
UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-38821

Lordstown Motors Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

83-2533239
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2300 Hallock Young Road
Lordstown, Ohio 44481
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (234) 285-4001

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 Par Value	RIDE	NASDAQ

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Emerging growth company

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

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

As of June 4, 2021, 176,579,376 shares of the registrant's Class A common stock were outstanding.

LORDSTOWN MOTORS CORP.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report, including, without limitation, statements under the heading “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*,” includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the words “believes,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “may,” “will,” “potential,” “projects,” “predicts,” “continue,” or “should,” or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements are accompanied by such terms. There can be no assurance that actual results will not materially differ from expectations. Such statements include, but are not limited to, any statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the industry in which we operate, and any other statements that are not statements of current or historical facts.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Although we base these forward-looking statements on assumptions that we believe are reasonable when made, we caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and developments in the industry in which we operate may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. In addition, even if our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and developments in the industry in which we operate, are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this report, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods. These statements are based on management’s current expectations, but actual results may differ materially due to various factors, including, but not limited to those described in the “*Risk Factors*” section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2020, as filed with the SEC on June 8, 2021 (the “Form 10-K/A”), and in subsequent reports that we file with the SEC, as well as the following:

- our ability to continue as a going concern, which requires us to manage costs and obtain additional funding to ramp up the production phase of our operations, including to begin commercial scale production, launch the sale of our vehicles and invest in research and development of additional products;
- our future capital requirements and sources and uses of cash;
- our ability to execute our business model, including market acceptance of our planned products;
- risks related to our limited operating history, the rollout of our business and the timing of expected business milestones, including our ability to complete the engineering of the Endurance, our all electric full-size pick-up truck, and retooling of our facility, to establish appropriate supplier relationships, to successfully complete testing and to start production of the Endurance, in accordance with our projected timeline and budget;
- our ability to obtain binding purchase orders and build customer relationships, including uncertainties as to whether and to what degree we are able to convert previously-reported nonbinding pre-orders and other indications of interest in our vehicle into binding orders and ultimately sales;
- our ability to deliver on the expectations of customers with respect to the quality, reliability, safety and efficiency of the Endurance and to provide the levels of service and support that they will require;
- our ability to source suppliers for our critical components and the terms of such arrangements, and our ability to complete building out our supply chain;
- the availability and cost of raw materials and components;
- our ability to attract and retain key personnel;
- our business, expansion plans and opportunities;
- the effects on our future business of competition;
- the pace and depth of electric vehicle adoption generally;

- our expectations regarding our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection and not infringe on the rights of others;
- changes in laws, regulatory requirements, governmental incentives and fuel and energy prices;
- the impact of health epidemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic, on our business, the other risks we face and the actions we may take in response thereto;
- litigation, regulatory proceedings, investigations, complaints, product liability claims and/or adverse publicity;
- failure to timely implement and maintain adequate financial, information technology and management processes and controls and procedures; and
- the possibility that we may be adversely affected by other economic, business and/or competitive factors.

PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Balance Sheets

(in thousands except for share data)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2021	Restated December 31, 2020
ASSETS:		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 587,043	\$ 629,761
Accounts receivable	5	21
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	25,989	24,663
Total current assets	\$ 613,037	\$ 654,445
Property, plant and equipment	154,934	101,663
Intangible assets	11,111	11,111
Total Assets	\$ 779,082	\$ 767,219
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 58,961	\$ 32,536
Accrued and other current liabilities	8,041	1,538
Total current liabilities	\$ 67,002	\$ 34,074
Note payable	1,015	1,015
Warrant liability	7,750	101,392
Total liabilities	\$ 75,767	\$ 136,481
Stockholders' equity		
Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized; 176,579,376 and 168,007,960 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	\$ 18	\$ 17
Additional paid in capital	962,949	765,162
Accumulated deficit	(259,652)	(134,441)
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 703,315	\$ 630,738
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 779,082	\$ 767,219

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Lordstown Motors Corp.
Statements of Operations
(in thousands except for per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2021	Three months ended March 31, 2020
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses		
Selling and administrative expenses	14,394	3,522
Research and development expenses	91,812	8,468
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 106,206</u>	<u>\$ 11,990</u>
Loss from operations	\$ (106,206)	\$ (11,990)
Other (expense) income		
Other (expense) income	(19,132)	126
Interest income (expense)	127	(1)
Loss before income taxes	\$ (125,211)	\$ (11,865)
Income tax expense	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$ (125,211)</u>	<u>\$ (11,865)</u>
Loss per share attributable to common shareholders		
Basic & Diluted	\$ (0.72)	\$ (0.16)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic & Diluted	<u>174,325</u>	<u>71,911</u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Lordstown Motors Corp.
Statements of Stockholder's Equity
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2019	68,279	7	18,940	(10,391)	8,556
Issuance of common stock	4,701	1	6,403	—	6,404
Stock compensation	—	—	130	—	130
Net loss	—	—	—	(11,865)	(11,865)
Balance at March 31, 2020	72,980	8	25,473	(22,256)	3,225
Balance at December 31, 2020 - Restated	168,008	\$ 17	\$ 765,162	\$ (134,441)	\$ 630,738
Issuance of common stock	587	—	1,050	—	1,050
Common stock issued for exercise of warrants	7,984	1	194,797	—	194,798
Stock compensation	—	—	1,940	—	1,940
Net loss	—	—	—	(125,211)	(125,211)
Balance at March 31, 2021	176,579	\$ 18	\$ 962,949	\$ (259,652)	\$ 703,315

