounts receivable	2,867	(5,987)
Inventories	(1,276)	514
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(3,023)	(1,904)
Accounts payable	3,604	2,370
Accrued expenses	502	(923)
Deferred revenue	(435)	1,356
Long term liabilities	(24)	108
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,492	(4,605)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(739)	(861)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	68	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(671)	(861)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from private placement of common stock	-	9,750
Issuance costs of private placement	-	(187)
Proceeds from draw on revolving line of credit	-	2,017
Payments on revolving line of credit	-	(2,017)
Proceeds from employee stock purchases	435	491
Issuance costs, shelf registration	(20)	-
Taxes paid related to the net share settlement of equity awards	(49)	(10)
Net cash provided by financing activities	366	10,044
Translation loss on subsidiaries in foreign currencies	(199)	(311)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	988	4,267
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	13,524	10,357
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 14,512	\$ 14,624

See accompanying notes.

Active Power, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2013
(unaudited)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Basis of presentation

Active Power, Inc. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “we”, “us”, “Active Power” or the “Company”) manufacture and provide critical power quality and modular infrastructure solutions that provide business continuity and protect customers in the event of an electrical power disturbance. Our products and solutions are designed to deliver continuous clean power, protecting customers from voltage fluctuations, such as surges and sags, and frequency fluctuations, and also to provide ride-through, or temporary, power to bridge the gap between a power outage and the restoration of utility power. Our target customers are those global enterprises requiring “power insurance” because they have zero tolerance for downtime in their mission critical operations. The Uninterruptible Power Supply (“UPS”) products we manufacture use kinetic energy to provide short-term power as a cleaner alternative to electro-chemical battery-based energy. We sell stand-alone UPS products as well as complete continuous power and infrastructure solutions, including containerized continuous power systems that we brand as PowerHouse™. We sell our products globally through our direct sales force, manufacturer’s representatives, Original Equipment Manufacturer (“OEM”) channels and IT partners. Our current principal markets are the Americas, Europe Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”), and Asia.

The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2012, which has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include the accounts of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring items) necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Company and its consolidated results of operations and cash flows. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

2. Restatement of Previously Reported Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company has restated its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2013 due to an error from recognizing revenue prior to when it met full recognition criteria, related to shipments made to Qiyuan, a distributor in China. The error resulted in an overstatement of revenue, cost of goods sold and accounts receivable, while understating prepaid and other assets. The impact on specific items in the condensed consolidated financial statements from correction of the error is shown below in tabular format (unaudited, in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Restated
Consolidated Balance Sheet			
Accounts Receivable, net	\$ 19,257	\$ (4,186)	\$ 15,071
Prepaid Expenses and other	573	3,038	3,611
Accumulated Deficit	(262,758)	(1,148)	(263,906)
Consolidated Statement of Operations			
Product revenue	31,021	(4,186)	26,835
Cost of Product Revenue	21,627	(3,038)	18,589
Gross Profit	12,424	(1,148)	11,276
Net Loss	59	(1,148)	(1,089)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	0.00	(0.06)	(0.06)
Consolidated Statement of Stockholder's Equity			
Net Loss	59	(1,148)	(1,089)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows			
Net Loss	59	(1,148)	(1,089)
Change in Accounts Receivable	(1,319)	4,186	2,867
Change in Prepaid expense and other	15	(3,038)	(3,023)

Qiyuan revenue has been deferred and will be recognized on a cost recovery basis as payments are received. Pending revenue recognition, the costs of goods sold is being reported as a current asset in prepaid expenses and other.

The Company will subsequently recognize \$1.6 million in revenue from this distributor in the third quarter of 2013 and an additional \$0.2 million in revenue in the fourth quarter of 2013 associated with cash collections on this transaction. The Company also will accept a return of goods back into inventory from this distributor in the fourth quarter of 2013 in the amount of \$1.6 million.

3. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Restricted Cash

Our restricted cash balance of \$0.6 million as of June 30, 2013 consists primarily of secured performance and deposit guarantees given to customers. Upon satisfaction of these guarantees, the restriction on these funds will be released.

Receivables (restated)

Accounts receivable consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Trade receivables	\$ 15,483	\$ 18,350
Allowance for doubtful accounts	412	488
	<u>\$ 15,071</u>	<u>\$ 17,862</u>

We estimate an allowance for doubtful accounts based on factors related to the credit risk of each customer. Historically, our credit losses have been minimal.

Inventories

We state inventories at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in-first-out-method (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Raw materials	\$ 7,021	\$ 6,983
Work in process	2,636	2,429
Finished goods	3,390	3,516
Allowances for obsolescence	(1,134)	(1,849)
	<u>\$ 11,913</u>	<u>\$ 11,079</u>

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Equipment	\$ 11,150	\$ 10,298
Demonstration units	1,801	1,828
Computers and purchased software	4,366	4,251
Furniture and fixtures	461	444
Leasehold improvements	7,788	7,662
Construction in progress	135	188
	<u>25,701</u>	<u>24,671</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(22,659)	(22,213)
	<u>\$ 3,042</u>	<u>\$ 2,458</u>

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Compensation and benefits	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,199
Warranty liability	669	694
Property, income, state, sales and franchise tax	682	320
Professional fees	392	502
Other	1,594	1,233
	<u>\$ 5,450</u>	<u>\$ 4,948</u>

Warranty Liability

Generally, the warranty period for our power quality products is 12 months from the date of commissioning or 18 months from the date of shipment from Active Power, whichever period is shorter. Occasionally, we offer longer warranty periods to certain customers. The warranty period for products sold to our primary OEM customer, Caterpillar, is 12 months from the date of shipment to the end-user, or up to 36 months from shipment. This is dependent upon Caterpillar complying with our storage requirements for our products in order to preserve this warranty period beyond the standard 18-month limit. We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized and this accrual is included in accrued expenses and long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. Changes in our warranty liability are presented in the following table (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 755
Warranty expense	353
Warranty charges incurred	(393)
Balance at June 30, 2013	<u>\$ 715</u>
Warranty liability included in accrued expenses	\$ 669
Long-term warranty liability	46
Balance at June 30, 2013	<u>\$ 715</u>

Revenue Recognition

In general, we recognize revenue when four criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue-generating transactions generally fall into one of the following categories of revenue recognition:

- We recognize product revenue at the time of shipment for substantially all products sold directly to customers and through distributors because title and risk of loss pass on delivery to the common carrier. Our customers and distributors do not have the right to return products. If title and risk of loss pass at some other point in time, we recognize such revenue for our customers when the product is delivered to the customer and title and risk of loss have passed. We may enter into bill-and-hold arrangements and when this occurs delivery may not be present, but other criteria are reviewed to determine the proper timing of revenue recognition.
- We recognize installation and service and maintenance revenue at the time the service is performed.
- We recognize revenue associated with extended maintenance agreements (“EMAs”) over the life of the contracts using the straight-line method, which approximates the expected timing in which applicable services are performed. Amounts collected in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as a current or long-term liability based on the time from the balance sheet date to the future date of revenue recognition.

