
**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, 2014

Commission File Number 333-147104

Envision Solar International, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State of Incorporation)

26-1342810
(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 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
Non-accelerated filer

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 14, 2014 was 85,425,694.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

**Envision Solar International, Inc. and Subsidiary
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2014</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2013</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 208,687	\$ 392,098
Accounts Receivable, net	297,299	179,459
Prepaid and other current assets	62,205	38,255
Inventory, net	53,299	19,472
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	134,450	-
Total Current Assets	<u>755,940</u>	<u>629,284</u>
Property and Equipment, net	67,128	88,865
Other Assets		
Debt issue costs, net	4,875	-
Deposits	12,122	9,407
Total Other Assets	<u>16,997</u>	<u>9,407</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 840,065</u>	<u>\$ 727,556</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 591,260	\$ 458,933
Accrued Expenses	387,822	603,300
Sales Tax Payable	73,344	36,828
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	-	163,129
Convertible Note Payable -Related Party	104,616	110,616
Notes Payable	73,033	73,033
Convertible Notes Payable, net of discount of \$504,139 and \$0 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	452,186	1,506,326
Embedded Conversion Option Liability	713,760	281,265
Total Current Liabilities	<u>2,396,021</u>	<u>3,233,430</u>
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 162,500,000 million shares authorized, 84,922,356 and 71,702,942 shares issued or issuable and outstanding at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	84,922	71,703
Additional Paid-in-Capital	27,892,466	25,038,521
Accumulated Deficit	(29,533,344)	(27,616,098)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(1,555,956)</u>	<u>(2,505,874)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 840,065</u>	<u>\$ 727,556</u>

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

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues	\$ 421,745	\$ 2,282	\$ 624,404	\$ 157,810
Cost of Revenues	441,443	24,874	660,808	220,620
Gross Loss	(19,698)	(22,592)	(36,404)	(62,810)
Operating Expenses (including stock based compensation expense of \$849,745 and \$279,887 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively)	532,869	504,949	1,183,374	1,017,849
Loss From Operations	(552,567)	(527,541)	(1,219,778)	(1,080,659)
Other Income (Expense)				
Other Income	69	487	142	837
Gain (loss) on Debt Settlement, net	-	-	(20,689)	112,667
Interest Expense	(156,585)	(161,638)	(721,387)	(322,343)
Change in fair value of embedded conversion option liability	(189,333)	(18,700)	46,066	(463,661)
Total Other Income (Expense)	(345,849)	(179,851)	(695,868)	(672,500)
Loss Before Income Tax	(898,416)	(707,392)	(1,915,646)	(1,753,159)
Income Tax Expense	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Net Loss	\$ (900,016)	\$ (708,992)	\$ (1,917,246)	\$ (1,754,759)
Net Loss Per Share- Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding- Basic and Diluted	83,622,666	70,894,547	79,231,553	67,886,818

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

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Loss	\$ (1,917,246)	\$ (1,754,759)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	21,986	24,404
Common Stock issued for services	120,251	37,500
Warrants issued as debt conversion inducement fees	482,300	-
Amortization of prepaid expenses paid in common stock	17,956	72,217
(Gain) loss on debt settlement	20,689	(112,667)
Compensation expense related to grant of stock options	229,238	170,170
Change in fair value of embedded conversion option liability	(46,066)	463,661
Amortization of debt issue costs	1,625	2,500
Amortization of debt discount	168,046	228,036
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(117,840)	329,516
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(41,906)	(99,329)
Inventory, net	(33,827)	(12,024)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(134,450)	-
Deposits	(2,715)	-
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	132,327	(118,031)
Accrued expenses	(60,317)	107,666
Sales tax payable	36,516	(2,036)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(163,129)	(26,838)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,286,562)	(690,014)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of equipment	(250)	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(250)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of common stock	1,157,500	1,935,200
Payments of offering costs related to sale of common stock	(41,600)	(154,816)
Repayments on convertible notes payable	(6,000)	(6,067)
Payments of debt issue costs	(6,500)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,103,400	1,774,317
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(183,412)	1,084,303
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	392,098	257,396
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 208,687	\$ 1,341,699
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income tax	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Convertible debt converted to shares of common stock	\$ 550,000	\$ -
Accrued interest converted to common stock	\$ 175,850	\$ -
Warrants issued as debt extension fee	\$ 193,625	\$ -
Embedded conversion option based effective interest	\$ 478,561	\$ -
Shares of common stock issued for services	\$ -	\$ 37,500

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

ENVISION SOLAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2014
(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 targeting three verticals: electric vehicle charging infrastructure; out of home advertising infrastructure; and renewable energy production and disaster preparedness. The Company focuses on renewably energized platforms for EV charging and media and branding which are attractive, rapidly deployed, and of the highest quality. Management believes the Company's chief differentiator is its ability to design and engineer architecturally accretive 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 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, 2014 and 2013, and our financial position as of June 30, 2014, 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 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, 2013. The December 31, 2013 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, Envision Solar Construction Company, Inc. 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 derivatives, valuation of beneficial conversion features in convertible debt, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Concentrations

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and revenues.

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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, 2014. As of June 30, 2014, there were no amounts greater than the federally insured limits.

