

Envision Solar International, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2013

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report under Section 13 or 15 (d) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Period ended June 30, 2013

Commission File Number 333-147104

Envision Solar International, Inc.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada **26-1342810**
(State of Incorporation) (IRS Employer ID Number)

7675 Dagget Street, Suite 150

San Diego, California 92111

(858) 799-4583

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

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

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required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The number of registrant's shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, issuable or outstanding as of August 13, 2013 was 71,248,942.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)****Envision Solar International, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$1,341,699	\$257,396
Accounts Receivable, net	–	329,516
Prepaid and other current assets	90,293	63,181
Inventory, net	68,349	56,325
Total Current Assets	1,500,341	706,418
Property and Equipment, net	66,872	91,276
Other Assets		
Debt issue costs, net	2,500	5,000
Deposits	9,407	9,407
Total Other Assets	11,907	14,407
Total Assets	\$1,579,120	\$812,101
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$399,338	\$630,036
Accrued Expenses	466,116	358,450
Sales Tax Payable	36,828	38,864
Deferred Revenue	80,000	80,000
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	–	26,838
Convertible Note Payable -Related Party	116,616	122,683
Notes Payable	97,000	97,000
	1,278,289	1,050,253

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Convertible Notes Payable, net of discount of \$228,037 and \$456,073 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively

Embedded Conversion Option Liability	919,734	456,073
Total Current Liabilities	3,393,921	2,860,197
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 162,500,000 million shares authorized, 71,248,942 and 58,098,609 shares issued or issuable and outstanding at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	71,249	58,098
Additional Paid-in-Capital	24,690,897	22,715,994
Accumulated Deficit	(26,576,947)	(24,822,188)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(1,814,801)	(2,048,096)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$1,579,120	\$812,101

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Envision Solar International, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****Unaudited**

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues	\$2,282	\$ 111,793	\$ 157,810	\$420,508
Cost of Revenues	24,874	75,054	220,620	237,798
Gross Profit (Loss)	(22,592)	36,739	(62,810)	182,710
Operating Expenses (including stock based compensation expense of \$279,887 and \$462,509 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	504,949	599,692	1,017,849	1,176,365
Loss From Operations	(527,541)	(562,953)	(1,080,659)	(993,655)
Other Income (Expense)				
Other Income	487	737	837	938
Gain on Debt Settlement	—	7,426	112,667	28,195
Interest Expense	(161,638)	(205,156)	(322,343)	(560,312)
Change in fair value of embedded conversion option liability	(18,700)	524,575	(463,661)	306,340
Total Other Income (Expense)	(179,851)	327,582	(672,500)	(224,839)
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax	(707,392)	(235,371)	(1,753,159)	(1,218,494)
Income Tax Expense	1,600	34	1,600	870
Net Loss	\$(708,992)	\$(235,405)	\$(1,754,759)	\$(1,219,364)
Net Loss Per Share- Basic and Diluted	\$(0.01)	\$—	\$(0.02)	\$(0.02)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding- Basic and Diluted	70,894,547	56,696,863	67,886,818	53,231,673

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Envision Solar International, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****Unaudited**

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Loss	\$(1,754,759)	\$(1,219,364)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net loss to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	24,404	34,019
Warrants issued as debt issuance fees	–	12,274
Common stock issued for services	37,500	6,993
Amortization of prepaid expenses paid in common stock	72,217	27,401
Gain on debt settlement, net	(112,667)	(28,195)
Compensation expense related to grant of stock options	170,170	415,841
Change in fair value of embedded conversion option liability	463,661	(306,340)
Amortization of debt issue costs	2,500	30,480
Amortization of debt discount	228,036	350,265
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	329,516	1,368,561
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(99,329)	(30,783)
Inventory, net	(12,024)	–
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	–	(31,253)
Deposits	–	(6,250)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(118,031)	(899,700)
Accounts payable - related party	–	(109,145)
Accrued expenses	107,666	111,847
Sales tax payable	(2,036)	(5,438)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(26,838)	(102,921)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(690,015)	(381,708)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of equipment	–	(4,213)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	–	(4,213)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from Sale of Common Stock	1,935,200	1,050,000
Payments of offering costs related to sale of common stock	(154,816)	(84,000)
Repayments on convertible notes payable	(6,067)	–

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NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,774,317	966,000
NET INCREASE IN CASH	1,084,302	580,079
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	257,396	468,776
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$1,341,698	\$1,048,855
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$-	\$6,134
Cash paid for income tax	\$1,600	\$1,071
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Convertible debt converted to shares of common stock	\$-	\$1,000,000
Convertible accrued interest converted to common stock	\$-	\$47,836
Common stock issued for debt settlement	\$-	\$29,000
Shares of common stock issued for prepaid services	\$37,500	\$-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Envision Solar International Inc. (along with its subsidiary, hereinafter the “Company”, “us”, “we”, “our” or “Envision”), a Nevada corporation, is a developer of solar products and proprietary technology solutions. The Company focuses on creating high quality products which transform both surface and top deck parking lots of commercial, institutional, governmental and other customers into shaded renewable generation plants. The Company's chief differentiator is its ability to design and engineer architecturally accretive solar shaded parking solutions as products which are a complex integration of simple, commonly available engineered components. The resulting products are built to have the longest life expectancy in the industry while also delivering a highly appealing architectural enhancement to our customer’s locations. Envision's products deliver multiple layers of value such as media and advertising platforms, architectural enhancement of the parking lot, reduction of heat islanding through shading, improved parking through shading, high visibility "green halo" branding, reduction of net operating costs through reduced utility bills and the creation of an iconic luxury landmark where simple parking existed previously.

Basis of Presentation

The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the opinion of the Company’s management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments and reclassifications and non-recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly our results of operations and cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and our financial position as of June 30, 2013, have been made. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full year.

Certain prior year accounts and balances in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein as of and for the period ended December 31, 2012 have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Certain information and disclosures normally included in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements have been condensed or omitted from these interim financial statements. Accordingly, these interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The December 31, 2012 consolidated balance sheet is derived from those statements.

Principals of Consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Envision Solar International, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, valuation of inventory, depreciable lives of property and equipment, estimates of costs to complete and earnings on uncompleted contracts, estimates of loss contingencies, valuation of accrued rent, valuation of derivatives, valuation of beneficial conversion features in convertible debt, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

Concentrations

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, and accounts receivable.

The Company maintains its cash in bank and financial institution deposits that at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts from inception through June 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2013, there was \$1,105,382 greater than the federally insured limits.

Concentration of Revenues

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, one customer represented 100% of our net revenues.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the unaudited consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and short term loans, are carried at historical cost basis. At June 30, 2013, the carrying amounts of these instruments approximated their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Accounting for Derivatives

The Company evaluates its convertible instruments, options, warrants or other contracts to determine if those contracts or embedded components of those contracts qualify as derivatives to be separately accounted for under ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". The result of this accounting treatment is that the fair value of the derivative is marked-to-market each balance sheet date and recorded as a liability. In the event that the fair value is recorded as a liability, the change in fair value is recorded in the statement of operations as other income (expense). Upon conversion or exercise of a derivative instrument, the instrument is marked to fair value at the conversion date and then that fair value is reclassified to equity. Equity instruments that are initially classified as equity that become subject to reclassification under ASC Topic 815 are reclassified to liability at the fair value of the instrument on the reclassification date.

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are primarily derived from construction projects for the construction and installation of integrated solutions and proprietary products. Revenues may also consist of design fees for the design of solar systems and arrays, and revenues from sales of professional services. In the future, the Company anticipates it will receive revenues from the direct sales of inventoried products to customers.

Revenues from design services and professional services are recognized as earned.

Revenues from inventoried product sales will be recognized upon the final delivery of such product to the customer. Any deposits received from a customer prior to such delivery are accounted for as deferred revenue on the balance sheet.