Lordstown Motors Corp.**Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	<u>Three months ended</u> <u>March 31, 2021</u>	<u>Three months ended</u> <u>March 31, 2020</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (125,211)	\$ (11,865)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	1,940	130
Non-cash charge related to change in fair value of warrants	19,138	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	16	—
Prepaid expenses	(1,325)	(55)
Accounts payable	27,418	3,944
Accrued expenses and due to related party	6,504	(9)
Cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (71,520)</u>	<u>\$ (7,855)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of capital assets	\$ (54,264)	\$ —
Cash used by investing activities	<u>\$ (54,264)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash proceeds from exercise of warrants	\$ 82,016	\$ —
Issuance of common stock	1,050	6,125
Cash provided by financing activities	<u>\$ 83,066</u>	<u>\$ 6,125</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (42,718)</u>	<u>\$ (1,730)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	629,761	2,159
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	<u>\$ 587,043</u>	<u>\$ 429</u>
Non cash items		
Capital assets acquired with payables	<u>\$ 4,599</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

LORDSTOWN MOTORS CORP

**NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Lordstown Description of Business

Lordstown Motors Corp., a Delaware corporation (“Lordstown” or the “Company”), is an automotive company with the goal of becoming an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) of electrically powered pickup trucks and vehicles for fleet customers in pursuit of accelerating the sustainable future and setting new standards in the industry. The Company is in its initial design and testing phase related to its production of the Endurance pickup truck and has yet to bring a completed product to market.

Business Combination and Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Lordstown have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial statements and the instructions to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to these rules and regulations. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Form 10-K/A.

In the opinion of management, these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our interim financial results. All such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. The results of operations for any interim period are not indicative of results for the full fiscal year. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements include our accounts and those of our controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts realized or paid could differ from those estimates.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Certain amounts in the prior years’ balance sheet, consolidated statements of changes in stockholders’ equity and statements of cash flows and have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

On October 23, 2020 (the “Closing Date”), Diamond Peak Holdings Corp. (“DiamondPeak”) consummated the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated August 1, 2020, among DiamondPeak, Lordstown EV Corporation (formerly known as Lordstown Motors Corp.), a Delaware corporation (“Legacy LMC”), and DPL Merger Sub Corp., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (“Merger Sub”), pursuant to which Merger Sub merged with and into Legacy LMC with Legacy LMC surviving the merger (the “Merger” and, together with the other transactions contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement, the “Business Combination”). On the Closing Date, and in connection with the closing of the Business Combination (the “Closing”), DiamondPeak changed its name to Lordstown Motors Corp (the “Company”) and Legacy LMC became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, at the effective time of the Merger (the “Effective Time”), each issued and outstanding share of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of Legacy LMC (“Legacy LMC Common Stock”) was converted into 55.8817 shares (the “Exchange

Ratio”) of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of the Company (“Class A common stock”), resulting in an aggregate of 75,918,063 shares of Class A common stock issued to Legacy LMC stockholders. At the Effective Time, each outstanding option to purchase Legacy LMC Common Stock (“Legacy LMC Options”), whether vested or unvested, was automatically converted into an option to purchase a number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product of (x) the number of shares of Legacy LMC Common Stock subject to such Legacy LMC Option and (y) the Exchange Ratio, at an exercise price per share equal to (A) the exercise price per share of Legacy LMC Common Stock of such Legacy LMC Option immediately prior to the Effective Time divided by (B) the Exchange Ratio.

Pursuant to the Company’s Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as in effect prior to the Closing, each outstanding share of DiamondPeak’s Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, was automatically converted into one share of the Company’s Class A common stock at the Closing, resulting in an issuance of 7 million shares of Class A common stock in the aggregate.

In connection with the Closing, the Company (a) issued and sold an aggregate of 50 million shares of Class A common stock for \$10.00 per share at an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million pursuant to previously announced subscription agreements with certain investors (the “PIPE Investors”), (b) issued an aggregate of approximately 4 million shares of Class A common stock to holders of \$40 million in aggregate principal amount plus accrued interest, of Legacy LMC convertible promissory notes at a conversion price of \$10.00 per share upon automatic conversion of such notes (the “Note Conversions”), and (c) issued warrants to purchase 1.6 million shares of Class A common stock (“BGL Warrants”) a purchase price of \$10.00 per share to a third party. Additionally, the Company assumed 9.3 million Public Warrants (as defined below) and 5.1 million Private Warrants (as defined below) both of which were originally issued by DiamondPeak with an exercise price of \$11.50. In December 2020, 2.7 million of the Public Warrants were exercised which resulted in \$30.7 million in proceeds. In January 2021, a significant portion of the remaining Public Warrants and 0.6 million of the Private Warrants were exercised upon payment of the cash exercise price, which resulted in cash proceeds of \$82.0 million. As of March 31, 2021, there were 2.3 million Private Warrants, 1.6 million BGL Warrants and no Public Warrants outstanding. See further discussion related to the accounting of the Public Warrants and Private Warrants in Note 3.