Concentration of Accounts Receivable

As of June 30, 2014, customers that each represented more than 10% of the Company's net accounts receivable balance were as follows:

Customer A	54%
Customer B	31%

Concentration of Revenues

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, customers that each represented more than 10% of our net revenues were as follows:

Customer A	47%
Customer B	32%
Customer C	21%

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the unaudited condensed 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, 2014 and December 31, 2013 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, 2014, 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.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are primarily derived from the direct sales of products in addition to 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.

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

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Revenues from inventoried product sales are 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.

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, 2014, 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.

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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 notes payable that are convertible into 7,053,373 common shares, options to purchase 24,549,863 common shares and warrants to purchase 16,518,646 common shares were outstanding at June 30, 2014. These shares were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 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 2013 and 2014, 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, 2014 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, 2014, including the pronouncements discussed below, are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of its' operations.

ASU 2014 - 09

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*". The update gives entities a single comprehensive model to use in reporting information about the amount and timing of revenue resulting from contracts to provide goods or services to customers. The proposed ASU, which would apply to any entity that enters into contracts to provide goods or services, would supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Industry Topics of the Codification. Additionally, the update would supersede some cost guidance included in Subtopic 605-35, Revenue Recognition – Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts. The update removes inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements and provides a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues and more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements. In addition, the update improves comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions, and capital markets and simplifies the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. The update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. This updated guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

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ASU 2014-12

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-12, “*Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718); Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period*”. The amendments in this ASU apply to all reporting entities that grant their employees share-based payments in which the terms of the award provide that a performance target that affects vesting could be achieved after the requisite service period. The amendments require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. A reporting entity should apply existing guidance in Topic 718 as it relates to awards with performance conditions that affect vesting to account for such awards. For all entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. The effective date is the same for both public business entities and all other entities.

Entities may apply the amendments in this ASU either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. If retrospective transition is adopted, the cumulative effect of applying this Update as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements should be recognized as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance at that date. Additionally, if retrospective transition is adopted, an entity may use hindsight in measuring and recognizing the compensation cost. This updated guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

2. GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company had net losses of \$1,917,246. Additionally, at June 30, 2014, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$1,640,081, an accumulated deficit of \$29,533,344 and a stockholders’ deficit of \$1,555,956. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has incurred significant losses from operations, and such losses are expected to continue. In addition, the Company has limited working capital. In the upcoming months, Management’s plans include seeking additional working capital through a combination of possible private and debt financings. 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 contracts for new projects and product sales that should provide additional revenues and, in the long term, gross profits. Additionally, Envision intends to renegotiate the debt instruments that currently become due in 2014. All such actions and funds, if successful, may not 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.

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, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accrued vacation	\$ 121,586	\$ 100,304
Accrued salary	68,749	68,749
Accrued interest	113,771	201,688
Accrued estimated losses on contracts	23,697	96,096
Accrued settlement	44,009	101,839
Other accrued expense	16,010	34,624
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 387,822</u>	<u>\$ 603,300</u>

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June 30, 2014
(Unaudited)

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, 2012.

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.

Effective December 31, 2013, the Company entered into a further extension agreement to extend the maturity date of this note to December 31, 2014. 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. The balance of the note as of December 31, 2013 was \$110,616.

After principal payments totaling \$6,000 during the six month period ended June 30, 2014, the balance of the note as of June 30, 2014 is \$104,616 with accrued interest amounting to \$18,420. 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, 2014, 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 – Third Amended and Restated secured bridge Note	856,325	504,139	352,186
	<u>\$ 956,325</u>	<u>\$ 504,139</u>	<u>\$ 452,186</u>

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 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 waiving 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 a financing have been used to pay down the note balance.

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June 30, 2014
(Unaudited)

Effective December 31, 2013, the Company entered into an additional modification extending the term of the note to June 30, 2014, and waiving, through December 31, 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. The balance of the note as of June 30, 2014 is \$100,000 with accrued and unpaid interest amounting to \$45,315.

Gemini Third Amended and Restated Secured Bridge Note

At the end of 2010, the Company had a series of outstanding 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, with the exception of one note, had 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's common stock. The note is secured by substantially all assets of the Company and its subsidiary, and is unconditionally guaranteed by the subsidiary.

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 all of the notes so that the terms for all the notes became equivalent. 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 pursuant to which the term of the notes 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 pursuant to which Mr. Noble agreed 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 was amortized over the 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 had recorded \$456,073 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 was recorded as debt discount and was amortized over the term of the loan. Further, at the modification date, a \$20,000 accounts payable balance was converted into the note balance and \$130,383 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 notes as discussed above, the conversion price of the notes was reduced to \$0.15 per share.