- We recognize revenue on certain rental programs over the life of the rental agreement using the straight-line method. Amounts collected in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as a current or long-term liability based on the time from the balance sheet date to the future date of revenue recognition.
- Shipping costs reimbursed by the customer are included in revenue.

When collectability is not reasonably assured, we defer revenue and will recognize revenue on a cost recovery basis as payments are received.

Multiple element arrangements (“MEAs”) are arrangements to sell products to customers that frequently include multiple deliverables. Our most significant MEAs include the sale of one or more of our CleanSource® UPS or PowerHouse products, combined with one or more of the following products: design services, project management, commissioning and installation services, spare parts or consumables, and EMAs. Delivery of the various products or performance of services within the arrangement may or may not coincide. Certain services related to design and consulting may occur prior to delivery of product and commissioning and installation typically take place within six months of product delivery, depending upon customer requirements. EMAs, consumables, and repair, maintenance or consulting services generally are delivered over a period of one to five years. In certain arrangements, revenue recognized is limited to the amount invoiced or received that is not contingent on the delivery of future products and services.

When arrangements include multiple elements, we allocate revenue to each element based on the relative selling price and recognize revenue when the elements have stand-alone value and the four criteria for revenue recognition have been met. We establish the selling price of each element based on Vendor Specific Objective Evidence (“VSOE”) if available, Third Party Evidence (“TPE”) if VSOE is not available, or Best Estimate of Selling Price (“BESP”) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. We generally determine selling price based on amounts charged separately for the delivered and undelivered elements to similar customers in stand-alone sales of the specific elements. When arrangements include an EMA, we recognize revenue related to the EMA at the stated contractual price on a straight-line basis over the life of the agreement.

Any taxes imposed by governmental authorities on our revenue-producing transactions with customers are shown in our consolidated statements of operations on a net-basis; that is, excluded from our reported revenues.

4. Net Income (Loss) Per Share (as restated)

All common stock information regarding the prior year included in this note have been adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split that took effect on December 21, 2012.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013 (restated)	2012
Numerator:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 332	\$ 490	\$ (1,089)	\$ (657)
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	19,296	19,094	19,261	18,036
Dilutive effect of employee stock options and restricted stock awards	195	99	-	-
Weighted-average shares for diluted net income per share	19,491	19,193	19,261	18,036
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.04)

There were 138,993 and no shares excluded from the calculation related to non-vested shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of restricted stock units for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The following table includes shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of employee stock options excluded from the calculation of diluted income per share because their inclusion in the calculation would have been anti-dilutive.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Common stock equivalents excluded from calculation because effect would have been anti-dilutive	2,287	2,240	2,311	2,335

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our assets and liabilities, which are carried at fair value, are classified in one of the following categories:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3—One or more significant inputs that are unobservable and supported by little or no market data.

Inputs are referred to as assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The uses of inputs in the valuation process are categorized into a three-level fair value hierarchy.

Our Level 1 assets and liabilities consist of cash equivalents, which are primarily invested in money-market funds. These assets are classified as Level 1 because they are valued using quoted prices in active markets and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical assets and liabilities.

Our cash and cash equivalents include money-market funds for which the fair value was determined using Level 1 inputs and was \$3.1 million as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. For cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, the carrying amount approximates fair value because of the relative short maturity of those instruments.

6. Guarantees

In certain geographical regions, particularly EMEA, we are sometimes required to issue performance guarantees to our customers as a condition of sale. These guarantees usually provide financial protection to our customers in the event that we fail to fulfill our delivery or product warranty obligations. We secure these guarantees with standby letters of credit through our bank. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had \$0.6 million and \$0 respectively, of performance guarantees outstanding to customers that were secured with letters of credit. The current guarantees are set to expire on September 30, 2013 and April 17, 2014. There is no foreseeable risk that we will not be able to meet the performance obligations. Our restricted cash, as shown on the balance sheet, is related to these guarantees.

7. Subsequent Events

On September 10, 2013, a purported class action complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas against the Company and certain of its current and former executives. The case is captioned *Don Lee v. Active Power, Inc., et. al.*, Civil Action No. 1:3-cv-00797. The complaint alleges that on April 30, 2013, the Company announced during a conference call that it had entered into a strategic distribution partnership with Digital China. However, on September 5, 2013, after the close of trading, the Company disclosed that its partnership was with Qiyuan Network System Limited, which is neither an affiliate nor a subsidiary of Digital China. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and seeks unspecified damages on behalf of all stockholders.

[Index](#)

On September 13 and October 14, 2013, two separate stockholders filed complaints in the District Court of Travis County, Texas purporting to bring derivative actions on behalf of the Company against certain current and former officers and directors of the Company. The first derivative action is captioned *Okumura v. Almgren, et. al.*, Cause No. D-1-GN-13-003230 and the second derivative action is captioned *David B. Shaev IRA v. Milner, et. al.*, Cause No. D-1-GN-13-003557. The allegations of each derivative complaint mirror those of the class action complaint, and they assert claims for breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and/or abuse of control and seek damages on behalf of the Company. Defendants have entered into an agreement with each of the plaintiffs to stay both of the derivative actions pending the outcome of the motion to dismiss in the securities class action described above.

As of November 18, 2013 we cannot assess the potential outcome of these lawsuits.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q/A and the financial statements and notes thereto and our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 included in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. This report contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that involve risks and uncertainties. Our expectations with respect to future results of operations that may be embodied in oral and written forward-looking statements, including any forward-looking statements that may be included in this report, are subject to risks and uncertainties that must be considered when evaluating the likelihood of our realization of such expectations. Our actual results could differ materially. The words "believe," "expect," "intend," "plan," "project," "will" and similar phrases as they relate to us are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, please see the "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q/A for a discussion of items that may affect our future results.