Revenues and related costs on construction projects are recognized using the “percentage of completion method” of accounting in accordance with ASC 605-35, “Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts.” Under this method, contract revenues are recognized over the performance period of the contract in direct proportion to the costs incurred as a percentage of total estimated costs for the entirety of the contract. Costs include direct material, direct labor, subcontract labor, allocable depreciation, and other allocable indirect costs and are charged to the periods as incurred. All unallocable indirect costs and corporate general and administrative costs are also charged to the periods as incurred. Any recognized revenues that have not been billed to a customer are recorded as an asset in “costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.” Any billings of customers in excess of recognized revenues are recorded as a liability in “Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts.” However, in the event a loss on a contract is foreseen, the Company will recognize the loss when such loss is determined.

For construction contracts that do not qualify for use of the percentage of completion method, the Company accounts for construction contracts using the “completed contract method” of accounting in accordance with ASC 605-35. Under this method, contract costs are accumulated as deferred assets and billings and/or cash received are recorded to a

deferred revenue liability account during the periods of construction, but no revenues, costs or profits are recognized in operations until the period upon completion of the contract. Costs include direct material, direct labor, subcontract labor and any allocable indirect costs. All unallocable indirect costs and corporate general and administrative costs are charged to the periods as incurred. However, in the event a loss on a contract is foreseen, the Company will recognize the loss when such loss is determined. The deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) in excess of the deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) is classified as a current asset under "Costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts." The deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) in excess of the deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) is classified under current liabilities as "Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts."

A contract is considered complete when all costs except insignificant items have been incurred and the installation is operating according to specifications or has been accepted by the customer.

The Company may have contracts in various stages of completion. Such contracts require estimates to determine the appropriate cost and revenue recognition. Cost estimates are reviewed periodically on a contract-by-contract basis throughout the life of the contract such that adjustments to the profit resulting from revisions are made cumulative to the date of the revision. Significant management judgments and estimates, including the estimated costs to complete projects, must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in the accounting period. Current estimates may be revised as additional information becomes available.

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

The Company includes shipping and handling fees billed to customers as revenues, and shipping and handling costs as cost of revenues. The Company generally provides a standard one year warranty on its products for materials and workmanship but will pass on the warranties from its vendors, if any, which generally cover at least such period. As the Company expands its product offerings, it will offer expanded warranties on certain components. In accordance with ASC 450-20-25, the Company accrues for product warranties when the loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2013, the Company has no product warranty accrual given its lack of historical warranty experience.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company follows ASC 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation." ASC 718 requires companies to estimate and recognize the fair value of stock-based awards to employees and directors. The fair value of the portion of an award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods using the straight-line attribution method.

The Company accounts for non-employee share-based awards in accordance with the measurement and recognition criteria of ASC 505-50 "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees".

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the periods presented. Diluted net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding

during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, stock warrants, convertible debt instruments or other common stock equivalents.

Convertible debt convertible into 4,664,204 common shares, options to purchase 23,049,863 common shares and warrants to purchase 9,851,540 common shares were outstanding at June 30, 2013. These shares were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 because the effects would have been anti-dilutive. These options and warrants may dilute future earnings per share.

Segments

The Company follows ASC 280-10 for, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information." During 2012 and 2013, the Company only operated in one segment; therefore, segment information has not been presented.

New Accounting Pronouncements

There are no new accounting pronouncements during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 that affect the consolidated financial position of the Company or the results of its' operations. Any Accounting Standard Updates which are not effective until after June 30, 2013 are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of its' operations.

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

2. GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company had net losses of \$1,754,759. Additionally, at June 30, 2013, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$1,893,580, an accumulated deficit of \$26,576,947 and a stockholders' deficit of \$1,814,801. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In the upcoming months, the Company intends to raise additional working capital. We further expect to have growth in revenues through new contracts in the upcoming periods that could provide operating profits. Additionally, Envision intends to renegotiate the debt instruments that currently become due in December 2013. All such actions and funds, if successful, are expected to be sufficient to cover monthly operating expenses as well as meet minimum payments with respect to the Company's liabilities over the next twelve months in addition to providing potential additional working capital.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3. ACCRUED EXPENSES

The major components of accrued expenses are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accrued vacation	\$94,120	\$77,903
Accrued salary	68,749	68,749
Accrued interest	117,455	30,356
Accrued estimated losses on contracts	39,839	44,508

Accrued settlement	127,130	122,421
Other accrued expense	18,823	14,513
Total accrued expenses	\$466,116	\$358,450

4. CONVERTIBLE NOTE PAYABLE - RELATED PARTY

Prior to fiscal 2011, the Company was advanced monies by John Evey, our director, and executed a 10% convertible promissory note which was convertible into shares of common stock at \$0.33 per share. There was no beneficial conversion feature at the note date and this note is subordinate to the Gemini Master Funds notes. Through a series of extensions, the convertible note matured on December 31, 2011.

Effective December 31, 2011, the Company entered into a further extension agreement to extend the maturity date of this note to December 31, 2012. There were no additional fees or discounts associated with this extension. Per generally accepted accounting principles, this modification was treated as an extinguishment, but as the market price of the Company's stock was below the conversion price at the time of the modification, there was no beneficial conversion feature that needed to be recorded.

Effective December 31, 2012, the Company entered into an additional extension agreement to extend the maturity date of this note to December 31, 2013. The conversion price for this note was reduced to \$0.20 per share of common stock. There were no additional fees or discounts associated with this extension. Per generally accepted accounting principles, this modification was treated as a debt extinguishment, but as the market price of the Company's stock was below the conversion price at the time of the modification, there was no beneficial conversion feature that needed to be recorded.

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****JUNE 30, 2013****(Unaudited)**

After principal payments totaling \$6,067 during the six month period ended June 30, 2013, the balance of the note as of June 30, 2013 is \$116,616 with accrued interest amounting to \$6,134. The note continues to bear interest at a rate of 10%. (See note 10)

5. CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS***Summary – Short Term Convertible Debt:***

As of June 30, 2013, the following summarizes amounts owed under short-term convertible notes:

	Amount	Discount	Convertible Notes Payable, net of discount
Pegasus Note	\$ 100,000	\$–	\$ 100,000
Gemini Master Fund – Second Amended Note and Note Five	\$ 1,313,877	\$ 213,046	\$ 1,100,831
Gemini Master Fund – Note 2010-3	\$ 92,449	\$ 14,991	\$ 77,458
	\$ 1,506,326	\$ 228,037	\$ 1,278,289

Pegasus Note

On December 19, 2009, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note for \$100,000 to a new landlord in lieu of the first year's rent for new office space. The interest is 10% per annum with the note principal and interest originally due December 18, 2010. However, if the Company receives greater than \$1,000,000 of proceeds from debt or equity financing, 25% of the amount in excess of \$1,000,000 shall be used to pay down the note. This note is subordinate to all existing senior indebtedness of the Company. This note is convertible at \$0.33 per share. There was no beneficial conversion feature at the note date. The Company entered into a series of amendments extending the

maturity date of the note to December 31, 2012 and to further waive the requirement that 25% of the amount of any financing in excess of \$1,000,000 be used to pay down the note balance.

Effective December 31, 2012, the Company entered into an additional modification extending the term of the note to December 31, 2013, and waiving, through December 31, 2012, the requirement to pay down the note with financing proceeds received by the Company in the period. Per generally accepted accounting principles, this modification was treated as a debt extinguishment, but as the market price of the Company's stock was below the conversion price at the time of the modification, there was no beneficial conversion feature that needed to be recorded. No proceeds of the current year financing have been used to pay down the note balance. The balance of the note as of June 30, 2013 is \$100,000 with accrued and unpaid interest amounting to \$35,315.