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As of February 28, 2014 the Company entered into a fourth extension and amendment agreement with a simultaneous principal conversion agreement related to these convertible notes payable. With this agreement, all outstanding notes have been merged into one note, the term of the note was extended to June 30, 2015 and the beneficial holder ceiling was increased to 9.9%. No other terms of the notes were modified. These changes were accounted for as a debt modification but not as a debt extinguishment because the embedded conversion feature is bifurcated and treated as a derivative and no other debt extinguishment criteria were met. As a result of this transaction, the Company recorded \$478,561 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 will be amortized over the remaining term of the loan. The Company further issued 1,500,000 common stock purchase warrants valued at \$193,625 using the Black-Scholes valuation methodology, each with a three year term and \$0.20 strike price, to the holder which was recorded as debt discount and is being amortized over the remaining term of the note. The Company agreed to pay a \$6,500 fee to cover legal and document fees which is capitalized as an asset on the balance sheet as "Debt issue costs" and is being amortized over the remaining term of the note. Simultaneously, Gemini converted \$550,000 of principal convertible debt and additional 2014 interest on such principal debt into 3,727,778 shares of common stock of the Company at the contracted conversion price of \$0.15 per share. The conversion will be recorded to equity with no gain or loss on such conversion related to the principal portion and the Company recorded a loss of \$1,222 related to the conversion of accrued interest. As an inducement to Gemini to convert the principal debt amount, the Company issued 3,727,778 common stock purchase warrants, each with a strike price of \$0.20 and a three year term. These warrants are valued at \$482,300 using the Black-Scholes valuation methodology and were expensed at the date of the transaction. Further, the Company issued 973,298 shares of common stock in settlement of the 2013 accrued interest on the Gemini notes. The Company recorded a \$19,467 loss on conversion related to this piece of the transaction. (See Note 8)

At June 30, 2014, the note had a total balance of \$856,325, a net balance of \$352,186, and accrued interest of \$43,351.

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, 2014:

	Carrying Value at June 30, 2014	Fair value Measurements at June 30, 2014		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Embedded Conversion Option Liability	\$ 713,760	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 713,760

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The following is a summary of activity of Level 3 liabilities for the period ended June 30, 2014:

Balance December 31, 2013	\$ 281,265
Additional liability recorded	478,561
Change in Fair Value	(46,066)
Balance June 30, 2014	<u>\$ 713,760</u>

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.

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, 2014:

<u>Assumptions</u>	
Expected term	1.0
Expected Volatility	172.66%
Risk free rate	0.66%
Dividend Yield	0.00%

There were no changes in the valuation techniques during the three or six month period ended June 30, 2014. 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 2012, 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.

Effective as of December 31, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to this note 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.

During 2013, the Company made partial conversions of this note into 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The shares were valued at their quoted trade prices aggregating to \$28,500. The Company recorded payments of interest of \$6,033, a reduction of principal of \$23,967, and a gain on settlement of debt of \$1,500 related to these transactions. Further, effective as of December 31, 2013, the Company entered into an amendment to this note extending the maturity date of the note to December 31, 2014. There was no accounting effect for this extension.

As of June 30, 2014, the note had a remaining balance due of \$73,033 with accrued and unpaid interest amounting to \$6,685.

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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, 2014, 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 June 30, 2014. 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, 2014.

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, 2014 pursuant to private placements, the Company issued 7,716,662 shares of common stock for cash with a per share price of \$0.15 per share or \$1,157,500, and the Company incurred \$41,600 of capital raising fees that were paid in cash and charged to additional paid-in capital.

Stock Issued for Services

On March 28, 2014, the Company entered into a new consulting agreement with GreenCore Capital LLC (“GreenCore”) and effectively cancelled all prior agreements between the companies. GreenCore will continue to provide financial advisory and analytical professional services to the Company as well as acting as a sales channel for Envision products. Related to these professional services provided, the Company issued 260,000 shares of the Company’s common stock with a per share value of \$0.15 (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$39,000 and expensed the payment at issuance. Jay Potter, our director, is the managing member of GreenCore and the individual performing the services. (See note 10)

On January 23, 2014, Mr. Paul H. Feller accepted an appointment as a new director of the Company effective January 23, 2014. In consideration for Mr. Feller’s acceptance to serve as a director of the Company, the Company granted 1,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock to him, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Restricted Stock Grant Agreement including but not limited to the following vesting schedule: 166,672 shares on January 24, 2014 and then 69,444 shares on the last day of each calendar quarter thereafter commencing on March 31, 2014. The total value of this stock grant is \$0.15 per share (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$150,000. The share value will be expensed proportionately as the shares vest. The Company issued and released 236,116 of these shares, with a value of \$35,417, during the three month period ended March 31, 2014, and released an additional 69,444 of these shares, with a value of \$10,416, during the three month period ended June 30, 2014. (See note 10)

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On April 2, 2014, Mr. John “Jack” Schneider accepted an appointment as a new director of the Company effective April 2, 2014. In consideration for Mr. Schneider’s acceptance to serve as a director of the Company, the Company granted 1,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock to him, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Restricted Stock Grant Agreement including but not limited to the following vesting schedule: 166,672 shares on April 2, 2014 and then 69,444 shares on the last day of each calendar quarter thereafter commencing on June 30, 2014. The total value of this stock grant is \$0.15 per share (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$150,000. The share value will be expensed proportionately as the shares vest. The Company issued and released 236,116 of these shares, with a value of \$35,418, during the three month period ended June 30, 2014. (See note 10)

Stock Issued in Settlement of Convertible Notes Payable and related Interest

On February 28, 2014, the Company issued 3,666,666 shares of common stock with a value of \$0.15 (based on contractual terms), or \$550,000, for the conversion of principal owed on its convertible debt. There was no gain or loss recorded for this transaction. Further, also on February 28, 2014, the Company issued an additional 1,034,410 shares of common stock with a per share value of \$0.15 (based on contractual terms), or \$175,850, related to the conversion of accrued interest owed on this convertible debt. The Company recorded a \$20,689 loss related to this piece of this transaction. (See note 5)

9. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Stock Options

On February 7, 2014, the Company issued 200,000 stock options to each of its three non executive directors at the time other than Mr. Feller, for a total of 600,000 stock options. All of these stock options will vest over the current year of board service and were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing methodology. Jay Potter and John Evey each received 200,000 options exercisable at a price of \$0.17 per share for a period of 10 years from the date of grant, with a combined total valuation of \$61,228. Robert Noble received 200,000 options exercisable at a price of \$0.187 per share for a period of 5 years from the date of grant for a total valuation of \$25,996. The assumptions used in the valuation of these options include volatility of 138.71%, expected dividends of 0.0%, a discount rate of 1.52%, and expected terms, applying the simplified method, of 5.5 years for Mr. Potter and Mr. Evey and 3 years for Mr. Noble.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company recorded stock option based compensation of \$229,238.

Warrants

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, pursuant to a private placement, the Company issued 7,716,662 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 \$0.15 per share and expire 3 years from the date of issuance.

As a part of the Company’s private placement, the Company effectively issued 173,333 warrants in the six months ended June 30, 2014 to the placement agents. These warrants, valued at \$34,113, are exercisable for 3 years at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share. The Company estimated the fair value of the warrants utilizing the Black-Scholes pricing model. The assumptions used in the valuation of 106,667 of these warrants include volatility of 138.71%, expected dividends of 0.0%, a discount rate of 1.52%, and expected term of 3 years. The assumptions used in the valuation of 66,666 of these warrants include volatility of 172.66%, expected dividends of 0.0%, a discount rate of 0.66%, and expected term of 3 years. 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.

As a fee to extend the term of the Gemini Master Fund convertible debt, the Company issued 1,500,000 common stock purchase warrants valued at \$193,625 using the Black-Scholes valuation methodology, each with a three year term and \$0.20 strike price, to the holder which was recorded as debt discount and will be amortized over the remaining term of the note. The assumptions used in the valuation of these options include volatility of 140.80%, expected dividends of 0.0%, a discount rate of 1.52%, and expected term of 3 years. (See note 5)

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As an inducement to Gemini Master Fund to convert the principal debt amount discussed above, the Company agreed to issue 3,727,778 common stock purchase warrants, each with a strike price of \$0.20 and a three year term. These warrants will be valued at \$482,300 using the Black-Scholes valuation methodology and were expensed at the date of the transaction. The assumptions used in the valuation of these options include volatility of 140.80%, expected dividends of 0.0%, a discount rate of 1.52%, and expected term of 3 years. (See note 5)

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, 6,450,667 warrants have expired.

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, 2014. During the six month period ended June 30, 2014, the Company made principal payments totaling \$6,000 on this note. The balance of the note as of June 30, 2014 is \$104,616 with accrued interest amounting to \$18,420 (See note 4).

On January 23, 2014, Mr. Paul H. Feller accepted an appointment as a new director of the Company effective January 23, 2014. In consideration for Mr. Feller's acceptance to serve as a director of the Company, the Company granted 1,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock to him, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Restricted Stock Grant Agreement including but not limited to the following vesting schedule: 166,672 shares on January 24, 2014 and then 69,444 shares on the last day of each calendar quarter thereafter commencing on March 31, 2014. The total value of this stock grant is \$0.15 per share (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$150,000. The share value will be expensed proportionately as the shares vest. The Company issued and released 305,560 of these shares, with a value of \$45,833, during the six month period ended June 30, 2014. (See note 8)

On April 2, 2014, Mr. John "Jack" Schneider accepted an appointment as a new director of the Company effective April 2, 2014. In consideration for Mr. Schneider's acceptance to serve as a director of the Company, the Company granted 1,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock to him, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Restricted Stock Grant Agreement including but not limited to the following vesting schedule: 166,672 shares on April 2, 2014 and then 69,444 shares on the last day of each calendar quarter thereafter commencing on June 30, 2014. The total value of this stock grant is \$0.15 per share (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$150,000. The share value will be expensed proportionately as the shares vest. The Company issued and released 236,116 of these shares, with a value of \$35,418, during the three month period ended June 30, 2014. (See note 8)

On March 28, 2014, the Company entered into a new consulting agreement with GreenCore Capital LLC ("Greencore") and effectively cancelled all prior agreements between the companies. GreenCore will continue to provide financial advisory and analytical professional services to the Company as well as acting as a sales channel for Envision products. Related to the professional services provided, GreenCore received a payment amounting to \$30,000 and was issued 260,000 shares of the Company's common stock payable upon the execution of this agreement. Further, in months in which the Company requests the professional services, the Company will make a monthly payment of \$9,000 in cash and the equivalent of \$9,000 of the Company's common stock, as defined. Related to the services for which GreenCore is acting as a sales channel for Envision, the Company will pay a cash fee between 1-5% of gross revenue receipts received by the Company dependent upon the involvement of GreenCore in such sale, as defined. In consideration of services provided to the Company during the six month period ended June 30, 2014, Greencore received cash payments amounting to \$39,000. Jay Potter, our director, is the managing member of GreenCore and the individual performing the services. (See note 8)

On February 21, 2014, the Company entered into a consulting agreement (the "Consulting Agreement") with Cronus Equity LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Cronus"), to be effective as of February 1, 2014, pursuant to which Cronus will provide professional services to the Company. Paul Feller, a director of Envision, is a managing partner of Cronus and the individual performing such professional services on behalf of Cronus. This agreement was cancelled in May 2014. In consideration for services provided to the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2014, Cronus received payments amounting to \$41,818. Prior to this agreement with Cronus, the Company had a similar agreement with Fellco LLC, an entity also operated by Mr. Feller, to provide the same services. This agreement was cancelled in January 2014. During the three month period ended March 31, 2014, the Company paid \$5,135 to Fellco LLC.