Overview

Restatement of Previously Reported Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

This "Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" has been amended and restated to give effect to the restatement of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2013 due to a correction of errors regarding certain product shipments to a distributor in China. See Note 2 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in "Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements" of this report for additional information.

Company Overview

Active Power designs and manufactures patented flywheel-based uninterruptible power supply ("UPS") products and Modular Infrastructure Solutions ("MIS"). These solutions are designed to ensure continuity for data centers and other mission critical operations in the event of power disturbances.

Our products and solutions are designed to deliver continuous conditioned ("clean") power during power disturbances and outages, voltage sags and surges, and provide ride-through power in the event of utility failure, supporting operations until utility power is restored or a longer term alternative power source, such as a diesel generator, is engaged. We believe our products offer an advantage over those of our competitors in the areas of power density (less space) and energy efficiency, total cost of ownership, system reliability, modular design, and the economically green benefits of our solutions.

We have sold our patented flywheel-based UPS systems since 1999. Our patented flywheel-based UPS products store kinetic energy by constantly spinning a compact steel wheel ("flywheel") driven from utility power in a low friction environment. When the utility power used to spin the flywheel fluctuates or is interrupted, the flywheel's inertia causes it to continue spinning. The resulting kinetic energy of the spinning flywheel generates electricity known as "bridging power" for short periods, until either utility power is restored or a backup electric generator starts and takes over generating longer-term power in the case of an extended electrical outage. We believe our flywheel products provide many competitive advantages over conventional battery-based UPS products, including substantial space savings, higher power densities, "green" energy storage, and higher power efficiencies up to 98%. This high energy efficiency reduces operating costs and provides customers a lower total cost of ownership. We offer our flywheel products with load capabilities up to 8,400kVA. Our flywheel-based UPS systems are marketed under the brand name *CleanSource*®. UPS product revenue may include ancillary components delivered as part of a total UPS solution. As of June 30, 2013, we have shipped more than 3,800 flywheels in UPS system installations, delivering more than 900 megawatts of power to customers in 57 countries around the world, providing nearly 160 million runtime hours of operation. In late 2012, we introduced our next generation CSHD 625kVA and 750 kVA UPS products, which we plan to start distributing in the second half of 2013.

We also sell modular power infrastructure solutions, which incorporate our UPS products with other equipment including switchboards, generators and monitoring and analytics tools to provide complete short- and long-term protection in the event of a power disturbance. Where this integrated solution is sold in a containerized package, it is marketed under the brand name PowerHouse™. PowerHouse can be deployed in an International Shipping Organization ("ISO") or purpose built container depending upon location. These systems are specifically designed to handle the demands of the most technically advanced facilities requiring the highest power integrity available while maximizing up-time, useable floor space and operational efficiency. Designed to offer a highly flexible architecture to respond to a customer's constantly changing environment, our PowerHouse systems are offered in four standard configurations, enabling sizing for infrastructure on demand. These systems are highly differentiated as they offer flexibility in placement, space savings, rapid deployment, high energy efficiency, and just in time use of capital deployment. They also deliver significant value to customers as the entire system is integrated and tested prior to delivery for a repeatable simple solution. We also sell modular power infrastructure solutions to customers in a non-containerized format, typically deploying such solutions inside buildings. We plan to grow revenue in coming years from current and future customers as modular data center infrastructure continues to gain acceptance in the market.

In close cooperation with our strategic partners in the technology industry and leveraging our expertise in containerization and power distribution, in 2010 we began to manufacture modular IT infrastructure solutions, designed to specification for select IT channel business partners. These solutions serve as the infrastructure for the modular data center deployment model. Modular data centers may be rapidly deployed with other modular infrastructure such as power and cooling to deliver a cost-effective alternative to traditional raised-floor data centers. Active Power designs and delivers the exterior shell and a fully outfitted interior – including electrical, cooling, monitoring, and other elements – ready for the IT channel partner to add its IT racks and servers. After the IT channel partner adds its IT equipment to our modular IT infrastructure solution, the IT channel partner has a functional data center ready for deployment at its end-user site.

Finally, we offer services in the form of installation, maintenance, project management, and other professional services. Services are often sold in conjunction with the products above, and are increasingly becoming a larger part of our overall revenue.

Our headquarters are in Austin, Texas, with international offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, and China.

We sell our products to a wide array of commercial and industrial customers across a variety of vertical markets, including data centers, manufacturing, technology, broadcast and communications, financial, utilities, healthcare, government and airports. However, our primary focus is on data center applications within these vertical markets. We have expanded our global sales channels and direct sales force, selling in major geographic regions of the world, but particularly in North America, Europe and Asia. We sell our products through the following distribution methods:

- sales made directly by Active Power;
- manufacturer’s representatives;
- distributors;
- OEM partners; and
- strategic IT partners.

We believe a number of underlying macroeconomic trends place us in a strong position to be one of the leading providers of critical power protection and infrastructure solutions. These trends include:

- the increasing business costs of downtime;
- a rapidly expanding need for data center infrastructure;
- ever-increasing demands placed on the public utility infrastructure;
- an inadequate investment in global utility infrastructure;
- rising costs of energy worldwide driven by volume of energy used; and
- an increasing demand for economically green solutions.

We have evolved significantly since the company was founded in 1992. Our early focus was on research and development of the core products that continue to enable our business today. Over the past several years, we have focused our efforts on brand, markets, and channels of distribution. The technological foundation of Active Power has yielded more than 100 worldwide patents and a highly differentiated, cost-efficient product platform that we have evolved into an expanding suite of infrastructure solutions. As we go forward, it is critical for us to focus on both developing technology to maintain and grow our leadership position and expand our addressable markets and on building channels of distribution to have more avenues into the market.

We have developed and implemented a go-to-market strategy to set the direction for our sales and marketing initiatives and plans around the following components:

- Customer: Data Center Applications Across Vertical Markets
- Distribution: Partner Enabled Distribution Strategy Transacted Locally
- Geography: Global Markets served from four Centers of Operation
- Products: UPS and Modular Infrastructure Systems
- Value: Efficient, Reliable, Green Solutions
- Service: Installation Maintenance, Project Management and Other Professional Services

As a result of this strategy, we have been successful in improving our operating performance, broadening our global footprint, diversifying our customer base, broadening our sales channels and partners, and moving higher up the customer value chain with innovative developments of our core underlying product technology.