Gemini Second Amended Note and Note Five

At the end of 2010, the Company had outstanding two convertible notes to Gemini Master Fund, Ltd which were due December 31, 2011. These notes bore interest at a rate of 12% per annum and have a conversion feature whereby, the lender, at its option, may at any time convert this loan into common stock at \$0.25 per share. Interest under these notes is due on the first business day of each calendar quarter, however, upon three days advance notice, the Company may elect to add such interest to the note principal balance effectively making the interest due at note maturity. With regard to the conversion feature of these notes, the conversion rights contain price protection whereby if the Company sold equity or converted existing instruments to common stock at a price less than the effective conversion price, the conversion price will be adjusted downward to the sale price. Furthermore, if the Company issues new rights, warrants, options or other common stock equivalents at an exercise price that is less than the stated conversion price, then the conversion price shall be adjusted downward to a new price based on a stipulated formula. The holder may not convert the debt if it results in the holder beneficially holding more than 4.9% of the Company common stock. The note is secured by substantially all assets of the Company and its subsidiary, and is unconditionally guaranteed by the subsidiary.

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

Prior to June 30, 2010 all shares underlying the Gemini Master Fund convertible debt were subject to a lock-up agreement, and the shares were not easily convertible to cash thus, the embedded conversion option did not need to be bifurcated and recorded as a fair value derivative due to the price protection provision in the notes. Subsequent to June 30, 2010, such lock-up provisions expired and as such, the Company determined that the embedded conversion option met the definition of a derivative liability and thus must be bifurcated and recorded as a fair value derivative.

On December 31, 2011, the Company entered into an extension and amendment agreement modifying certain terms of the notes. The interest rate was reduced to 10%; the conversion price was reduced from \$0.25 to \$0.20; and the term was extended to December 31, 2012.

On December 31, 2012, the Company entered into a further extension and amendment agreement whereas the term of the note was extended to December 31, 2013. As a part of this amendment, the Company agreed to cause Robert Noble, its chairman, to execute a lock-up agreement whereas Mr. Noble agrees not to sell or transfer any shares of Envision common stock until a defined restriction period expires. Mr. Noble delivered such lock-up agreement. No other terms were modified, but the Company paid a \$5,000 fee to cover legal and document fees which was capitalized as an asset on the balance sheet as "Debt issue costs" and is being amortized over the remaining term of the note. This change was accounted for as a debt modification but not as a debt extinguishment because the embedded conversion feature is bifurcated and treated as a derivative. As a result of this transaction, the Company has recorded \$426,092 of embedded conversion option based effective interest, based on the increase in the fair value of the embedded conversion option due to the modification, which is recorded as debt discount and is being amortized over the remaining term of the loan. Further, at the modification date, \$123,569 of accrued interest was added to the loan balance.

In January 2013, in conjunction with receiving funds from the Company's private offering, and due to the price protection provisions of the note as discussed above, the conversion price of this note was reduced to \$0.15 per share. At June 30, 2013, the notes had a total balance of \$1,313,877, a net balance of \$1,100,831, and accrued interest of \$66,515.

Gemini Note 2010-3

In 2010, the Company entered into a separate non-secured note with Gemini Master Fund, LTD, Note No. 2010-3, for \$50,000. This note bore interest at 12% per annum, payable in quarterly installments of the accrued and unpaid interest. In the event a quarterly payment is late, it incurs a late fee of 20%.

Effective December 31, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to modify the terms of this note. As a result of this modification, the maturity date of the note was extended to December 31, 2012; the per annum interest rate of the note was lowered to 10%; and the note became convertible with a conversion feature whereby, the lender, at its option, may at any time convert this loan into common stock of the Company at \$0.20 per share. All terms related to the conversion process are deemed to be the same terms as the other Gemini notes discussed above. All other terms of the original note remain the same.

Effective December 31, 2012, the Company entered into a further agreement to modify the maturity date of this note to December 31, 2013. No other terms of the note were modified. These changes were accounted for as a debt modification but not a debt extinguishment because the embedded conversion feature is bifurcated and treated as a derivative. As a result of this transaction, the Company recorded \$29,981 of embedded conversion option based effective interest, based on the increase in the fair value of the embedded conversion option due to the modification, which is recorded as debt discount and is being amortized over the remaining term of the loan. Further, at the modification date, a \$20,000 accounts payable balance was converted into the note balance and \$6,814 of accrued interest was added to the note balance.

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JUNE 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

In January 2013, in conjunction with receiving funds from the Company’s private offering and due to the price protection provisions of the note, the conversion price of this note was reduced to \$0.15 per share. At June 30, 2013, the note had a total balance of \$92,449, a net balance of \$77,458, and accrued interest of \$4,680.

Fair Value Measurements – Derivative liability:

The accounting standard for fair value measurements provides a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosures regarding fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset or the exit price that would be paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The accounting standard established a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs, where available. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows. Level 1 input are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based on the Company’s own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value. An asset or liability’s classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis consisted of the following at June 30, 2013:

	Carrying Value at June 30, 2013	Fair value Measurements at June 30, 2013 (Level 1) (Level 2) (Level 3)
Embedded Conversion Option Liability	\$919,734	\$– \$ – \$919,734

The following is a summary of activity of Level 3 liabilities for the period ended June 30, 2013:

Balance December 31, 2012	\$456,073
Change in Fair Value	444,961
Balance March 31, 2013	\$901,034
Change in Fair Value	18,700
Balance June 30, 2013	\$919,734

Changes in fair value of the embedded conversion option liability are included in other income (expense) in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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The Company estimates the fair value of the embedded conversion option liability utilizing the Black-Scholes pricing model, which is dependent upon several variables such as the expected term (based on contractual term), expected volatility of our stock price over the expected term (based on historical volatility), expected risk-free interest rate over the expected term, and the expected dividend yield rate over the expected term. The Company believes this valuation methodology is appropriate for estimating the fair value of the derivative liability. The following table summarizes the assumptions the Company utilized to estimate the fair value of the embedded conversion option at June 30, 2013:

<u>Assumptions</u>	
Expected term	0.50
Expected Volatility	130.96%
Risk free rate	0.14%
Dividend Yield	0.00%

There were no changes in the valuation techniques during the three month period ended June 30, 2013. The Company did however compute the valuation of this derivative liability using the binomial lattice model noting no material differences in valuation results.

6. NOTES PAYABLE

The Company has an outstanding Promissory Note with one of its vendors that was entered into in exchange for the vendor cancelling its open invoices to the Company. The original loan amount was for \$160,633 and bears interest at 10%. The note can be converted only at the option of the Company, at any time, into common stock with an original conversion price of \$0.33 per share. Partial conversions of the note occurred in 2011, and further, through a series of amendments, the note, plus the accrued interest became due and payable on December 31, 2012. No other terms of the note were changed.

During 2012, the Company made partial conversions of this note into 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The shares were valued at their quoted trade prices aggregating to \$48,500. The Company recorded payments of interest of \$17,014, a reduction of principal of \$65,486, and a gain on settlement of debt of \$34,000 related to these transactions. Further, effective as of December 31, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to this note

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extending the maturity date of the note to December 31, 2013 as well as reducing the conversion price of the note to \$0.20 per share of common stock and amending the balance of the note, including accrued interest of \$2,005 through December 31, 2012 and a modification fee of \$15,464, to \$97,000. This modification was treated as a debt extinguishment and the Company recorded a loss on the debt extinguishment of \$15,464 related to this amendment.

As of June 30, 2013, this note has a remaining balance due of \$97,000 and accrued interest of \$4,810.

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CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Unaudited)

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters:

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. As of June 30, 2013, there were no pending or threatened lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of our operations.