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11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2014, pursuant to a private placement, the Company issued 336,666 shares of common stock for cash with a per share price of \$0.15 per share or \$50,500. Additionally, as a part of the offering price, the Company issued 336,666 warrants, each with an exercise price of \$0.15 per share and a 3 year term.

On July 11, 2014, Mr. Donald Moody accepted an appointment as a new director of the Company effective July 11, 2014. In consideration for Mr. Moody's acceptance to serve as a director of the Company, the Company granted 1,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock to him, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Restricted Stock Grant Agreement including but not limited to the following vesting schedule: 166,672 shares on July 11, 2014 and then 69,444 shares on the last day of each calendar quarter thereafter commencing on September 30, 2014. The total value of this stock grant is \$0.15 per share (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$150,000. The share value will be expensed proportionately as the shares vest.

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:

Overview

Envision is a developer of solar products and proprietary technology solutions targeting three verticals: electric vehicle charging infrastructure; out of home advertising infrastructure; and renewable energy production and disaster preparedness. The Company focuses on creating renewably energized platforms for EV charging and media and branding which are attractive, rapidly deployed, and of the highest quality. Management believes that the Company's chief differentiator is its ability to design and engineer architecturally accretive solar 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, branding, and advertising platforms, renewable and reliable energy production, renewably energized EV charging, architectural enhancement, reduction of heat islanding and improved parking experiences through shading, high visibility "green halo" branding, reduction of net operating costs through reduced utility bills, and revenue creation opportunities through the sales of digital out of home (DOOH) media.

Products and Technologies

The Company's Solar Tree® structure has been in deployment and continued improvement for over six years. During the last few years, the Solar Tree® structure was redesigned from the ground up to try to incorporate what management felt was 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.

The Company has designed and incorporated EnvisionTrak™, its proprietary and patented tracking solution, to the Solar Tree® structure, furthering the unique nature of the product and we believe, increasing the Company's technological leadership within the industry. We believe 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, particularly first responders such as fire trucks, 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 Company has recently and successfully deployed its latest generation of Solar Tree® products, the Solar Tree® HVLC (High Value, Low Cost) array. This new Solar Tree® product incorporates our latest engineering and fabrication improvements. The first deployment of this product was for Kohl's Department Stores in Dallas, Texas. We believe that this newly engineered product will allow us to reduce costs and time to deploy Solar Tree® structures and we have observed many improvements in the fabrication and installation process during this first deployment of the product. We anticipate further improvements in future deployments of the product.

The Solar Tree® structure's canopy measures 35'X35' and can cover 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 eighth 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 product called EV ARC™. We have observed that the EV ARC™ (Electric Vehicle Autonomous Renewable Charger) solves many problems associated with electric vehicle charging infrastructure deployments and, we believe, is a product with a potentially large addressable market. Until now, the deployment of EV chargers could be 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 typically 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 at times, more expensive demand charges. Landlords often do not perceive enough value creation in the deployment of an EV charger, and as such, may not be 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 base pad creates a structurally sound platform which will support the rest of the structure. The solar array structure is similar to our Socket™ product, and with 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 on-board 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. In this early stage of the production evolution for the EV ARC™ and low volumes, the Company believes the appropriate selling price point is lower than the actual initial costs of production. Management believes that certain production elements will mature allowing for gross profit on future sales possibly later in 2014. These elements include possible production economies of scale, lower costs of components including the cost of battery storage which is currently a significant cost contributor, as well as design changes to allow for improved production processes and transportation.

The Company has recently integrated a digital advertising screen onto the EV ARC™ creating the EV ARC™ Digital. This advertising screen is weather, theft and vandalism resistant and is powered entirely by the EV ARC™. The introduction of the advertising screen creates new potential revenue streams for the owner of the EV ARC™ and we have observed that this makes EV ARC™ a more attractive product for certain prospective customers. As a result, we believe that the economic implications of this product improvement could be very positive for the Company. The first successful deployment of this new product was for FIAT at a dealership in Kearny Mesa. We believe that this deployment could lead to multiple other similar uses of our products.

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 we believe is already recognized as one of the leading producers of the highest quality solar products available.

The Company produces a series of products which management believes 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 Solar Tree® standard structure, a thirty five foot square solar array mounted on a single column,
2. The Solar Tree® HVBA (High Value Branding Asset) structure which includes customized branding, finishes and signage,
3. The Solar Tree® SMA (Sustainable Media Asset) structure, which includes static and digital advertising displays,
4. The Solar Tree® DCFC (DC Fast Charge) structure which allows for rapidly deployed, grid independent DC fast charging (or Level II) which is entirely renewably energized.
5. The Solar Tree® HVLC (High Value Low Cost) structure, a lower cost version of the standard Solar Tree® structure,
6. The Solar Tree® Socket structure, a single space version of the Solar Tree® structure,
7. The patent pending EV ARC™ (Electric Vehicle Autonomous Renewable Charger).