Results of Operations

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,				Variance 2013 vs, 2012	
	2013	% of total revenue	2012	% of total revenue	\$	%
	Product revenue	\$ 15,385	76%	\$ 17,481	81%	\$ (2,096)
Service and other revenue	4,810	24%	4,178	19%	632	15%
Total revenue	20,195	100%	21,659	100%	\$ (1,464)	-7%
Cost of product revenue	10,623	53%	11,358	52%	(735)	-6%
Cost of service and other revenue	2,650	13%	2,529	12%	121	5%
Total cost of goods sold	13,273	66%	13,887	64%	(614)	-4%
Gross profit	6,922	34%	7,772	36%	(850)	-11%
Operating expenses:						
Research and development	1,800	9%	1,432	7%	368	26%
Selling and marketing	3,033	15%	3,897	18%	(864)	-22%
General and administrative	1,579	8%	1,940	9%	(361)	-19%
Total operating expenses	6,412	32%	7,269	34%	(857)	-12%
Income from Operations	510	3%	503	2%	7	1%
Interest expense, net	(82)	0%	(52)	0%	(30)	-58%
Other income (expense), net	(96)	0%	39	0%	(135)	-346%
Net Income	\$ 332	2%	\$ 490	2%	\$ (158)	-32%

(\$ in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,				Variance 2013 vs, 2012	
	2013 (restated)	% of total revenue	2012	% of total revenue	\$	%
	Product revenue	\$ 26,835	78%	\$ 33,887	82%	\$ (7,052)
Service and other revenue	7,784	22%	7,570	18%	214	3%
Total revenue	34,619	100%	41,457	100%	\$ (6,838)	-16%
Cost of product revenue	18,589	54%	23,354	56%	(4,765)	-20%
Cost of service and other revenue	4,754	14%	5,024	12%	(270)	-5%
Total cost of goods sold	23,343	67%	28,378	68%	(5,035)	-18%
Gross profit	11,276	33%	13,079	32%	(1,803)	-14%
Operating expenses:						
Research and development	3,431	10%	2,720	7%	711	26%
Selling and marketing	5,970	17%	7,444	18%	(1,474)	-20%
General and administrative	2,713	8%	3,484	8%	(771)	-22%
Total operating expenses	12,114	35%	13,648	33%	(1,534)	-11%
Loss from Operations	(838)	-2%	(569)	-1%	(269)	-47%
Interest expense, net	(164)	0%	(166)	0%	2	1%
Other income (expense), net	(87)	0%	78	0%	(165)	-212%
Net loss	\$ (1,089)	-3%	\$ (657)	-1%	\$ (432)	-66%

Product revenue. Product revenue primarily consists of sales of our UPS and MIS products. Our CleanSource power quality products are comprised of both UPS and energy storage product lines and our MIS products consist of our modular power infrastructure solutions, including PowerHouse (which are comprised of our UPS systems and some combination of third party ancillary equipment, such as engine generators and switchgear) and our modular IT infrastructure solutions that provide a combination of power distribution, cooling capabilities, security systems, fire suppression and monitoring capabilities for our business partners. Our product revenue was derived from the following sources:

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2013	2012	\$	%
Product revenue:				
UPS product revenue	\$ 2,816	\$ 9,553	\$ (6,737)	-71%
Modular Infrastructure Solutions	12,569	7,928	4,641	59%
Total product revenue	\$ 15,385	\$ 17,481	\$ (2,096)	-12%

(\$ in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2013 (restated)	2012	\$	%
Product revenue:				
UPS product revenue	\$ 10,236	\$ 13,769	\$ (3,533)	-26%
Modular Infrastructure Solutions	16,599	20,118	(3,519)	-17%
Total product revenue	\$ 26,835	\$ 33,887	\$ (7,052)	-21%

Total product revenue for the three-month period ended June 30, 2013 decreased by \$2.1 million, or 12%, compared to the same period in 2012 and increased \$3.9 million, or 34%, from \$11.5 million in the first quarter 2013. The decrease from second quarter 2012 was driven primarily by a reduction in UPS sales, partially offset by an increase in MIS sales. The increase from first quarter 2013 to second quarter 2013 was related to an increase in MIS revenues. UPS revenue was down \$6.7 million, or 71%, in the second quarter 2013 from the same period in the prior year which offset the increase in MIS revenues of \$4.6 million, or 59%. UPS revenue decreased in second quarter 2013 compared to first quarter 2013 due to a reduction in shipments for our 300 series flywheel units. MIS revenues were up compared to first quarter 2013 due to two large customer shipments. We expect product mix to continue to shift as we obtain large customer orders for either UPS or MIS products in any particular quarter.

Product revenue for the six-month period ended June 30, 2013 decreased by \$7.1 million, or 21%, compared to the same period in 2012. This decrease was driven by a decrease in sales of both UPS and MIS products. MIS Sales comprised 62% of product revenue in the first half of 2013, compared to 59% of product revenue in the same period of 2012. UPS product revenues for the first half of 2013 decreased by approximately \$3.5 million, or 26%, compared to the first half of 2012. MIS revenues decreased by \$3.5 million, or 17%, in the first half of 2013 compared to 2012.

Product revenue from Active Power branded products through our direct and manufacturer's representative channels was \$6.4 million, or 42% of our product revenue, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$7.9 million, or 45% of our product revenue, in the same period of 2012, and \$8.6 million, or 75% of our product revenue, for the first quarter of 2013. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, product sales of Active Power branded products through our direct and manufacturer's representative channels were \$15.0 million, or 56% of our product revenue, compared to \$14.2 million, or 42%, for the same period of 2012.

Product revenue from our OEM channels for the three-month period ended June 30, 2013 was \$1.0 million, a decrease of approximately \$0.6 million, or 38%, compared to revenue of \$1.7 million for the second quarter of 2012. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, product revenue from our OEM channel was \$3.0 million, an increase of \$0.3 million, or 11%, compared to \$2.7 million for the same period in 2012. Product revenue from our OEM channels for the three-month period ended June 30, 2013 decreased by \$1.0 million, or 48%, compared to \$2.0 million for the first quarter of 2013. Sales to Caterpillar, our primary OEM channel, represented \$1.0 million and \$3.0 million, or 6% and 11% of our product revenue, for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013, respectively, compared to \$1.7 million and \$2.7 million, or 9% and 8% of our product revenue, in the comparable period of 2012 and \$2.0 million, or 17%, respectively, in first quarter 2013. Caterpillar remains one of our largest UPS customers as well as our largest OEM customer.