Pursuant to the Business Combination, the merger between a DiamondPeak and Legacy LMC was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with GAAP (the “Reverse Recapitalization”). Under this method of accounting, Legacy LMC was deemed to be the accounting acquirer for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Reverse Recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Legacy LMC issuing stock for the net assets of DiamondPeak, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of DiamondPeak are stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations prior to the Reverse Recapitalization are those of Legacy LMC. The shares and corresponding capital amounts and earnings per share available for common stockholders, prior to the Business Combination, have been retroactively restated as shares reflecting the exchange ratio established in the Business Combination.

As part of the Business Combination, we recorded \$644.6 million in equity for the recapitalization, net of transaction costs and \$100.9 million in liabilities related to the Public and Private Warrants described in Note 3. The Company received cash proceeds of \$701.5 million as a result of the Business Combination which was net of the settlement of the \$20.8 million Related party note payable and \$23.2 million in property purchased through equity both as described in Note 4. Additionally, a \$5 million Convertible Note and the \$5.9 million amount in Due to related party as described in Note 7 were also settled in conjunction with the Business Combination.

Liquidity and Going Concern

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that

the Company will continue in operation one year after the date these financial statements are issued and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 205-40, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, management must evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date these financial statements are issued. This evaluation does not take into consideration the potential mitigating effect of management's plans that have not been fully implemented or are not within control of the Company as of the date the financial statements are issued. When substantial doubt exists under this methodology, management evaluates whether the mitigating effect of its plans sufficiently alleviates substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The mitigating effect of management's plans, however, is only considered if both (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued, and (2) it is probable that the plans, when implemented, will mitigate the relevant conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$587.0 million and an accumulated deficit of \$259.7 million at March 31, 2021 and a net loss of \$125.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2021. Since inception, the Company has been developing its flagship vehicle, the Endurance, an electric full-size pickup truck. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to complete the development of its electric vehicles, obtain regulatory approval, begin commercial scale production and launch the sale of such vehicles. The Company believes that its current level of cash and cash equivalents are not sufficient to fund commercial scale production and the launch of sale of such vehicles. These conditions raise substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least one year from the date of issuance of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

To alleviate these conditions, management is currently evaluating various funding alternatives and may seek to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, mezzanine or debt securities, through arrangements with strategic partners or through obtaining credit from government or financial institutions. As we seek additional sources of financing, there can be no assurance that such financing would be available to us on favorable terms or at all. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the debt and equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, our performance and investor sentiment with respect to us and our industry.

NOTE 2 —SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash equivalents which are highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash. The Company considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company presents cash and cash equivalents within Cash and cash equivalents on the Balance Sheet.

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Determination of useful lives and depreciation will begin once the assets are ready for their intended use.

Upon retirement or sale, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the balance sheet and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations. Maintenance and repair expenditures are expensed as incurred, while major improvements that increase functionality of the asset are capitalized and depreciated ratably to expense over the identified useful life. Further, interest on any debt financing arrangement is capitalized to the purchased property, plant, and equipment if the requirements for capitalization are met.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. If the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds the fair value of the asset or asset group.

Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets include patents, copyrights, trade secrets, know-how, software, and all other intellectual property and proprietary rights connected with the electric pickup truck and other electric vehicle technology owned by Workhorse and contributed in exchange for equity in the Company. Determination of useful lives will be over the period of economic benefit and the related amortization will begin once the intangible assets are placed in use.

The intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Upon indications of impairment, assets and liabilities are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. The asset group would be considered impaired when the estimated future net undiscounted cash flows generated by the asset group are less than its carrying value. Impairment losses are measured by comparing the estimated fair value of the asset group to its carrying value.

Research and development costs

The Company expenses research and development costs as they are incurred. Research and development costs consist primarily of personnel costs for engineering and research, prototyping costs, and contract and professional services.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has adopted ASC Topic 718, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (ASC 718), which establishes a fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based compensation plans. In accordance with ASC 718, the cost of stock-based awards issued to employees and non-employees over the awards' vest period is measured on the grant date based on the fair value. The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates assumptions regarding the expected volatility, expected option life and risk-free interest rate.

The resulting amount is charged to expense on the straight-line basis over the period in which the Company expects to receive the benefit, which is generally the vesting period. Further, pursuant to ASU 2016-09 – *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*, the Company has elected to account for forfeitures as they occur.

Warrants

The Company accounts for its Public and Private Warrants as described in Note 3 in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC Topic 815-40-15-7D and 7F under which the Public Warrants and Private Warrants do not meet the criteria for equity treatment and must be recorded as liabilities. Accordingly, the Company classifies the Public and Private Warrants as liabilities at their fair value and adjusts the Public and Private Warrants to fair value at each reporting period or at the time of settlement. Any change in fair value is recognized in the statement of operations.

Income taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided, if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit would more likely than not be realized assuming examination by the taxing authority. The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances. The Company recognizes any interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, and has subsequently issued several supplemental and/or clarifying ASUs (collectively ASC 842) to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASC 842 is effective for the Company beginning after December 2021 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this guidance on the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company follows the accounting guidance in ASC Topic 820 for its fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value is defined as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. The three-tiered fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes when inputs should be used in measuring fair value, is comprised of: (Level I) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; (Level II) inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly and (Level III) unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data. The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available in determining fair value.