Other Commitments:

The Company enters into various contracts or agreements in the normal course of business whereby such contracts or agreements may contain commitments. Since inception, the Company entered into agreements to act as a reseller for certain vendors; joint development contracts with third parties; referral agreements where the Company would pay a referral fee to the referrer for business generated; sales agent agreements whereby sales agents would receive a fee equal to a percentage of revenues generated by the agent; business development agreements and strategic alliance agreements where both parties agree to cooperate and provide business opportunities to each other and in some instances, provide for a right of first refusal with respect to certain projects of the other parties; agreements with vendors where the vendor may provide marketing, investor relations, public relations, technical consulting or subcontractor services and financial advisory agreements where the financial advisor would receive a fee and/or commission for raising capital for the Company. All expenses and liabilities relating to such contracts were recorded in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles through March 31, 2013. Although such agreements increase the risk of legal actions against the Company for potential non-compliance, there are no firm commitments in such agreements, other than a monthly forgivable draw arrangement with certain sales representatives, as of June 30, 2013.

Upon the signing of customer contracts, the Company enters into various other agreements with third party vendors who will provide services and/or products to the Company. Such vendor agreements may call for a deposit along with certain other payments based on the delivery of goods or services. The Company may be contingently liable for other payments required under such agreements.

8. COMMON STOCK

Stock Issued in Cash Sales

During the six months ended June 30, 2013 pursuant to private placements, the Company issued 12,901,333 shares of common stock for cash with a per share price of \$0.15 per share or \$1,935,200, and the Company incurred \$154,816 of capital raising fees that were paid in cash and charged to additional paid-in capital.

Stock Issued for Services

In March 2013, the Company issued 250,000 shares of common stock with a per share value of \$0.15 (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$37,500, for professional services to be rendered. The shares were fully vested and recorded as a prepaid asset and are being expensed over the six month term of the agreement.

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CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Unaudited)

9. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Stock Options

No stock options have been granted in 2013. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded stock option based compensation expense of \$85,085 and \$170,170.

Warrants

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, pursuant to a private placement, the Company issued 6,450,667 warrants to purchase common stock which is based on the number of units sold in the private offering. These warrants have an exercise price of \$0.20 per share and expire 1 year from the date of issuance.

As a part of the Company's private placement, the Company issued 645,067 warrants in the six months ended June 30, 2013 to the placement agents. These warrants, valued at \$130,402, are exercisable for 5 years at an exercise price of \$0.25. The Company estimated the fair value of the warrants utilizing the Black-Scholes pricing model. The following table summarizes the assumptions used:

<u>Assumptions</u>	
Expected term	5 yrs
Expected Volatility	130.96%
Risk free rate	0.14%
Dividend Yield	0.00%

There was no financial statement accounting effect for the issuance of these warrants as their fair value has been charged to Additional Paid-in-Capital as an offering cost and was offset by a credit to Additional Paid-in-Capital for

their fair value when recording the issuance of these warrants.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Notes Payable to Director

In 2009, the Company executed a 10% convertible note payable in the amount of \$102,236 originally due December 31, 2010 to John Evey for amounts loaned to the Company. Mr. Evey joined the Board of Directors on April 27, 2010. Through a series of extensions, the note due date was extended to December 31, 2013. During the six month period ended June 30, 2013, the Company made principal payments totaling \$6,067 on this note. The balance of the note as of June 30, 2013 is \$116,616 with accrued interest amounting to \$6,134 (See note 4).

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

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Envision Solar International, Inc. (hereinafter, with its subsidiary, "Envision," "Company," "us," "we" or "our"), the industry in which we operate and other matters, as well as management's beliefs and assumptions and other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts. These statements include, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies and prospects. For example, when we use words such as "projects," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "should," "would," "could," "will," "opportunity," "potential" or "may," and variations of such words or other words that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes, we are making forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties that may cause the Company's actual results to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by the Company in those statements. The most important factors that could prevent the Company from achieving its stated goals include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) volatility or decline of the Company's stock price;
- (b) potential fluctuation in quarterly results;
- (c) failure of the Company to earn revenues or profits;
- (d) inadequate capital to continue or expand its business, and inability to raise additional capital or financing to implement its business plans;
- (e) unavailability of capital or financing to prospective customers of the Company to enable them to purchase products and services from the Company;
- (f) failure to commercialize the Company's technology or to make sales;
- (g) reductions in demand for the Company's products and services, whether because of competition, general industry conditions, loss of tax incentives for solar power, technological obsolescence or other reasons;
- (h) rapid and significant changes in markets;

- (i) inability of the Company to pay its liabilities;
- (j) litigation with or legal claims and allegations by outside parties;
- (k) insufficient revenues to cover operating costs, resulting in persistent losses; and
- (l) potential dilution of the ownership of existing shareholders in the Company due to the issuance of new securities by the Company in the future.

There is no assurance that the Company will be profitable. The Company may not be able to successfully develop, manage or market its products and services. The Company may not be able to attract or retain qualified executives and other personnel. Intense competition may suppress the prices that the Company can charge for its products and services, hindering profitability or causing losses. The Company may not be able to obtain customers for its products or services. Government regulation may hinder the Company's business. Additional dilution in outstanding stock ownership may be incurred due to the issuance of more shares, warrants and stock options, or the exercise of outstanding warrants and stock options. The Company is exposed to other risks inherent in its businesses.

Because the statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. The Company cautions you not to place undue reliance on the statements, which speak only as of the date of this unaudited Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Forward looking statements and other disclosures in this report speak only as of the date they are made. The cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section should be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that the Company or persons acting on its behalf may issue. The Company does not undertake any obligation to review or confirm analysts' expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-Q, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

OVERVIEW:

Company History

Prior to February 11, 2010, we were a "shell company", as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, without material assets or activities. On February 11, 2010, we completed a merger pursuant to which a wholly owned subsidiary of ours merged with and into Envision Solar International, Inc., a California corporation ("Envision CA"), with Envision CA being the surviving corporation and becoming our wholly owned subsidiary. On March 11, 2010, Envision CA was merged into our publicly-held company and the name of the publicly-held company was changed to Envision Solar International, Inc. In connection with this merger, we discontinued our former business and succeeded to the business of Envision as our sole line of business. The merger is accounted for as a recapitalization, with Envision deemed to be the accounting acquirer and Casita Enterprises, Inc. ("Casita") the acquired company. Accordingly, Envision's historical consolidated financial statements for periods prior to the merger have become those of the registrant (Casita) retroactively restated for, and giving effect to, the number of shares received in the merger. The accumulated earnings of Envision were also carried forward after the acquisition.

Overview

Envision designs, engineers, fabricates and installs solar products and proprietary technology solutions. The Company focuses on creating high quality products which transform both surface and top deck parking lots of commercial, institutional, governmental and other customers into shaded renewable generation plants. Management believes that the Company's chief differentiator is its ability to design and engineer architecturally accretive solar shaded parking products which are a complex integration of simple, commonly available engineered components. The resulting products are built to have the longest life expectancy in the industry while also delivering a highly appealing architectural enhancement to our customer's locations. Management believes that Envision's products deliver multiple layers of value such as media and advertising platforms, architectural enhancement of the parking lot, reduction of heat islanding through shading, improved parking through shading, high visibility "green halo" branding, reduction of net operating costs through reduced utility bills and the creation of an iconic luxury landmark where simple parking

previously existed.

Products and Technologies

The Company's Solar Tree® structure has been in deployment and continued improvement for over six years. During the last two years, the Solar Tree® structure was redesigned from the ground up to incorporate all of the best attributes of previous designs. We believe the resulting product has become the standard of quality in solar shaded parking and while there are an increasing number of competitors in the space, we believe there is no competing product which includes all of the important attributes of the Solar Tree® structure. We understand it to be the only single column, bio mimicked, tracking, and architectural solar support structure designed specifically for parking lots.