All Envision products can be upgraded with the addition of:

1. EnvisionTrak™ sun tracking technology (patented),
2. SunCharge™ solar powered EV charging,
3. ARC™ technology energy storage,
4. LED lighting,
5. Media and Branding Screens.

Envision leverages a combination of in-house and outsourced resources to create its products. We believe 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 design team. Product designs are then vetted by third-party structural and electrical engineering firms to ensure that the designs meet the jurisdictional requirements and codifications for the deployment locations. We believe this further helps dissipate any potential liabilities for the structural and electrical elements in providing additional insured professional 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 explore the idea of creating a limited fabrication facility in the future in which the structural components of its mainstay products can be optimized and fabricated. We believe an in-house fabrication facility may enable the Company to reduce direct costs associated with individual products with the right scale. We believe the facility may 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 could be significantly faster and less expensive when carried out by an in-house fabrication facility. 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.

Management believes that 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 can be standardized and easily deployable and which could reduce the exposure of the Company to the risks and inherent margin erosion that are incumbent in field deployments. The Company intends to 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 multiple outsourced resources when required. We believe the growth which the Company anticipates in the future 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 primarily 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 should 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 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 the direct sales of products in addition to 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.

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, 2014, 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 or six months ended June 30, 2014.

Results of Operations

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013

Revenue. For the three months ended June 30, 2014, our revenues were \$421,745 compared to \$2,282 for the same period in 2013. In the three month period ended June 30, 2014, revenues were derived from two active projects entailing the installation of our Solar Tree® arrays as well as the delivery of two of our EV ARC™ products to a large search engine customer in Silicon Valley. The revenues for the three month period ended June 30, 2013 we derived solely from the closeout of a project in the period. Additionally, at June 30, 2014, the Company had contracted backlog of approximately \$295,000 including a contracted order for an EV ARC unit.

Gross Loss. For the three months ended June 30, 2014, we had a gross loss of \$19,698 compared to a gross loss of \$22,592 for the same period in 2013. In 2014, the gross loss included certain manufacturing tooling costs which may be utilized in future production runs. Further, the Company recorded losses related the manufacturing of its' contracted sale of the EV ARC™ unit as current sales volumes and selling price points have not allowed for the achievement of production economies which allow us to overcome current production costs. In 2013, the gross loss related primarily to the production cost overruns of the first ever EV ARC™ units.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses were \$532,869 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$504,949 for the same period in 2013, an overall increase of \$27,920. During the three month period ended June 30, 2014, as compared to the three month period ended June 30, 2013, payroll expenses decreased by approximately \$35,000 due to a reduction in employee count in 2014; sales consulting expense increased by approximately \$25,000 in 2014 due to an increase in the number of sales consultants in such period; and consulting expense increased by approximately \$15,000 primarily related to an increase in board of director fees, paid in company stock, but amortized in the period; offset by a decrease in investor relations expenses after the termination of a contract for such services.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$156,585 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$161,638 for the same period in 2013. As the outstanding notes payable in the three month period ended June 30, 2014 were significantly lower than the three month period ended June 30, 2013, coupon interest decreased to \$29,331 compared to \$44,016 in such periods respectively. This decrease was offset by an increase in the amortization of debt discount in the three month period ended June 30, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013.

Change in Fair Value of Embedded Conversion Option Liability. We recorded an expense of \$189,333 during the three month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to an expense of \$18,700 during the same period in 2013. These amounts were the result of adjusting the fair value of our derivative liabilities to market.

Net Loss. We had a net loss of \$900,016 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 compared to net loss of \$708,992 for the same period in 2013. All significant elements deriving these losses have been discussed above.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

Revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, our revenues were \$624,404 compared to \$157,810 for the same period in 2013. In the six month period ended June 30, 2014, revenues were derived primarily from two active projects entailing the installation of our Solar Tree® arrays as well as the delivery of two of our EV ARC™ products to a large search engine customer in Silicon Valley. The revenues for the six month period ended June 30, 2013 derived solely from the installation of our first ever Cadillac branded Solar Tree® array.

Gross Loss. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, we had a gross loss of \$36,404 compared to a gross loss of \$62,810 for the same period in 2013. In 2014, the gross loss included certain manufacturing tooling costs which may be utilized in future production runs. Further, the Company recorded losses related the manufacturing of its' contracted sale of the EV ARC™ unit as current sales volumes and selling price points have not allowed for the achievement of production economies which allow us to overcome current production costs. There were further smaller losses on separate installations of our Solar Tree® arrays. In 2013, the gross loss related primarily to the production cost overruns of the first ever EV ARC™ units.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses were \$1,183,374 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$1,017,849 for the same period in 2013, an overall increase of \$165,525. During the six month period ended June 30, 2014, as compared to the six month period ended June 30, 2013, payroll expenses decreased by approximately \$65,000 due to a reduction in employee count in 2014; sales consulting expense increased by approximately \$59,000 in 2014 due to an increase in the number of sales consultants in such period; stock option expense increased by \$59,068 due to increased stock options given to certain employees; consulting expense increased by approximately \$83,000 primarily related to an increase in board of director fees, paid in company stock, but amortized in the period; promotional events increased by approximately \$24,000 related to the marketing of the new EV ARC™ product; and increase of approximately \$18,000 for research and development costs.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$721,387 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$322,343 for the same period in 2013. This increase was primarily derived from the 2014 expensing of stock purchase warrants to interest expense valued at \$482,300 issued as an inducement to convert principal owed on certain convertible debt to shares of the Company's common stock. Further, as a result of this conversion, the outstanding notes payable balances in the six month period ended June 30, 2014 were significantly lower than the six month period ended June 30, 2013, resulting in a coupon interest decrease approximating \$20,000 in the periods. In the six month period ended June 30, 2014, the amortization of debt discount amounted to approximately \$168,000 compared to \$228,000 in the same period in 2013.