The Public and Private Warrants are classified as a liability with any changes in the fair value recognized immediately in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. The following table summarizes the net (loss) gain on changes in fair value (in thousands) related to the Public and Private Warrants:

	Three months ended March 31, 2021	
Public Warrants	\$	(27,180)
Private Warrants		8,042
Net loss on changes in fair value	\$	(19,138)

Observed prices for the Public Warrants are used as Level 1 inputs as they were actively traded until being redeemed in January 2021. The Private Warrants are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs. These instruments are not actively traded and are valued using a Monte Carlo option pricing model that uses observable and unobservable market data as inputs.

A Monte Carlo model was used to simulate a multitude of price paths to measure fair value of the Private Warrants. The Monte Carlo models two possible outcomes for the stock price each trading day – up or down – based on the prior day's price. The calculations underlying the model specify the implied risk-neutral probability that the stock price will move up or down, and the magnitude of the movements, given the stock's volatility and the risk-free rate. This analysis simulates possible paths for the stock price over the term of the Private Warrants. For each simulated price path, we evaluate the conditions under which the Company could redeem each Private Warrant for a fraction of whole shares of the underlying as detailed within the Warrant Agreement. If the conditions are met, we assume redemptions would occur, although the Private Warrant holders would have the option to immediately exercise if it were more advantageous to do so. For each simulated price path, if a redemption does not occur the holders are assumed to exercise the Private Warrants if the stock price exceeds the exercise price at the end of the term. Proceeds from either the redemption or the exercise of the Private Warrants are reduced to a present value amount at each measurement date using the risk-free rate for each simulated price path. Present value indications from iterated priced paths were averaged to derive an indication of value for the Private Warrants.

At each measurement date, we use a stock price volatility input of 50%. This assumption considers observed historical stock price volatility of other companies operating in the same or similar industry as the Company over a period similar to the remaining term of the Private Warrants, as well as the volatility implied by the traded options of the Company. The risk-free rates utilized were 0.886% and 0.413% for the valuations as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

The following tables summarize the valuation of our financial instruments (in thousands):

	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Prices with observable inputs (Level 2)	Prices with unobservable inputs (Level 3)
March 31, 2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 587,043	\$ 587,043	\$ —	\$ —
Public Warrants	—	—	—	—
Private Warrants	7,750	—	—	7,750
December 31, 2020				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 629,761	\$ 629,761	\$ —	\$ —
Public Warrants	57,515	57,515	—	—
Private Warrants	43,877	—	—	43,877

The following table summarizes the changes in our Level 3 financial instruments (in thousands):

	Balance at December 31, 2020	Additions	Settlements	Loss / (Gain) on fair value adjustments included in earnings	Balance at March 31, 2021
Private Warrants	\$ 43,877	—	(28,085)	(8,042)	\$ 7,750

NOTE 4 — PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment, net, consisted of the following:

(in thousands)

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Property, Plant & Equipment		
Land	\$ 326	\$ 326
Buildings	6,223	6,223
Machinery and equipment	38,443	38,443
Vehicles	142	142
Construction in progress	109,800	56,529
	\$ 154,934	\$ 101,663
Less: Accumulated depreciation	—	—
Total	\$ 154,934	\$ 101,663

Construction in progress is primarily comprised of retooling and construction at the Company's facility in Lordstown, Ohio to ready the plant to begin the manufacturing of electric vehicles. The Company is currently reengineering its production process, bringing acquired assets up to the level needed for production and evaluating assets that will be necessary in the production of the Endurance pickup truck. Completed assets will be transferred to their respective asset classes and depreciation will begin when an asset is ready for its intended use. As of March 31, 2021, manufacturing has not begun and thus no depreciation was recognized in 2021 or 2020.

Property, plant and equipment consist of an idle assembly and manufacturing plant in Lordstown, Ohio. The facility is equipped with the tooling necessary to begin production of the Endurance pickup truck along with all personal property, purchased from GM in November 2019 for \$20 million, recorded as a Note Payable. In early 2019, GM made the decision to halt manufacturing on its Chevrolet Cruze sedan which was manufactured at its Lordstown plant. The plant remained closed with no production until GM and the Company were able to agree on the terms of the asset purchase, which resulted in a purchase price significantly lower than the fair market value of the assets acquired.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the value of the \$20.0 million Note Payable, along with any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for intended use, including direct acquisition costs and capitalized interest. The Company recorded \$0.1 million of capitalized during 2019 and \$0.3 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2021 as the facility assets underwent activities necessary to bring them to their intended use. Beginning April 1, 2020, activity on the facility stopped due to the shutdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As these activities were no longer ongoing, interest capitalization on the Note Payable was suspended. Therefore, interest from April 1, 2020 through the date of the Business Combination which totaled \$0.4 million was expensed as incurred. As of the date of the Business Combination, our Note Payable totaled \$20.8 million and was settled as part of the Business Combination.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company also purchased property from GM for \$1.2 million which was recorded to construction in progress. The corresponding Due to related party balance was satisfied with equity at the consummation of the Business Combination as described in Note 1. See Note 7 for further details on the Due to related party balance.