Product revenue from our IT channel for the second quarter of 2013 was \$7.9 million, which was flat compared to \$7.9 million for the second quarter of 2012 and increased from the \$0.9 million of IT channel revenue in the first quarter 2013. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, product revenue from our IT channel was \$8.8 million, a decrease of \$8.1 million, or 48%, compared to \$16.9 million for the same period of 2012. These decreases were primarily due to a decrease in demand for infrastructure solutions from Hewlett Packard ("HP"), our largest IT channel partner. Historically, we have manufactured and sold infrastructure solutions to HP, for them to re-sell to end users in conjunction with sales of their IT and computing products. Thus, the level of orders will fluctuate depending upon the timing of our partner's need for infrastructure solutions. We have historically experienced large quarterly fluctuations in the number and value of such orders. Sales to HP accounted for 52% of our product revenue for the second quarter of 2013 compared to 45% in the same period of 2012, however sales to HP accounted for only 31% of product revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to 50% of the product revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Our MIS products tend to be larger in value and derive sales from a smaller number of customers compared to sales of our UPS products. This smaller number of customers with greater transaction value can contribute to large quarterly fluctuations in revenue from each product family due to the timing of orders and shipments in any particular accounting period. A small number of transactions can lead to significant revenue, but cause greater volatility in our quarterly results and can increase liquidity risk. To manage this risk we continue to attempt to refine and improve the payment terms of these opportunities as part of our working capital management process.

Sales in the Americas were \$14.6 million or 95% of our product revenue for the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$12.1 million, or 69% of our product revenue, for the same period in 2012 and \$10.0 million, or 88% of product revenue, in the first quarter of 2013. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, our sales in the Americas were \$24.7 million, or 92% of our total product revenue, compared to \$22.7 million, or 67%, for the same period in 2012. These increases compared to the prior year reflect higher UPS revenues.

We also sell products directly to customers in Asia and EMEA and we have a network of international distributors in these and other territories. In some of these markets, customers are more likely to purchase a total power solution such as PowerHouse from us rather than a stand-alone UPS system. This usually results in a longer selling cycle and makes quarterly results from these regions more inconsistent and dependent upon a smaller number of larger value transactions. Thus, the amount of revenue from our international markets can fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis. Product sales to customers in Asia were \$0.4 million, or 3% of our total product revenue, in the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$1.0 million, or 6%, for the same period in 2012 and \$(0.3) million, or (3)%, for the first quarter of 2013. See footnote 2 to the unaudited condensed financial statements of this Form 10-Q/A for more information regarding adjustments to revenues for the six months ending June 30, 2013 in the Asia region. Product revenue in EMEA was \$0.4 million, or 2% of product revenue, in the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$4.4 million, or 25%, for the same period of 2012 and \$1.7 million, or 15%, for the first quarter of 2013. These fluctuations are primarily attributable to variations in sales of our MIS products in each region in the relevant periods and illustrate the impact of larger orders from fewer customers on quarterly revenue for each of these regions. Products may sometimes be shipped outside of the region in which the revenues were generated.

Product revenue in Asia was \$0.1 million in the six months ended June 2013, compared to \$2.5 million in the six months ended June 2012. This decrease was primarily related to a reduction in orders from our distributors in 2013 in this region. Finally, product revenue from EMEA for the six months ended June 2013 was \$2.0 million compared to \$8.7 million in the six months ended June 2012. This decrease year over year was related to a large single customer order included in the 2012 period.

Service and other revenue. Service and other revenue primarily relates to revenue generated from both traditional (after-market) service work and from customer-specific system engineering. This includes revenue from design, installation, startup, repairs or reconfigurations of our products and the sale of spare or replacement parts to our OEM and end-user customers. It also includes revenue associated with the costs of travel of our service personnel and revenues or fees received upon contract deferment or cancellation. Revenue from extended maintenance contracts with our customers is also included in this revenue category.

Service and other revenue increased by approximately \$0.6 million, or 15%, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same period of 2012, and increased \$1.8 million or 62% compared to the first quarter of 2013. These increases compared to the first quarter 2013 and prior year quarter reflects higher professional fees associated with MIS sales in the second quarter of 2013. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, our service and other revenue increased by approximately \$0.2 million, or 3%, compared to the same period in 2012. For our MIS customers, we provide a full power solution, including design services, site preparation, installation of an entire power solution and provision of all products required to provide a turnkey product to the end user, often including maintenance services. Where we make sales through our OEM channel, it is typical for the OEM to provide these types of services to their end-user customers, so these revenue opportunities do not typically exist for us on our OEM sales. We anticipate that service and other revenue will continue to grow with product revenue, particularly as our PowerHouse system revenue grows and as our installed base of UPS product expands, because as more units are sold to customers, more installation, startup and maintenance services will be required.

Cost of product revenue. Cost of product revenue includes the cost of component parts of our products, ancillary equipment that is sourced from external suppliers, personnel, equipment and other costs associated with our assembly and test operations, including costs from having underutilized facilities, depreciation of our manufacturing property and equipment, shipping costs, warranty costs, and the costs of manufacturing support functions such as logistics and quality assurance. The cost of product revenue as a percentage of total product revenue was 69% and 69% for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013, compared to 65% and 69% for the same periods in 2012 and 70% for the first quarter of 2013. The increase in costs as a percentage of revenue in the second quarter 2013 compared to second quarter 2012 reflected a more unfavorable product mix, as we had more MIS sales compared to UPS sales, which typically have a lower margin. We continue to operate a manufacturing facility that has a manufacturing and testing capacity that can be significantly greater than our current product revenue levels in any given quarter, dependent upon the product mix. A large portion of the costs involved in operating this manufacturing facility are fixed in nature and we have incurred unabsorbed overhead each quarter depending on the level of UPS system production. We continue to work on reducing our product costs through design enhancements and modifications and increasing our sales volume to absorb these expenses. We also are working to create cross-functional utilization of our personnel between UPS and MIS product manufacturing so as to obtain higher overall labor efficiency.

Cost of service and other revenue. Cost of service and other revenue includes the cost of component parts that we use in service or sell as spare parts, as well as labor and overhead costs of our service organization. This includes travel and related costs incurred in fulfilling service obligations to our customers and the costs of third party contractors used in completion of some of our professional services. The cost of service and other revenue was 55% of service and other revenue in the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to 61% for the same period of 2012 and 71% in the first quarter of 2013. The decrease in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the second quarter of 2012 and first quarter 2013 reflects a shift in the types of services provided, with the second quarter of 2013 including more professional assembly and project management services compared to the other periods. The utilization of our service personnel will be affected by the number of MIS solution products implemented in a particular period, and in periods where we have a low number of installation projects we would expect our costs as a percentage of revenue to increase due to lower employee utilization.