Change in Fair Value of Embedded Conversion Option Liability. We recorded income of \$46,066 during the six month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to an expense of \$463,661 during the same period in 2013. These amounts were the result of adjusting the fair value of our derivative liabilities to market.

Net Loss. We had a net loss of \$1,917,246 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to net loss of \$1,754,759 for the same period in 2013. All significant elements deriving these losses have been discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2014, we had cash of \$208,687. 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 resulted in cash used in operations of \$1,286,562 for the six months ended June 30, 2014, compared to cash used by operations of \$690,014 for the same period in 2013. The principal elements of cash flow from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 included a net loss of \$1,917,246 offset by depreciation expense of \$21,986, and other net non cash items amounting to \$994,039. Further, accounts receivable decreased by \$117,840 as a result of timing issues of billings for milestones on ongoing projects; prepaid expenses increased by \$41,906 related primarily to our annual insurance premium payments; net inventory values increased by \$33,827 for work in process on the building of an EV ARC™ that will be sold when completed; costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts increased by \$134,450 for work completed prior to billing milestones on an active project; accounts payable increased by \$132,327; cash related accrued expenses decreased related to payments for an accrued debt settlement, sales tax payable increased by \$36,516 for timing differences for sales tax owed at the end of the periods and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts decreased by \$163,129 related to costs incurred on projects that were previously billed for but not incurred.

Cash received from our financing activities was \$1,103,400 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to cash received of \$1,774,317 in the same period in 2013. This cash received from financing activities is primarily net monies invested into the Company through private financings that were open in the periods.

As of June 30, 2014, current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$1,640,081. Current assets increased to \$755,940 at June 30, 2014 from \$629,284 at December 31, 2013, while current liabilities decreased to \$2,396,021 at June 30, 2014 from \$3,233,430 at December 31, 2013. Net accounts receivable increased from \$179,459 at December 31, 2013 to \$297,299 at June 30, 2014, while accounts payable increased from \$458,933 to \$591,260 in the same periods, respectively, due to the timing of project milestones, billings, and payments. Accrued expenses decreased from \$603,300 at December 31, 2013 to \$387,822 at June 30, 2014 primarily as a result of the conversion of certain interest into common stock of the Company as well as payments made on an accrued debt settlement matter. Convertible Notes Payable, net of discount, decreased to \$452,186 at June 30, 2014 from \$1,506,326 due to the net recording of \$504,139 of debt discount as of June 30, 2014 but also because of the conversion of \$550,000 of such convertible debt into shares of the Company's common stock. Further, the embedded conversion option liability increased from \$281,265 at December 31, 2013 to \$713,760 at June 30, 2014 as a function of the market valuation of our publicly traded stock between these two dates resulting in increased premiums to be recognized in possible future conversions of this convertible debt.

During the last two years while the Company has been in a period of product development with new product releases, the Company has not earned a gross profit on its sales of products and services. It has been pricing its products and services to forge durable long term customer relationships, to gain market share and to establish its brand. Management believes that with increased volumes of sales, efficiencies will improve and production costs will decrease thus allowing for gross profits in the future. The Company will continue to rely on capital infusions from the placement of its securities until it achieves positive cash flow from its business, which is predicated in part on raising its prices and reducing its costs. Management cannot currently predict when or if it will achieve positive cash flow.

Management believes that evolution in the operations of the Company may 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 continual steps: 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, if successful, may enable the Company to generate sufficient revenue and raise additional growth capital to allow the Company to manage its debt burden appropriately and to continue operations. 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 also in the process of seeking additional capital and/or 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, as needed, and as it has done successfully in the past, 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.

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, 2013. 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 contracts for new projects and product sales that should provide additional revenues and, in the long term, gross profits. The unaudited condensed 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, 2014, 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, 2013, we had identified the following material weaknesses which still exist as of June 30, 2014 and through 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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, 2014, 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 or pending legal claims or proceedings of which management is aware.

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

During the three months ended June 30, 2014 pursuant to a private placement under Rule 506(b) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), the Company issued 1,533,329 units (each a "Unit") consisting of (i) one share of common stock and (ii) one common stock purchase warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of three years from date of issuance, at a purchase price of \$0.15 per unit or \$230,000. The Company incurred \$16,000 of offering costs that were paid in cash and charged to additional paid-in capital.