During the fourth quarter of 2020, we also recognized an additional \$23.2 million of property that was exchanged for common stock as part of the Business Combination. See Note 7 for further details regarding this exchange.

NOTE 5 — NOTE PAYABLE

On April 17, 2020, LMC entered into a Promissory Note with The Huntington National Bank, which provides for a loan in the amount of \$1 million (the “PPP Loan”) pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”). The PPP Loan has a two-year term and bears interest at a rate of 1.0% per annum. Monthly principal and interest payments are deferred for six months after the date of disbursement. The PPP Loan may be prepaid at any time prior to maturity with no prepayment penalties. The Paycheck Protection Program provides that the PPP Loan may be partially or wholly forgiven if the funds are used for certain qualifying expenses as described in the CARES Act.

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into supply agreements with Samsung and LG Energy Solution to purchase lithium-ion cylindrical battery cells. The agreements generally have initial four- to five-year terms, subject to earlier termination rights. The agreements also provide for certain pricing and minimum quantity parameters, including our obligation to purchase such minimum amounts which total approximately \$16.3 million, \$139.4 million and \$273.6 million in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively, subject to change for increases in raw material pricing.

The Company is subject to various pending and threatened legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a liability for loss contingencies in the consolidated financial statements when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Our provisions are based on historical experience, current information and legal advice, and they may be adjusted in the future based on new developments. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple forecasted factors that often depend on judgments and potential actions by third parties.

On October 30, 2020, the Company, together with executive officers Mr. Burns, Mr. LaFleur, Mr. Post and Mr. Schmidt, and certain of our employees, were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed by Karma Automotive LLC (“Karma”) in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (“District Court”). On November 6, 2020, the District Court denied Karma’s request for a temporary restraining order. The parties engaged in discovery in anticipation of Karma seeking a preliminary injunction. To date, Karma has not moved for a preliminary injunction. Karma retained new counsel in March 2021. On April 16, 2021, Karma filed an Amended Complaint that added additional defendants (two Company employees and two Company contractors that were previously employed by Karma) and a number of additional claims alleging generally that the Company unlawfully poached key Karma employees and misappropriated Karma’s trade secrets and other confidential information. The Amended Complaint contains a total of 28 counts, including: (i) alleged violations under federal law of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and the Defend Trade Secrets Act, (ii) alleged violations of California law for misappropriation of trade secrets and unfair competition; (iii) common law claims for breach of contract and tortious interference with contract; (iv) common law claims for breach of contract, including confidentiality agreements, employment agreements and the non-binding letter of intent; and (v) alleged common law claims for breach of duties of loyalty and fiduciary duties. The Amended Complaint also asserts claims for conspiracy, fraud, interstate racketeering activity, and violations of certain provisions of the California Penal Code relating to unauthorized computer access. Karma is seeking permanent injunctive relief and monetary damages. The Company is continuing to evaluate the matters

asserted in the lawsuit, but intends to vigorously defend against these claims and believes there are strong defenses to the claims and the damages demanded. At this time, however, the Company cannot predict the outcome of this matter or estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss, if any. The proceedings are subject to uncertainties inherent in the litigation process.

Between March 18 and April 8, 2021, four related putative class action lawsuits were filed against us and certain of our officers in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio (“N.D. Ohio”) (Case Nos. 21-cv-616, 21-cv-633, 21-cv-720 and 21-cv-760), asserting violations of federal securities laws under Section 10(b) and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. The complaints generally allege that the Company and individual defendants made materially false and misleading statements relating to the vehicle pre-orders and production timeline. On May 13, 2021, a fifth putative class action was filed against us and certain current and former officers and directors in the N.D. Ohio (Case no. 21-cv-994), asserting similar securities laws violations as the first four class actions and that the defendants violated Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act by making materially false and misleading statements relating to the Merger. On May 14, 2021, a sixth putative class action was filed against us and certain officers in the N.D. Ohio (Case no. 21-cv-1021), asserting similar securities laws violations as the first four class actions and that certain individual defendants violated Section 20A of the Exchange Act through insider sales while in possession of nonpublic information relating to the Company. The court has issued orders consolidating these six class actions under the case caption *Rico v. Lordstown Motors Corp. et al.*, 21-cv-616 (N.D. Ohio). Lead Plaintiff motions are also currently pending before the court. On April 28, 2021 and May 21, 2021, two stockholder derivative complaints were also filed against certain current and former officers and directors of the Company and DiamondPeak in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (Case Nos. 21-cv-604 and 21-cv-724). These derivative complaints purport to bring claims on behalf of the Company against certain defendants for violations of the Exchange Act, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and insider trading, relating to the vehicle pre-orders, production timeline or Merger. We intend to vigorously defend against these claims. The proceedings are subject to uncertainties inherent in the litigation process. We cannot predict the outcome of these matters or estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss, if any.

The Company has also received two subpoenas from the SEC for the production of documents and information, including relating to the merger between DiamondPeak and Legacy Lordstown and pre-orders of vehicles. The Company is responding to the SEC’s requests and is cooperating with its inquiry.

Except as described above, the Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings and is not aware of any pending or threatened claims. From time to time however, the Company may be subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities.