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The Company has designed and incorporated EnvisionTrak™, its proprietary and patent pending tracking solution, to the Solar Tree® structure, furthering the unique nature of the product and increasing the Company's technological leadership within the industry. EnvisionTrak™ is a complex integration of the highest quality gearing, electrical motors and controls which are combined in a robust, highly engineered and supremely reliable manner. While there are many tracking solutions available to the solar industry, we believe EnvisionTrak™ is the only tracking solution which causes the solar array to orient itself in alignment with the sun without swinging, rotating or leaving its lineal alignment with the parking spaces below. We believe this is a vital attribute in solar shaded parking as any swinging or rotating of the arrays could result in impeding the flow of traffic in the drive aisles. It is a violation of many local codes to have restricted overhead clearance in the drive aisles. EnvisionTrak™ has been demonstrated to increase electrical production but perhaps a greater value is the high visual appeal created by Solar Tree® structures which are tracking the sun in perfect synchronicity.

The Solar Tree® structure's canopy measures 35'X35' and covers between six and eight parking spaces. Envision has also developed a single parking space version of the product that leverages the same technology, components, and architectural qualities, but is one tenth the size and less expensive. The Solar Tree® Socket is designed for tight locations and offers customer budget flexibility. It has been produced by the Company to broaden the addressable market for its technology.

Envision continues to identify other complimentary product offerings and enhancements to current offerings, and is in the design phase on certain such products.

Leveraging the structural and technological attributes of its existing products, the Company has developed a new and ground-breaking product called EV ARC™ which should be officially launched during the third quarter of 2013. We believe EV ARC™ (Electric Vehicle Autonomous Renewable Charger) solves many of the problems associated with electric vehicle charging infrastructure deployments and is a product with a potentially very large addressable market. Until now, the deployment of EV chargers has been significantly hindered by complications in the site acquisition process caused by the complicated and invasive processes required to fulfill the installation. Each EV charger requires a pedestal which is mounted to a poured concrete foundation which first requires excavation. Chargers also require a trench run to deliver grid connected electricity, and often require transformers and other local electrical equipment upgrades. Additional entitlements, easements, leases and other site acquisition requirements will slow, or prevent entirely, the deployment of large numbers of chargers. When an EV charger is deployed successfully, the host may be liable for increased kilowatt hour charges and often, more expensive demand charges. Landlords often do not perceive enough value creation in the deployment of an EV Charger, and as such, are not inclined to grant permission to the service providers who approach them.

We believe EV ARC™ changes this paradigm completely because it is entirely self-contained and can be delivered to the site ready to operate. Its' ballasted pad contains battery storage and creates a structurally sound platform which will support the rest of the structure. The solar array structure is similar to our Socket™ product, and through our EnvisionTrak™ tracking solution, is column mounted to the ballasted pad. There is an electrical cabinet which is attractively integrated into the unit and in which various components enable the conversion of sunlight to electricity

which is stored in batteries, and the delivery of that electricity to the EV charging station. Incorporating battery storage means that EV ARC™ can charge day or night. EV ARC™ delivers a clean source of power to any model of EV charger that is integrated into the structure. Envision Solar continues to maintain a vendor agnostic stance in regards to EV charging, and as such, EV ARC™ is designed to accept whichever EV charger the end customer chooses. The EV ARC™ can be set up to charge a single EV or multiple electric scooters or smaller electric vehicles.

We strive to produce products integrating only the highest quality components available. The Company's production philosophy is to invest in quality design, components and integration so as to ensure the lowest costs of warranty and service in the industry, while maintaining and growing a brand which is already recognized as one of the leading producers of the highest quality solar products available.

The Company produces a series of products which offer multiple layers of value to its customers leveraging the same underlying technology and fabrication techniques and infrastructure. This enables the Company to reach a broad customer base with varied product offerings without maintaining the overhead normally associated with a diverse set of products.

The Company's current list of products include:

1. The standard Solar Tree® structure, a thirty five foot square solar array mounted on a single column
2. The Branded Solar Tree® structure which includes customized branding, finishes and signage
3. The Solar Tree® SMP (Sustainable Media Platform) structure, which includes static and digital advertising displays
4. The Solar Tree® HVLC (High Value Low Cost) structure, a lower cost version of the standard Solar Tree® structure
5. The Solar Tree® Socket structure, a single space version of the Solar Tree® structure.
6. The EV ARC™ (Electric Vehicle Autonomous Renewable Charger)

All Envision Products can be upgraded with the addition of:

1. EnvisionTrak™ sun tracking technology
2. SunCharge™ solar powered EV charging
3. ARC™ technology energy storage
4. LED lighting

Envision leverages a combination of in-house and outsourced resources to create its products. Management believes that the Company has significant operating leverage through the deliberate separation of intellectual property creation (in-house) and the actual deployment of the Company's products (outsourced). All intellectual property is developed in-house by the Company's architects, engineers, and designers. Product designs are then vetted by third-party structural and electrical engineering firms which ensure that the designs meet the jurisdictional requirements and codifications for the deployment locations. This further helps dissipate any potential liabilities for the structural and electrical elements in providing additional insured parties with partial responsibility for the designs. Architectural, structural, and electrical design elements are combined into shop and deployment documents that can be exported to a vetted, qualified stable of fabrication and deployment resources.

It is the Company's intention to create a limited fabrication facility in the future in which the structural components of its mainstay products will be optimized and fabricated. We believe an in-house fabrication facility may enable the Company to reduce direct costs associated with individual products. We believe the facility will further enable the Company to make improvements to existing products and also to introduce new products in a much more timely and efficient manner. Management believes that the product development process can be significantly faster and less expensive when carried out by an in-house fabrication facility. We believe one of the most significant risks currently faced by the Company is its reliance upon outsourced fabrication, and the delays and costs associated with this model. The standardized and broadly repurposed components which comprise the Company's product set do not require an expensive fabrication facility. In fact, the line required can be narrow, limited and highly efficient, thus not requiring significant investment or human resources. The Company intends to continue to outsource installation and deployment of its products, and as further improvements and standards are attained, it is management's belief the Company can continue to reduce (a) the amount of installation resources required in the field and (b) the Company's need to supervise those resources. The Company will still be able to rely on outsourced fabrication resources when growth or

high order volume makes it necessary.

The continuation of the Company's strategy to create highly engineered, highly scalable products which are delivered as a kit of parts to the customer site, and which require minimal field labor activities, is further positioning the Company as a provider of products which are complex but standardized and easily deployable and which reduces the exposure of the Company to the risks and inherent margin erosion that are incumbent in field deployments. The Company would continue to work with its existing fabrication partners and also qualify new resources so that spikes in product demand can be buffered through the use of outsourced resources if and while the Company's in-sourced fabrication facility is scaled to achieve any new levels of production. We believe the growth which the Company anticipates in the coming periods is attainable through this highly scalable model. The products are standardized, scalable and highly repeatable. The documentation and deployment processes that the Company is creating are highly detailed and explanatory, thus enabling a growing pool of qualified sub-contracted resources to fabricate and deploy the products without being dilutive to quality. The Company places high emphasis on qualifying and vetting sub-contracted resources because of the significant portion of the Company's shareholder value attributable to brand value.

The Company continues to bring engineering and design improvements to its products that are designed to increase the level of standardization and reduce the field labor and effort required for product deployment. Wherever possible, the components of the Solar Tree® structures are factory integrated and assembled such that complete assemblies are delivered to the sites with a regularly decreasing level of field installation activity required. This allows the Company to reduce risks associated with field work such as weather, labor deficiencies and accidents. Our strategy also enables us to control future labor costs through mass production in a factory environment and the avoidance of prevailing wage, union, or other labor related conditions that are outside of the Company's control on deployment sites. This improvement in products, standardization, and modularization has enabled the Company to significantly reduce field deployment timeframes.

Envision's proprietary technology is described and covered through various patented and patent-pending intellectual properties. Management believes innovation and the ability to create multiple layers of value beyond competing with utility-produced electricity are key differentiators for the Company.