The cost of service and other revenue was 61% of service and other revenue in the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to 66% for the same period of 2012. The decrease in the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same period of 2012 was related to the decreased costs to install MIS solutions due to the concentrated timing and location of the 2013 shipments compared to 2012.

Gross profit. For the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, our gross profit margin was 34% of revenue, compared to 36% of revenue for the second quarter of 2012 and 30% of revenue for the first quarter of 2013. The reduction in gross profit margin from the second quarter of 2012 is primarily related to our product mix. UPS products tend to have higher margins than our MIS products. The increase in the margin from the first quarter of 2013 is related to higher margins across all products and services in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the first quarter 2013, as well as a higher percentage of service revenue compared to total revenue.

For each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, our gross profit margin was 33% of revenue. Our ability to further improve gross profit margins will depend, in part, on our ability to further improve our sales channel mix, increase sales of higher margin products such as our UPS products, optimize our product pricing, improve our professional service margins through further pricing optimization and operating efficiency, and increase our total revenues to a level that will allow us to improve the utilization of our manufacturing and service operations.

Research and development. Research and development expense primarily consists of compensation and related costs for employees engaged in research, development and engineering activities, third party consulting and development activities, as well as an allocated portion of our occupancy costs. Overall, our research and development expenses were approximately \$0.4 million, or 26%, higher in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the second quarter of 2012 and were \$0.2 million, or 10%, higher than the first quarter of 2013. The increases are primarily due to development activities on our next generation of UPS product, which is in its final stages of production release. With our new product we feel we will offer greater power modularity and space efficiencies compared to our existing UPS products, especially as we target the higher power level market.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, our research and development expense was \$3.4 million, compared to \$2.7 million for the same period of 2012. The increase is due to our next generation UPS development as we are in the final phases of production release, as well as optimizing ways to reduce the overall future costs of production. It is anticipated that our new UPS product line will allow improved profit margins in the long term and provide a larger addressable market for our UPS systems business.

Selling and marketing. Selling and marketing expense primarily consists of compensation, including variable sales commissions for sales personnel, related travel, trade shows and promotional expenses, compensation paid to resellers and agents, an allocated portion of our occupancy and other costs, and the cost of our foreign sales operations. Selling and marketing costs were approximately \$0.9 million, or 22%, lower in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the second quarter of 2012 related to lower expenditures in sales in such areas as travel costs, consulting fees, and third party manufacturer representative commissions. Such expenses increased approximately \$0.1 million, or 3%, from the first quarter of 2013 primarily due to increased employee compensation costs related to the departure of our VP of Marketing and Sales Operations in April 2013.

Selling and marketing expenses were approximately \$1.5 million, or 20%, lower for the six-month period ended June 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012 primarily from reduced employee compensation costs, commissions for third party manufacturers' representatives and travel costs.

General and administrative. General and administrative expense is primarily comprised of compensation and related costs for board, executive and administrative personnel, and professional fees. General and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2013 decreased approximately \$0.4 million, or 19%, compared to the same period in 2012 due to lower bad debt, travel, bonus and recruiting costs, partially offset by an increase in severance and relocation expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$0.4 million, or 39%, compared to the first quarter of 2013 primarily due to higher severance and relocation costs.

General and administrative expenses for the six-month period ended June 30, 2013 decreased approximately \$0.8 million, or 22%, compared to the same period in 2012 due to lower stock compensation expense, bonus, legal fees and recruiting expenses, partially offset by higher relocation costs.

Interest expense, net. Net interest expense remained relatively flat for the second quarter of 2013 compared to the second quarter of 2012. The interest expense incurred during 2013 and 2012 was in connection with the outstanding balance on our revolving credit facility.

Other income. Net other income in the second quarter of 2013 and 2012 primarily reflects foreign exchange losses or gains on bank accounts and sales contracts held in foreign currencies.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity at June 30, 2013 are our cash and cash equivalents on hand, our bank credit facilities and projected cash flows from operating activities. If we meet our cash flow projections in our current business plan, we expect we will have adequate capital resources to continue operating our business for at least the next 12 months. Our business plan and our assumptions around the adequacy of our liquidity are based on estimates regarding expected revenues and future costs. However, there are scenarios in which our revenues may not meet our projections, our costs may exceed our estimates or our working capital needs may be greater than anticipated. Further, our estimates may change and future events or developments may also affect our estimates. Any of these factors may change our expectation of cash usage in the remainder of 2013 and beyond or adversely affect our level of liquidity.

A substantial increase in sales of our PowerHouse or our modular IT infrastructure solutions products or a substantial increase in UPS sales may materially impact the amount of liquidity required to fund our operations. The amount of time between the receipt of payment from our customers and our expenditures for raw materials, manufacturing and shipment of products (the cash cycle) for sales of our CleanSource UPS product can be as short as 45 days, and is typically 60 days, however this can vary by geographic market. However, the cash cycle on a MIS sale can be significantly longer due to the longer lead time needed on materials purchases and the longer manufacturing schedule. We attempt to mitigate the financial impact of this longer cash cycle by requiring customer deposits and periodic payments where possible from our customers. This is not always commercially feasible, and in order to increase our MIS sales, we may be required to make larger investments in inventory and receivables. These larger investments may require us to obtain additional sources of working capital, debt or equity financing in order to fund the MIS business.

Should additional funding be required, we would expect to raise the required funds through borrowings or public or private sales of debt or equity securities. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of convertible debt or equity securities, the ownership of our stockholders could be significantly diluted. If we obtain additional debt financing, a substantial portion of our operating cash flow may be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness, and the terms of the debt securities issued could impose significant restrictions on our operations. We do not know whether we will be able to secure additional funding, or funding on terms acceptable to us, to continue our operations as planned. If financing is not available, we may be required to reduce, delay or eliminate certain activities or to license or sell to others some of our proprietary technology.

The following table summarizes the changes in cash used in operating activities:

(\$ in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012	\$	%
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,492	\$ (4,605)	\$ 6,097	132%

Cash provided from operating activities was \$1.5 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2013 compared to a use of cash of \$4.6 million the same period of 2012. Changes in the period ending June 30, 2013 were primarily related to changes in our working capital, as were the changes in the prior year six month period. Overall ending working capital on the balance sheet was relatively unchanged year over year at June 30.