NOTE 7 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On November 7, 2019, the Company entered into an Asset Transfer Agreement, Operating Agreement and separate Mortgage Agreement (collectively, the “Agreements”) with GM. Pursuant to the Agreements, the Company incurred debt to GM recorded as a Note Payable in the principal amount of \$20.0 million, secured by the real property described in Note 4. The Company had imputed interest of 5% on the Note Payable until February 1, 2020 when the stated interest rate of 7% began per the terms of the Agreement. Interest for the three months ended March 31, 2020 totaled \$0.3 million which was capitalized as part of PP&E as described in Note 4. This note which totaled \$20.8 million as of the date of the Closing, was converted to equity during the Business Combination described in Note 1.

In conjunction with the Operating Agreement described above, the Company was also required to reimburse GM for expenditures related to general plant maintenance and compliance associated with the Lordstown facility. The Company recorded expenses of \$2.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2020 on the Statement of Operations. Additionally, during the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company purchased property from GM for \$1.2 million which was recorded to CIP. As of the date of the Closing described in Note 1, we had accrued a total of \$5.9 million as a Due to Related Party liability which was converted to equity as part of the Business Combination.

On May 28, 2020, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note (the “Convertible Note”) with GM that provided financing to the Company of up to \$10.0 million secured by the Company’s property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Note, the Company had the ability to periodically draw down on the Convertible Note to meet its working capital needs. The balance of this note was converted to equity at closing of the Business Combination described in Note 1.

In August 2020, we entered into an emissions credit agreement with GM pursuant to which, and subject to the terms of which, during the first three annual production/model years wherein we produce vehicles at least ten months out of the production/model year, the counterparty will have the option to purchase such emissions credits as well as emissions credits from any other U.S. state, country or jurisdiction generated by vehicles produced by us not otherwise required by us to comply with emissions laws and regulations at a purchase price equal to 75% of the fair market value of such credits. While we plan for our first three annual production/model years for the purpose of this agreement to be 2022, 2023 and 2024, it is possible that this agreement could extend beyond these model years if we do not achieve ten or more months of production during those annual production/model years.

As of December 31, 2020, GM was no longer determined to be a related party.

On November 7, 2019, the Company entered into a transaction with Workhorse Group Inc., for the purpose of obtaining certain intellectual property. In connection with granting this license, Workhorse Group received 10% of the outstanding Legacy Lordstown common stock and was entitled to royalties of 1% of the gross sales price of the first 200,000 vehicle sales. In November 2020, we pre-paid a royalty payment to Workhorse Group in the amount of \$4.75 million. The upfront royalty payment represents an advance on royalties due on 1% of the gross sales price of the first 200,000 vehicles sold, but only to the extent that the aggregate amount of such royalty fees exceeds the amount paid upfront. As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the royalties are recorded as prepaid expenses. These amounts will be amortized as a percent of each vehicle sold.

NOTE 8 — CAPITAL STOCK AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

Our Charter provides for 312 million authorized shares of capital stock, consisting of (i) 300 million shares of Class A common stock and (ii) 12 million shares of preferred stock each with a par value of \$0.0001. We had 176.6 million and 168.0 million shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

FASB ASC Topic 260, Earnings Per Share, requires the presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basic EPS is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive EPS is calculated to include any dilutive effect of our share equivalents. For the three months ended March 31, 2021, our share equivalent included 4.5 million options, 1.6 million BGL Warrants, and 2.3 million Private Warrants outstanding. None of the stock options or warrants were included in the calculation of diluted EPS because we recorded a net loss for the quarters ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 as including these instruments would be anti-dilutive.

The weighted-average number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted loss per share is as follows:

(in thousands)

	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2021</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2020</u>
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	174,325	71,911

Item 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A are not guarantees of future performance and may involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Refer to the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" above and Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Form 10-K/A for a discussion of these risks and uncertainties.

Our mission is to be a catalyst in the world's transition to sustainable energy. We design, develop, and intend to manufacture the Endurance, the first electric full-size pickup truck targeted for sale to fleet customers. In addition, we intend to leverage our technologies by investing in the development additional all-electric vehicles geared for the commercial market. Located in Lordstown, Ohio, the Lordstown Complex spans 6.2 million square feet and is in a near-production-ready state. We also intend to build company-owned service centers where we offer maintenance, repair, parts, and other services related to our products.

Since inception, we have been developing our flagship vehicle, the Endurance, an electric full-size pickup truck. We introduced the Endurance in June 2020 and have been building beta vehicles during the first half of 2021. We are targeting commencement of limited production of the Endurance in late September 2021. As of result of cost increases due to challenges in the supply chain, among other factors, production will initially focus on a small number of vehicles for testing and certifications and to demonstrate the capabilities of the Endurance to customers and financing sources. We are seeking additional funding that will be necessary to scale up capacity and the further automation of manufacturing processes in order to complete our ramp up to full-scale commercial production and launch the sale of our vehicles.