Services

The Company manages and controls the entire turn-key deployment of its products and supervises any field activities performed by qualified subcontracted vendors. Increasingly, the Company's involvement in the deployments can be performed from its office locations. Design, engineering, entitlement, and program management are all conducted mostly in the office while installation management is performed in the field to ensure that the highest standards and efficiencies are being met throughout the deployment. Nevertheless, as the products become more standardized and systematized and as they require less field activities to perform the deployments, so too does the level of Company supervision decrease, and the existing construction management skill sets resident at the Company can be leveraged over an increasing volume of deployments.

Critical Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, valuation of inventory, depreciable lives of property and equipment, estimates of costs to complete and earnings on uncompleted contracts, estimates of loss contingencies, valuation of accrued rent, valuation of derivatives, valuation of beneficial conversion features in convertible debt, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Revenue and Cost Recognition. Revenues are primarily derived from construction projects for the construction and installation of integrated solutions and proprietary products. Revenues may also consist of design fees for the design of solar systems and arrays, and revenues from sales of professional services. In the future, the Company anticipates it will receive revenues from the direct sales of inventoried products to customers.

Revenues from design services and professional services are recognized as earned.

Revenues from inventoried product sales will be recognized upon the final delivery of such product to the customer. Any deposits received from a customer prior to such delivery are accounted for as deferred revenue on the balance sheet.

Revenues and related costs on construction projects are recognized using the “percentage of completion method” of accounting in accordance with ASC 605-35, “Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts.” Under this method, contract revenues are recognized over the performance period of the contract in direct proportion to the costs incurred as a percentage of total estimated costs for the entirety of the contract. Costs include direct material, direct labor, subcontract labor and any allocable indirect costs and are charged to the periods as incurred. All unallocable indirect costs and corporate general and administrative costs are also charged to the periods as incurred. Any recognized revenues that have not been billed to a customer are recorded as an asset in “costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.” Any billings of customers in excess of recognized revenues are recorded as a liability in “Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts.” However, in the event a loss on a contract is foreseen, the Company will recognize the loss when such loss is determined.

For contracts that do not qualify for use of the percentage of completion method, the Company accounts for construction contracts using the “completed contract method” of accounting in accordance with ASC 605-35. Under this method, contract costs are accumulated as deferred assets and billings and/or cash received are recorded to a deferred revenue liability account during the periods of construction, but no revenues, costs or profits are recognized in operations until the period upon completion of the contract. Costs include direct material, direct labor, subcontract labor and any allocable indirect costs. All unallocable indirect costs and corporate general and administrative costs are charged to the periods as incurred. However, in the event a loss on a contract is foreseen, the Company will recognize the loss when such loss is determined. The deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) in excess of the deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) is classified as a current asset under “Costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.” The deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) in excess of the deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) is classified under current liabilities as “Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts.”

A contract is considered complete when all costs except insignificant items have been incurred and the installation is operating according to specifications or has been accepted by the customer.

The Company may have contracts in various stages of completion. Such contracts require estimates to determine the appropriate cost and revenue recognition. At the end of a reporting period, project managers detail out all remaining known costs to complete a project including the estimated labor hours, by labor type. Factors such as complexity of the project environment, history of the working relationship of the client, weather, availability of resources, and past experience of the manager are all some of the factors considered in determining such estimate. These estimates to complete are reviewed on a contract-by-contract basis throughout the life of the contract such that adjustments to the profit resulting from revisions to estimates are made cumulative to the date of the revision. These significant management judgments must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in the accounting period. Future estimates may be revised as additional information becomes available.

The Company includes shipping and handling fees billed to customers as revenues, and shipping and handling costs as cost of revenues. The Company generally provides a standard one year warranty on its products for materials and workmanship but will pass on the warranties from its vendors, if any, which generally cover at least such period. As the Company expands its product offerings, it will offer expanded warranties on certain components. In accordance

with ASC 450-20-25, the Company accrues for product warranties when the loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2013, the Company has no product warranty accrual given its lack of historical warranty experience.

Stock Based Compensation. At inception, we adopted ASC 718, Share Based Payment and Related Interpretations. ASC 718 requires companies to estimate and recognize the fair value of stock-based awards to employees and directors. The value of the portion of an award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods using the straight-line attribution method. We estimate the fair value of each stock option at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Equity instruments granted to non-employees are accounted for under ASC 505-50 "Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees."

Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable are customer obligations due under normal trade terms. Management reviews accounts receivable on a monthly basis to determine if any receivables will potentially be uncollectible. Management's evaluation includes several factors including the aging of the accounts receivable balances, a review of significant past due accounts, our historical write-off experience, net of recoveries and economic conditions. The Company includes any accounts receivable balances that are determined to be uncollectible, along with a general reserve as necessary, in its overall allowance for doubtful accounts. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments. We measure our financial assets and liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. For certain of our financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and short term loans, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities. Further, amounts recorded as long term notes payable, net of discount, also approximate fair value because current interest rates for debt that are available to us with similar terms and maturities are substantially the same.

Inventory. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or fair market value and consist of certain purchased or manufactured components of our overall product offering. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, and includes material and labor costs. If the Company determines that the carrying value of an item may not be realizable, an impairment reserve is recorded to adjust such items to their fair value.

Accounting for Derivatives. The Company evaluates its options, warrants or other contracts to determine if those contracts or embedded components of those contracts qualify as derivatives to be separately accounted for under ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". The result of this accounting treatment is that the fair value of the derivative is marked-to-market each balance sheet date and recorded as a liability. In the event that the fair value is recorded as a liability, the change in fair value is recorded in the statement of operations as other income (expense). Upon conversion or exercise of a derivative instrument, the instrument is marked to fair value at the conversion date and then that fair value is reclassified to equity. Equity instruments that are initially classified as equity that become subject to reclassification under ASC Topic 815 are reclassified to liability at the fair value of the instrument on the reclassification date.

Changes in Accounting Principles. No significant changes in accounting principles were adopted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013.

Results of Operations

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

Revenue. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, our revenues were \$2,282 compared to \$111,793 for the same period in 2012. In the three month period ended June 30, 2012, the Company began work on projects that were primarily completed later during that fiscal year. During the three month period ended June 30, 2013, the revenues were solely derived from the completion and final close out of the installation of the Company's first Cadillac branded Solar Tree® array.

Our products, which we believe to be of a significantly greater quality than our competitor's products, can cost significantly more to initially acquire than a typical competing product although we believe that the life cycle costs and TCO (total cost of ownership) may be lower. The benefits that come with our product, in our opinion, far outweigh the difference in installed costs offered by our lower priced competition. Although we continue to receive positive feedback on the value proposition of our product offerings, we believe that the high initial installation costs, combined with the overall economic conditions that companies are experiencing as they rebound from a recessionary period, have slowed businesses from completing purchases. We further believe that many companies are in a transitory period in their acceptance of various renewable energy platforms. In response to these market conditions, the Company has focused a significant portion of its selling efforts toward securing large customers that have the ability to order large volumes of our products within one sales effort. These larger customers appear to support and foster directives that lead to the proliferation of renewable energy systems for their properties. As an example, we have partnered with Cadillac to act as the exclusive provider of solar parking arrays for their dealership network and are working with their corporate teams to introduce our products to this network. While we believe that we are making positive strides in securing these types of sales with such customers, the sales cycles for these endeavors have been elongated and sales have been slower than expected.