The fluctuations in working capital can be impacted by the timing of product orders and shipments. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, we saw a \$1.3 million use of cash related to inventory manufactured in the period. This was in part due to a reduction in UPS orders for our current product and an increase in build for our new product in the second quarter of 2013. There was also an increase in cash from higher accounts payable of \$3.6 million from December 31, 2012 to June 30, 2013. This increase reflects timing of payments to vendors related to our large MIS projects which have a long manufacturing schedule. We anticipate that cash flows from operations will fluctuate significantly based upon the volume and size of our MIS products sold and by the timing of product delivery relative to our reporting periods, and that such volatility in sources and uses of funds will continue based upon growth of our MIS businesses.

The following table summarizes the changes in cash used in investing activities:

(\$ in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012	\$	%
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (671)	\$ (861)	\$ (190)	22%

Investing activities primarily consist of purchases of property and equipment. Capital expenditures were \$0.1 million, or 14% lower in the six-month period ending June 30, 2013, compared to the same period of 2012, which is attributable to the fact that in the 2012 period we invested in multiple demonstration UPS systems in Asia and EMEA. This year's expenditures include the purchase of equipment to support our next generation of UPS product in addition to the purchase of heavy equipment expected to help us make our manufacturing facility more efficient and reduce our rental expenses going forward.

The following table summarizes the changes in cash provided by financing activities:

(\$ in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012	\$	%
Cash provided by financing activities	\$ 366	\$ 10,044	\$ (9,678)	-96%

Funds provided by financing activities in the period ending June 30, 2013 primarily includes proceeds received from stock option exercises. Funds provided during the six-months ended June 30, 2012 primarily reflect the sale of common stock of approximately 2.9 million shares at a purchase price of \$3.40 per share, for proceeds, net of fees and expenses, of approximately \$9.6 million, and also reflects proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options.

The shares that were sold in the first quarter of 2012 were sold pursuant to our shelf registration statement on Form S-3 dated November 24, 2009, as amended on December 17, 2009 (Registration No. 333-163301), which was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on December 21, 2009, as supplemented by a prospectus supplement dated March 7, 2012. No discounts or placement agent fees were payable in connection with the Offering. This shelf registration expired in late 2012.

We filed a new shelf registration statement on Form S-3 dated April 30, 2013, which was declared effective by the SEC on June 26, 2013. This shelf registration provides for the sale of a variety of security types up to an amount of \$50.0 million. The net proceeds from sales of these securities will be used for general corporate purposes, which may include working capital, capital expenditures, other corporate expenses and acquisitions of complementary products, technologies or businesses.

We believe that our cash and investments, projected cash flows from operations and our sources of available liquidity will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months. Our cash cycle is such that we generally have visibility two to three quarters in advance for future orders that allows us to anticipate revenues over this period of time with some degree of confidence. However, a sudden change in business volume, positive or negative, from any of our business or channel partners or in our direct business or any customer-driven events such as order or delivery deferral could significantly impact our expected revenues. The global economic uncertainty has reduced our confidence at predicting future revenues, and even with improving economic conditions, there is still uncertainty and risk in our forecasting. This two to three quarter window of sales visibility does provide us with some opportunity to adjust expenditures or take other measures to reduce our cash consumption if we can see and anticipate a shortfall in revenue or give us time to identify additional sources of funding if we anticipate an increase in our working capital requirements due to increased revenues or changes in our revenue mix. A significant increase in sales, especially in our PowerHouse or our modular IT infrastructure solutions business, would likely increase our working capital requirements, due to the longer production time and cash cycle of sales of these products.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We invest our cash in a variety of financial instruments, including bank time deposits, and taxable variable rate and fixed rate obligations of corporations, municipalities, and local, state and national government entities and agencies. These investments are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Our interest income is sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly since the majority of our investments are in short-term instruments. We believe that our investment policy is conservative, both in terms of the average maturity of investments that we hold and in terms of the credit quality of the investments. Because of the nature of the majority of our investments, we do not believe a 1% decline in interest rates would have a material effect on interest income or on the fair value of our investments.

We continue to sell products and services in foreign markets and do business in multiple foreign countries, executing transactions that are denominated in other currencies. Those sales and expenses in currencies other than U.S. dollars can result in translation gains and losses which have not been significant to date. Currently, we do not engage in hedging activities for our international operations other than an increasing amount of sales and support expenses being incurred in foreign currencies as a natural hedge. However, recent volatility in currencies, particularly with the pound and Euro, is increasing the amount of potential translation gains and losses and we may engage in hedging activities in the future to mitigate the risks caused by such currency volatility.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures (restated).

Restatement

As discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-Q/A, including Note 2 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contained in Part I, Item 1 “Financial Statements (Unaudited) (Restated)”, we are restating and amending our previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2013 previously included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2013, which was filed with the SEC on July 31, 2013.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In our Original Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2013, filed on July 31, 2013, our management, including our then serving Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)), as of the end of the period covered by the Original Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, management initially concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in reaching a reasonable level of assurance that information required to be included in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act as of such time was recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms and such information was accumulated and communicated as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

In connection with the restatement discussed above, our management, including our current Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, reevaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2013 pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. As a result of such reevaluation, management has determined that there was a material weakness in our system of internal control over financial reporting as of such date, which has caused us to amend our Original Form 10-Q. As a result of such material weakness, management, including our current Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has revised its earlier assessment and has now concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2013.

Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act are properly recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods required by the SEC rules and forms. Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the costs and benefits of such controls and procedures that, by their nature, can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management’s control objectives. Management does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, irrespective of how well it is designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, and cannot guarantee that it will succeed in its stated objectives.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than as described below, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect materially, our internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a control deficiency (within the meaning of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing Standard No. 5) or combination of control deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Management has identified a material weakness resulting from control deficiencies related to our credit approval process whereby we did not confirm information from an employee of the Company in China regarding the facts surrounding Qiyuan, a distributor which we entered into a distribution agreement with. In response

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Quantitative and Legal Proceedings.

SEC Inquiry

By letter dated September 30, 2013, the SEC Division of Enforcement notified us that it is conducting an investigation regarding us, including matters relating to our public statements regarding Digital China Information Services Company Limited (“Digital China”) and our distribution relationships in China. We have been and intend to cooperate fully with the SEC.