Our goal is to achieve a leadership position as an OEM vehicle supplier to the commercial fleet industry. We intend to do so by focusing on the following strengths:

- a highly experienced and proven senior management team led by founder and CEO, Mr. Burns, with over 180 years of collective experience in the automotive and electric vehicle areas from prominent OEMs, including Workhorse, Tesla, Karma, Toyota, GM, Hyundai and Volkswagen;
- the near-production-ready, strategically located manufacturing Lordstown Complex, that we believe offers significant advantages in terms of the time and cost necessary to reach full-scale commercial production;
- approximately 800,000 square feet within the plant complex allocated for in-wheel hub motor and lithium-ion battery pack production and assembly, which together will account for our propulsion production;
- the unique and efficient design of the Endurance incorporating advanced technology and engineering, including the use of in-wheel hub motors resulting in what we believe will be the fewest moving parts of any comparable vehicle currently available; and
- a safe, reliable and efficient vehicle, designed for and targeted to the needs of the fleet market, that we believe will offer a significantly reduced total cost of ownership and compelling value as compared to currently available alternatives.

Within the broader trend of vehicle electrification, by targeting the sizable fleet market and focusing on its particular needs, we aim to obtain a “first mover” advantage, build strong customer relationships and capitalize on a significant market opportunity.

Results of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2021	Three months ended March 31, 2020
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses		
Selling and administrative expenses	14,394	3,522
Research and development expenses	91,812	8,468
Total operating expenses	<u>106,206</u>	<u>11,990</u>
Loss from operations	(106,206)	(11,990)
Other (expense) income		
Other (expense) income	(19,132)	126
Interest income (expense)	<u>127</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(125,211)	(11,865)
Income tax expense	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$ (125,211)</u>	<u>\$ (11,865)</u>

Selling and Administrative Expense

Selling and administration expenses increased \$11.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to 2020 as Lordstown ramped up development and organizational activities in 2021.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expenses increased \$82.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to 2020 as Lordstown continued design and development work on the Endurance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On March 31, 2021, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$587.0 million. In January 2021, we received approximately \$82.0 million in funding from Warrant exercises.

In 2021, our research and development expenses and capital expenditures have increased significantly over 2020 levels to build capacity and invest in additional products and technologies, and are higher than anticipated due to additional spending needed to (1) complete our beta program, (2) conduct vehicle validation tests, (3) secure necessary parts/equipment for production, and (4) utilize third-party engineering resources. This was due in part to the stress that the COVID-19 pandemic has put on the global automotive supply chain. As we have engaged potential third-party suppliers for certain components, the pricing and/or availability being offered was not consistent with our expectations and timing, so we made a strategic decision to bring development of certain components, such as the frame, in house. While this decision requires more upfront spending and the need for additional funding from future financing, we believe the return on our investments will allow us to control key components and the projected timelines that we establish.

In addition, in order to secure adequate supply of battery cells, we have agreements with certain suppliers which obligate us to purchase a minimum volume at approximately \$16.3 million, \$139.4 million and \$273.6 million in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively, subject to change for increases in raw material pricing.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 205-40, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, management must evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report are issued. This evaluation does not take into consideration the potential mitigating effect of management's plans that have not been fully implemented or are not within control of the Company as of the date the financial statements are issued. When substantial doubt exists under this methodology, management evaluates whether the mitigating effect of its plans sufficiently alleviates substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The mitigating effect of management's plans, however, is only considered if both (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued, and (2) it is probable that the plans, when implemented, will mitigate the relevant conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued.

We had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$587.0 million and an accumulated deficit of \$259.7 million at March 31, 2021 and a net loss of \$125.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2021. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to complete the development of our electric vehicles, obtain regulatory approval, begin commercial scale production and launch the sale of such vehicles. We believe that our current level of cash and cash equivalents are not sufficient to fund commercial scale production and the launch of sale of such vehicles. These conditions raise substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least one year from the date of issuance of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report.

To alleviate these conditions, management is currently evaluating various funding alternatives and may seek to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, mezzanine or debt securities, through arrangements with strategic partners or through obtaining credit from government or financial institutions. As we seek additional sources of financing, there can be no assurance that such financing would be available to us on favorable terms or at all. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the debt and equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, our performance and investor sentiment with respect to us and our industry.

We accepted an invitation from the U.S. Department of Energy to start the process toward securing an ATVM loan. If we are successful in completing this stage, we may receive a term sheet, but we cannot guarantee we will reach that stage or be approved for a loan or provide any assurance as to the amount or timing of any loan that we may receive. Broadly speaking, prior ATVM loans were offered at Treasury rates for interest expense, required that the proceeds be spent on plant retooling or R&D activities and have imposed initial cash collateral requirements. We are currently in the due diligence phase and there can be no assurance when or if we will receive an ATVM loan. We are also pursuing tax credits and grants across multiple jurisdictions.

Unless and until we secure such additional funding, we have made adjustments to our production timeline and processes. Expected Endurance production in 2021 will be limited and we will need additional funding for 2022 production and to establish higher volume, sustained capacity and generally to reach full scale commercial production as contemplated by our business plan. In order to manage liquidity, expenditures will continue at a reduced pace and will relate primarily to retooling plans that will allow us to provide the limited capacity by the end of 2021 for testing and certifications and to demonstrate the capabilities of the Endurance to customers and financing sources.

If we are unable to raise additional capital in the near term, our operations and production plans will be scaled back or curtailed and, if any funds raised are insufficient to provide a bridge to full commercial production and generation of sufficient funds from operations, our successful operation and growth would be impeded.