Management is responding to these market conditions by creating new products which we believe may have reduced sales cycles and/or more attractive financial models. Examples of these product developments are:

1. EV ARC™ - this product is much less expensive than our larger Solar Tree® structures and is portable. It requires less capital and real estate commitment from our potential customers, and therefore is an easier purchasing decision which may require a lower level of management sign-off. EV ARC™ is also highly exportable, and as such, offers significantly increased geographic growth potential. EV ARC™ is expected to be released in the third quarter of 2013 with the first units being shipped to a major US city.
2. Solar Tree® HVLC structure – this product leverages the high quality engineering and fabrication of our standard Solar Tree® structure but without many of the finer aesthetic attributes and details. It is designed for broad deployments where branding and media placement are not important. It is well suited to enable the Company to compete in instances where low cost energy production is the foremost requirement of the purchaser such as RFPs and PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements). Management believes that our ability to produce and install the highest quality structures in a highly efficient manner will allow us to succeed in this highly competitive area of the industry.
3. Solar Tree® SMP (Sustainable Media Platform) structure - management has consulted with various industry experts who report that the Company's Solar Tree® structures strategically located in high traffic areas are extremely valuable platforms for display advertising and other media. With that in mind the Company has partnered with Daktronics to create a Solar Tree® structure with incorporated static or digital media displays. The pay back periods on such a structure should be far shorter and the revenue generation potential far greater than typical solar deployments can offer, and as such, the product offers a much easier financial decision for a potential customer such as a shopping mall REIT.

All of the above mentioned product offerings are based upon the Company's existing products and technology but are designed to reduce the barriers to purchasing on the part of the prospective customer. Enhanced revenue generation and lowered product cost both create opportunities for improved financial models for our prospective customers which we believe will, in turn, reduce the length of the sales cycle while increasing the numbers of prospective customers for our products.

The Company has been delayed in its launch of its EV-ARC product. We believe the product will launch in the third quarter of 2013 and that we will experience increased revenues once this product is launched.

Gross Profit. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, we had a gross loss of \$22,592 compared to a gross profit of \$36,739 for the same period in 2012. Our gross loss in the 2013 period was primarily due to estimated cost overruns associated with the production of our first ever EV-ARC™ product units. This product is the first of its kind, and the

design and engineering team had significant engineering and production hurdles to overcome in the furtherance of its initial production. The Company has a previous sales agreement for this product and thus must record such losses as they are identified. Management believes that there are continual opportunities for reductions in the costs to produce future units as the initial problems are overcome. Further, increased volumes will allow for leverage of the integrated components.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses were \$504,949 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$599,692 for the same period in 2012. During the period ended June 30, 2013, the non cash employee stock option expense for previously issued stock options, included in these amounts, decreased to \$85,085 from \$207,921 during the same period in 2012. Additionally, payroll expense increased approximately \$30,000 in the 2013 period compared to 2012, marketing expenses increased by approximately \$13,000 in 2013 while certain business development costs decreased by \$30,000. Consulting expense, although changed in mix with an increase in IR related expense and a decrease in architectural consulting, remained consistent between the periods. Other expenses were consistent between periods.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$161,638 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$205,156 for the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily derived from the amortization of debt discount which was \$114,018 in the period ended June 30, 2013 as compared to \$161,994 for the same period in 2012.

Change in Fair Value of Embedded Conversion Option Liability. We recorded a loss of \$18,700 during the three month period ended June 30, 2013 compared to a gain of \$524,575 during the same period in 2012. These amounts were the result of adjusting the fair value of our derivative liabilities to market.

Net Loss. We had a net loss of \$707,392 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to net loss of \$235,371 for the same period in 2012. All significant elements deriving these losses have been discussed above.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, our revenues were \$157,810 compared to \$420,508 for the same period in 2012. In the six month period ended June 30, 2012, the Company was in the finishing stage of multiple projects while on the starting phase of another. During the period ended June 30, 2013, the Company installed one of our products, our first ever Cadillac branded Solar Tree® array, for a Cadillac Dealership as the first part of the broader program.

Our products, which we believe to be of a significantly greater quality than our competitor's products, can cost significantly more to initially acquire than a typical competing product although we believe that the life cycle costs and TCO (total cost of ownership) may be lower. The benefits that come with our product, in our opinion, far outweigh the difference in installed costs offered by our lower priced competition. Although we continue to receive positive feedback on the value proposition of our product offerings, we believe that the high initial installation costs, combined with the overall economic conditions that companies are experiencing as they rebound from a recessionary period, have slowed businesses from completing purchases. We further believe that many companies are in a

transitory period in their acceptance of various renewable energy platforms. In response to these market conditions, the Company has focused a significant portion of its selling efforts toward securing large customers that have the ability to order large volumes of our products within one sales effort. These larger customers appear to support and foster directives that lead to the proliferation of renewable energy systems for their properties. As an example, we have partnered with Cadillac to act as the exclusive provider of solar parking arrays for their dealership network and are working with their corporate teams to introduce our products to this network. While we believe that we are making positive strides in securing these types of sales with such customers, the sales cycles for these endeavors have been elongated and sales have been slower than expected.

Management is responding to these market conditions by creating new products which we believe may have reduced sales cycles and/or more attractive financial models. Examples of these product developments are:

EV ARC™ - this product is much less expensive than our larger Solar Tree® structures and is portable. It requires less capital and real estate commitment from our potential customers, and therefore is an easier purchasing decision
1. which may require a lower level of management sign-off. EV ARC™ is also highly exportable, and as such, offers significantly increased geographic growth potential. EV ARC™ is expected to be released in the third quarter of 2013 with the first units being shipped to a major US city.

Solar Tree® HVLC structure— this product leverages the high quality engineering and fabrication of our standard Solar Tree® structure but without many of the finer aesthetic attributes and details. It is designed for broad deployments where branding and media placement are not important. It is well suited to enable the Company to
2. compete in instances where low cost energy production is the foremost requirement of the purchaser such as RFPs and PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements). Management believes that our ability to produce and install the highest quality structures in a highly efficient manner will allow us to succeed in this highly competitive area of the industry.

Solar Tree® SMP (Sustainable Media Platform) structure - the management has consulted with various industry experts who report that the Company's Solar Tree® structures strategically located in high traffic areas are extremely valuable platforms for display advertising and other media. With that in mind, the Company has partnered with
3. Daktronics to create a Solar Tree® structure with incorporated static or digital media displays. The pay back periods on such a structure should be far shorter and the revenue generation potential far greater than typical solar deployments can offer, and as such, the product offers a much easier financial decision for a potent

All of the above mentioned product offerings are based upon the Company's existing products and technology but are designed to reduced the barriers to purchasing on the part of the prospective customer. Enhanced revenue generation and lowered product cost both create opportunities for improved financial models for our prospective customers which we believe will, in turn, reduce the length of the sales cycle while increasing the numbers of prospective customers for our products.

The Company has been delayed in its launch of its EV-ARC product. We believe the product will launch in the third quarter of 2013 and that we will experience increased revenues once this product is launched.

Gross Profit. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we had a gross loss of \$62,810 compared to a gross profit of \$182,710 for the same period in 2012.

In 2012, the Company designed certain additional elements to our Solar Tree® array for the General Motors Cadillac division. We believe these changes, which were made in collaboration with Cadillac personnel, will add to the marketing value proposition of our structure for this client base, and we believe, will directly benefit the Company with increased sales to this channel. During the first quarter of 2013, the Company was successful in deploying this first ever Cadillac branded Solar Tree® array. During this installation, we experienced challenges in the first time deployment of these new elements, including what management believes will be unique site conditions that increased costs of this singular deployment. Further, as discussed above, during this period in 2013, we experienced additional cost overruns on the first time build of our first ever EV-ARC product. These increased costs resulted in a gross loss for the period.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses were \$1,017,849 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$1,176,365 for the same period in 2012. During the period ended June 30, 2013, the non cash employee stock option expense for previously issued stock options, included in these amounts, decreased to \$170,170 from \$415,841 during the same period in 2012. Additionally, payroll expense increased approximately \$75,000 in the 2013 period compared to 2012, marketing expenses increased by approximately \$18,000 in 2013 while certain business development costs decreased by \$30,000. Consulting expense increased approximately \$20,000 changing in mix with an increase in IR related expense and a decrease in architectural and legal consulting. Other expenses were consistent between periods.