Audit Committee Internal Investigation

The audit committee of our Board of Directors, with the assistance of independent counsel, is also conducting an investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding our agreements and transactions with Qiyuan, including the statements made regarding Qiyuan’s affiliation with Digital China. The investigation is ongoing.

Stockholder Litigation

On September 10, 2013, a purported class action complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas against the Company and certain of its current and former executives. The case is captioned *Don Lee v. Active Power, Inc., et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:3-cv-00797. The complaint alleges that on April 30, 2013, the Company announced during a conference call that it had entered into a strategic distribution partnership with Digital China. However, on September 5, 2013, after the close of trading, the Company disclosed that its partnership was with Qiyuan Network System Limited, which is neither an affiliate nor a subsidiary of Digital China. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and seeks unspecified damages on behalf of all stockholders.

On September 13 and October 14, 2013, two separate stockholders filed complaints in the District Court of Travis County, Texas purporting to bring derivative actions on behalf of the Company against certain current and former officers and directors of the Company. The first derivative action is captioned *Okumura v. Almgren, et al.*, Cause No. D-1-GN-13-003230 and the second derivative action is captioned *David B. Shaev IRA v. Milner, et al.*, Cause No. D-1-GN-13-003557. The allegations of each derivative complaint mirror those of the class action complaint, and they assert claims for breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and/or abuse of control and seek damages on behalf of the Company. Defendants have entered into an agreement with each of the plaintiffs to stay both of the derivative actions pending the outcome of the motion to dismiss in the securities class action.

The Company has directors’ and officers’ and corporate liability insurance to cover risks associated with the stockholder litigation and has notified its insurers of the complaints described above. Due to the early stage of each litigation, however, it is not possible to estimate the amount or range of possible loss that might result from adverse judgments or settlements of the actions.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the risks described below and in Item 1A of our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K before making a decision to invest in our common stock or in evaluating Active Power and our business. The risks and uncertainties described below and in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not presently know, or that we currently view as immaterial, may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

The actual occurrence of any of the risks described below and in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K could materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

We have recognized additional risks that have not previously been mentioned in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K as outlined below.

The transition to a new Chief Executive Officer may limit our ability to effectively execute on our business plan.

J. Douglas Milner resigned as our Chief Executive Officer and President and such resignation will take effect on August 2, 2013. Ake Almgren, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, will serve as interim CEO pending appointment of a permanent successor. The resignation of our Chief Executive Officer and President and/or the presence of an interim Chief Executive Officer may destabilize our relationships with customers, vendors, and employees, resulting in loss of business, loss of vendor relationships, and the loss of key employees or declines in the productivity of existing employees. The search for a permanent Chief Executive Officer may take several months or more, further exacerbating these factors. Any or all of these risks could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our material weakness or other control deficiencies could result in errors in our reported results and could have a material adverse effect on our operations, investor confidence in our business and the trading price of our stock.

A material weakness is a control deficiency or combination of control deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Our management has identified a material weakness resulting from control deficiencies related to our credit approval process whereby we did not confirm information from an employee of ours in China regarding the facts surrounding Qiyuan, a distributor which we entered into a distribution agreement with. In response to such material weakness, management is implementing additional credit approval process procedures including actions to further verify the financial condition and ownership structure of all new customers. The material weakness is ongoing and has not been remediated as of yet. Management's evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2013 concluded that, as a result of the material weakness, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2013 to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act are properly recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods required by SEC rules. Any material weakness or unsuccessful remediation could adversely impact investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements. As a result, our ability to obtain any additional financing, if needed, could be materially and adversely affected, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our business, our financial condition and the market value of our stock. In addition, perceptions of us among customers, lenders, investors, securities analysts and others could also be adversely affected. We can give no assurances that the measures we have taken to date, or any future measures we may take, will remediate the material weaknesses identified or that any additional material weaknesses will not arise in the future.

Our pending legal matters have increased our costs and could result in fines and penalties.

We are involved in ongoing legal matters as described in "Part II—Item 1—Legal Proceedings." These matters may harm our business or liquidity in the future. We have incurred and expect to continue to incur substantial expenses for legal and accounting services related to such matters. These matters have also required significant time and attention from our management. At this point, we are unable to predict the duration, scope or results of the SEC investigation. In connection with our pending legal matters, including any further litigation that may be pursued, we may incur defense costs that may exceed our insurance coverage. We may also incur costs if the insurers of our directors and officers and our liability insurers deny coverage for the costs and expenses related to any litigation. Our pending legal matters are in the early stages and we cannot predict their outcomes. Adverse outcomes or other developments during the course of such matters may harm our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity as well as investors' perception of our business.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

Item 3. Other Information.

On July 25, 2013, J. Douglas Milner, our President and Chief Executive Officer, extended his resignation date from July 29, 2013 to August 2, 2013. Ake Almgren, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, will assume his responsibilities as interim CEO as of this date.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following documents are filed as exhibits to this report:

- 3.1* Restated Certificate of Incorporation, dated June 7, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Active Power's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2012)
- 3.2* Certificate of Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Active Power's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 27, 2012)
- 3.3* Second Amended and Restated Bylaws as adopted February 1, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Active Power's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2012)
- 3.4* Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Bylaws as adopted December 6, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 3.3 to Active Power's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2012)
- 4.1* Specimen certificate for shares of Common Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Active Power's IPO Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36946))
- 4.2* See Exhibits 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 for provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of the registrant defining the rights of holders of common stock (filed as Exhibit 4.2 in Original Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2013 filed on July 31, 2013)
- [31.1](#) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003
- [31.2](#) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003
- [32.1](#) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003
- [32.2](#) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003
- 101 The following financial statements from the Active Power's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, formatted in XBRL: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Incorporated by reference to the indicated filing

SIGNATURES

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

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

(Registrant)

November 18, 2013

(Date)

/s/ Mark A. Ascolese

Mark A. Ascolese

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

November 18, 2013

(Date)

/s/ Steven R. Fife

Steven R. Fife

Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mark A. Ascolese, certify that:

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

Date: November 18, 2013

/s/ Mark A. Ascolese
Mark A. Ascolese
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Steven R. Fife, certify that:

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

Date: November 18, 2013

/s/ Steven R. Fife
Steven R. Fife
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Active Power, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ending June 30, 2013, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mark A. Ascolese, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

/s/ Mark A. Ascolese

Mark A. Ascolese
President and Chief Executive Officer
November 18, 2013

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Active Power, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ending June 30, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Steven R. Fife, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

/s/ Steven R. Fife

Steven R. Fife
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
November 18, 2013