Cash Flows

The following table provides a summary of Lordstown's cash flow data for the period indicated:

(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2021	Three months ended March 31, 2020
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (71,520)	\$ (7,855)
Net cash used by investing activities	\$ (54,264)	\$ —
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 83,066	\$ 6,125

Net Cash Used by Operating Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to 2020, net cash used by operating activities increased by \$63.7 million. This increase was primarily due to a \$94.2 million increase of net operating loss offset by changes in working capital, primarily a significant increase in accounts payable as we have ramped up our research and development and other spending.

Net Cash Used by Investing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to 2020, cash used by investing activities increased \$54.3 million due to capital spending in 2021.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to 2020, cash flows from financing activities increased \$76.9 million due to \$82 million of cash proceeds from exercise of warrants net of a \$5.1 million decrease in proceeds from the issuance of stock.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no obligations, assets or liabilities, which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements as of March 31, 2021. We do not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements. We have not entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements, established any special purpose entities, guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities, or purchased any non-financial assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for more information about recent accounting pronouncements, the timing of their adoption, and management's assessment, to the extent they have made one, of their potential impact on Lordstown's financial condition and results of operations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

On March 31, 2021, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$587.0 million. We believe that a 10 basis point change in interest rates is reasonably possible in the near term. Based on our current level of investment, an increase or decrease of 10 basis points in interest rates would not have a material impact to our cash balances.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Management's Evaluation of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in company reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all instances of fraud. Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Further, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all disclosure controls and procedures, no evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures can provide absolute assurance that we have detected all our control deficiencies and instances of fraud, if any. The design of disclosure controls and procedures also is based partly on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. As required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2021.

Based upon their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weaknesses described below and discussed in our Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2020.

In the course of preparing the Company's financial statements for the Form 10-K/A, our management identified the following material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting:

- The Company did not have a sufficient number of trained resources with the appropriate technical accounting skills and knowledge with assigned responsibilities and accountability for the design and operation of internal controls over financial reporting.
- The Company did not have an effective risk assessment process that successfully identified and assessed risks of material misstatement to ensure controls were designed and implemented to respond to those risks.
- The Company did not have an effective monitoring process to assess the consistent operation of internal control over financial reporting and to remediate known control deficiencies.

As a consequence, we did not effectively design, implement and operate process-level control activities related to procure-to-pay (including operating expenses, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities), property, plant and equipment, warrant liability, and the financial reporting process (including the manual journal entries).

These control deficiencies resulted in the restatement of our December 31, 2020 financial statements as described in Note 2 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements" in the Form 10-K/A. These control deficiencies also caused other immaterial

misstatements, some of which were corrected, in our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020. These control deficiencies create a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis, and therefore we conclude that the deficiencies represent material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and our internal control over financial reporting is not effective as of December 31, 2020.

A material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of its financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. These deficiencies could result in misstatements to our financial statements that would be material and would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Our management is preparing a remediation plan to be instituted in 2021 under the oversight of the Audit Committee. The plan is expected to involve hiring and training additional qualified personnel, performing detailed risk assessments in key process areas to identify risks of material misstatement, further documentation and implementation of control procedures to address the identified risks of material misstatements in key process areas, and the implementation of monitoring activities over the components of our internal controls which would include holding personnel accountable to their responsibilities for the design and implementation of internal controls over financial reporting.

There is no assurance that we will be successful in remediating the material weaknesses.

Notwithstanding the identified material weaknesses, management believes that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q present fairly in all material respects our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the period presented.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As discussed above, we are designing and implementing certain measures to remediate the material weaknesses identified in the design and operation of our internal control over financial reporting. There were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For a description of our legal proceedings, see Note 6 - *Commitments and Contingencies* of the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information discussed in this report, please consider the factors described in Part I, Item 1A., "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K/A that could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have not been any material changes to the risk factors described in our Form 10-K/A, but these are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

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

There were no sales of equity securities during the first quarter of 2021 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

On December 16, 2020, we issued a notice of redemption of all of our outstanding Public Warrants on a cash basis. On January 21, 2021, we issued a notice extending the redemption period and completed the redemption on January 27, 2021. The 135,661 Public Warrants not exercised by the end of the redemption period were redeemed for a price of \$0.01 per warrant.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
32.1*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
32.2*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
Exhibit 104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File – The cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document

SIGNATURE

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.

LORDSTOWN MOTORS CORP.

Date: June 8, 2021

/s/ Stephen S. Burns
Stephen S. Burns
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: June 8, 2021

/s/ Julio Rodriguez
Julio Rodriguez
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Stephen S. Burns, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Lordstown Motors Corp.;
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 the 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:
 - (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: June 8, 2021

/s/ Stephen S. Burns
Stephen S. Burns
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Julio Rodriguez, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Lordstown Motors Corp.;
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 the 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:
 - (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: June 8, 2021

/s/ Julio Rodriguez
Julio Rodriguez
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Lordstown Motors Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Stephen S. Burns, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as added by §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

June 8, 2021

By: /s/ Stephen S. Burns
Stephen S. Burns
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Lordstown Motors Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Julio Rodriguez, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as added by §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

June 8, 2021

/s/ Julio Rodriguez
Julio Rodriguez
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