Gain on Debt Settlement. We recorded a gain on debt settlement of \$112,667 for the six month period ended June 30, 2013 compared to a gain of \$28,195 in the same period of 2012. This 2013 gain was the result of the Company making a concluding payment related to a prior negotiated settlement of a legal matter with a previous vendor.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$322,343 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$560,312 for the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily derived from the amortization of debt discount which was \$228,036 in the six month period ended June 30, 2013 as compared to \$350,265 for the same period in 2012. Also, as a result of the conversion of convertible debt in the period ended March 31, 2012, approximately \$83,000 of interest expense was incurred through the recording and amortization of fees, including loan origination fees, associated with such debt conversion. Further, interest amounting to approximately \$33,000 was incurred in the 2012 period for debts that were no longer obligations in 2013.

Change in Fair Value of Embedded Conversion Option Liability. We recorded an expense of \$463,661 during the six month period ended June 30, 2013 compared to a gain of \$306,340 during the same period in 2012. These amounts were the result of adjusting the fair value of our derivative liabilities to market.

Net Loss. We had a net loss of \$1,754,759 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to net loss of \$1,219,364 for the same period in 2012. All significant elements deriving these losses have been discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2013, we had cash of \$1,341,699. We have historically met our cash needs through a combination of cash flows from operating activities, proceeds from private placements of our securities, and from loans. Our cash requirements are generally for operating activities.

Our operating activities used cash in operations of \$690,015 for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to cash used by operations of \$381,708 for the same period in 2012. The principal elements of cash flow from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2013 included a net loss of \$1,754,759 offset by depreciation expense of \$24,404, the non cash stock option-based compensation expense of \$170,170, the non cash amortization of debt discount of \$228,036, common stock issued for services of \$37,500, the non cash amortization of prepaid expenses paid in common stock of \$72,217, the non cash loss of \$463,661 for the increase in fair value of the embedded conversion option liabilities, a non cash gain on settlement of \$112,667, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$329,516 for monies collected, an increase in prepaid expenses of \$99,329 primarily related to annual insurance premiums and some prepaid services, an increase in accrued expenses of \$107,666 related primarily to interest and vacation, a decrease in accounts payable of \$118,031, and a decrease of billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contacts of \$26,838.

Cash received from our financing activities was \$1,774,317 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to cash received of \$966,000 in the same period in 2012. This cash received from financing activities is primarily net monies invested into the Company through private financings that were open in the period.

As of June 30, 2013, current liabilities exceeded current assets by approximately \$1,894,000. Current assets increased from \$706,418 at December 31, 2012 to \$1,500,341 at June 30, 2013, while current liabilities increased from \$2,860,197 at December 31, 2012 to \$3,393,921 at June 30, 2013. Accounts receivable decreased from \$329,516 at December 31, 2012 to \$0 at June 30, 2013, while accounts payable decreased from \$630,036 to \$399,338 in the same periods, respectively, due to the timing of project milestones, billings, and payments. Approximately \$228,000 of debt discount was amortized in the six month period ended June 30, 2013. Further, the embedded conversion option liability increased from \$456,073 at December 31, 2012 to \$919,734 at June 30, 2013 as a function of the market valuation of our publically traded stock between these two dates along with the decrease of the strike price of the embedded conversion feature thus resulting in increased premiums to be recognized in possible future conversions of this convertible debt.

Management believes that evolution in the operations of the Company will allow it to execute on its strategic plan and enable it to experience profitable growth in the future. This evolution is anticipated to include the following: addition of sales personnel and independent sales channels, continued management of overhead costs, process improvements, systemization of its products leading to decreased field deployment measures, increased public awareness of the Company and its products, the addition of products with lower entry prices or higher revenue potential, improvements in the capital markets and the maturation of certain long sales cycle opportunities. Management believes that these changes will enable the Company to generate sufficient revenue and gross margins and raise additional growth capital to allow the Company to manage its debt burden appropriately and continue the Company's growth. There is no assurance, however, as to if or when the Company will be able to achieve those investment objectives. The Company does not have sufficient capital to meet its current cash needs, which include the costs of compliance with the continuing reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company is in the process of seeking additional capital and long term debt financing to attempt to overcome its working capital deficit. The Company is currently seeking private financing, but there is no assurance that the Company can raise sufficient capital or obtain sufficient financing to enable it to sustain monthly operations. The Company will attempt to renegotiate the maturity dates of its current debt financings, but there is no assurance that these efforts will be successful. In order to address its working capital deficit, the Company is also seeking to increase sales of its existing products and services. There may not be sufficient funds available to the Company to enable it to remain in business and the Company's needs for additional financing are likely to persist, although recent capital raising successes along with operational and business development changes are causing this situation to improve.

Going Concern Qualification

The Company has incurred significant losses from operations, and such losses are expected to continue. The Company's auditors have included a "Going Concern Qualification" in their report for the year ended December 31, 2012. In addition, the Company has limited working capital. The foregoing raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans include seeking additional capital or debt financing. There is no guarantee that additional capital or debt financing will be available when and to the extent required, or that if available, it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Further, the Company continues to seek out and sign contracts for new projects that should provide additional revenues and operating profits. The unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The "Going Concern Qualification" might make it substantially more difficult to raise capital.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources, that are material to investors.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based closely on the definition of “disclosure controls and procedures” in Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

During the period covered by this filing, we conducted a continued evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2013, the disclosure controls and procedures of our Company were not effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports was recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis.

The Company will continue to improve its internal control over financial reporting and improve its disclosure controls and procedures as it is able to add administrative support staff and overcome the financial constraints of the Company as to be able to invest in these areas. As of December 31, 2012, we had identified the following material weaknesses which still exist as of June 30, 2013 and through the date of this report:

As of June 30, 2013, and as of the date of this report, we did not maintain effective controls over the control environment. Specifically, the Board of Directors does not currently have a director who qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. Also, because of the size of the Company’s administrative staff, controls related to the segregation of certain duties have not been developed and the Company has not been able to adhere to them. Furthermore, we have not formally adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics that governs the Company’s employees, officers and directors. Since these entity level programs have a pervasive effect across the organization, management has determined that these circumstances constitute a material weakness.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The design of any system of controls is based in part upon 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, regardless of how remote the likelihood of those conditions may be. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

We continued to carry out an ongoing evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of June 30, 2013, and as of the date of this report, we did not maintain effective controls over the financial reporting control environment. Specifically, the Board of Directors does not currently have a director who qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. Further, because of the limited size of its administrative support staff, and due to the financial constraints on the Company, management has not been able to develop or implement controls related to the segregation of duties for purposes of financial reporting.

Because of these material weaknesses, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013, based on the criteria established in the “Internal Control Integrated Framework” issued by COSO.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2013, 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

The Company may be involved in legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time. As of the date of this report, there are no ongoing legal matters of which management is aware.

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

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company issued 610,000 shares of common stock to three different investors for cash with a per share price of \$0.15 raising total capital of \$91,500 pursuant to the private placement exemption available under Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, and the Company incurred \$7,320 of capital raising fees that were paid in cash and charged to additional paid-in capital.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 906 Certification
32.2	Section 906 Certification
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: August 13, 2013 Envision Solar International, Inc.

By: */s/ Desmond Wheatley*
Desmond Wheatley, Chief Executive Officer,
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: */s/ Chris Caulson*
Chris Caulson, Chief Financial Officer,
(Principal Financial/Accounting Officer)

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

By: /s/ Robert Noble Dated: August 13, 2013
Robert Noble, Executive Chairman

By: /s/ Jay S. Potter Dated: August 13, 2013
Jay S. Potter, Director

By: /s/ John Evey Dated: August 13, 2013
John Evey, Director