During the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Company issued 305,560 shares of common stock pursuant to Rule 506(b) of Regulation D of the Securities Act with a per share value of \$0.15 (based on contemporaneous cash sales prices) or \$45,834 for director services to two directors. The shares were fully vested.

Subsequent to June 30, 2014 but prior to the date of this report, pursuant to a private placement under Rule 506(b) of Regulation D of the Securities Act, the Company issued 336,666 units (each a "Unit") consisting of (i) one share of common stock and (ii) one common stock purchase warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of three years from the date of issuance for cash with a per unit price of \$0.15 or \$50,500. The Company incurred \$4,040 of offering costs that were paid in cash and charged to additional paid in capital.

Subsequent to June 30, 2014, but prior to the date of this report, the Company issued 166,672 shares of common stock to directors pursuant to Rule 506(b) of Regulation D of the Securities Act for director services. The shares were fully vested.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
2.1	Agreement of Merger and Plan of Reorganization, dated February 10, 2010, by and among Casita Enterprises, Inc., ESII Acquisition Corp. and Envision Solar International, Inc.(1)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation(2)
3.2	Bylaws (2)
10.1	2007 Unit Option Plan of Envision Solar, LLC, dated as of July 2007(1)
10.2	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of January, 2008, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc. and Generating Assets, LLC(1)
10.3	Warrant, dated as of January 11, 2008, issued to Squire, Sanders & Dempsey L.L.P.(1)
10.4	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2008, by and between Envision Solar International, Inc. and Gemini Master Fund, Ltd.(1)
10.5	Secured Bridge Note, dated November 12, 2008, issued to Gemini Master Fund, Ltd.(1)
10.6	Security Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2008, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc., Envision Solar Construction, Inc., Envision Solar Residential, Inc., Envision Africa, LLC, Gemini Master Fund, Ltd. and Gemini Strategies, LLC(1)
10.7	Intellectual Property Security Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2008, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc., Envision Solar Construction, Inc., Envision Solar Residential, Inc., Envision Africa, LLC Gemini Master Fund, Ltd. and Gemini Strategies, LLC(1)
10.8	Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of November 12, 2008, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc., Envision Solar Construction, Inc., Envision Solar Residential, Inc., Envision Africa, LLC and Gemini Strategies, LLC(1)
10.9	Forbearance Agreement, dated as of April 11, 2009, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc., Envision Solar Construction, Inc., Envision Solar Residential, Inc., Envision Africa, LLC and Gemini Master Fund, Ltd.(1)
10.10	Subordination Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2009, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc., Envision Solar Construction, Inc., Envision Solar Residential, Inc., Envision Africa, LLC, Jon Evey, Gemini Master Fund, Ltd. and Gemini Strategies, LLC(1)
10.11	Amendment Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2009, by and among Envision Solar International, Inc., Envision Solar Construction, Inc., Envision Solar Residential, Inc., Envision Africa, LLC, Gemini Master Fund, Ltd. and Gemini Strategies, LLC(1)
10.12	Lock-up Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2009, by and between Envision Solar International, Inc. and Robert Noble (1)
10.13	Lease dated as of December 17, 2009 by and between Pegasus KM, LLC and Envision Solar International, Inc.(1)
10.14	10% Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note, dated December 17, 2009, issued to Mark Mandell, William Griffith and Pegasus Enterprises, LP(1)
10.15	Amended and Restated 10% Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note, dated as of December 31, 2010, issued to John Evey(1)
10.16	Agreement of Conveyance, Transfer and Assignment of Assets and Assumption of Obligations, dated as of February 10, 2010, by and between Casita Enterprises, Inc. and Casita Enterprises Holdings, Inc.(1)
10.17	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated February 10, 2010, by and between Casita Enterprises, Inc. and Jose Cisneros, Marco Martinez, Paco Sanchez, Don Miguel and Lydia Marcos(1)
10.18	Selling Agreement between Envision Solar International, Inc and Allied Beacon Partners, Inc.(3)
10.19	Letter of Intent with General Motors, LLC.(4)
10.20	Selling Agreement with Allied Beacon Partners, Inc., dated January 8, 2013(5)
10.21	Consulting Agreement with GreenCore Capital, LLC, dated January 10, 2013(5)

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
10.22	Teaming Agreement with Horizon Energy Group signed January 16, 2013(6)
10.23	Restricted Stock Agreement between the Company and Paul H. Feller, dated January 23, 2014(7)
10.24	Consulting Agreement with Cronus Equity LLC, dated February 21, 2014(8)
10.25	Fourth Extension and Amendment Agreement between Envision Solar International, Inc. and Gemini Master Fund Ltd and Gemini Strategies LLC dated as of February 28, 2014 with Exhibits
10.26	Consulting Agreement with GreenCore Capital, LLC, dated March 28, 2014
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

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- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated February 12, 2010.
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to the Form SB-2 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission dated November 2, 2007.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated September 9, 2011.
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, filed on March 28, 2012.
 - (5) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated January 11, 2013.
 - (6) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated January 16, 2013.
 - (7) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated January 28, 2014.
 - (8) Incorporated by reference to the Form 8K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated February 26, 2014.
 - (9) Incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on form 10K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated March 31, 2014.

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 14, 2014

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
Robert Noble, Executive Chairman

Dated: August 14, 2014

By: /s/Jay S. Potter
Jay S. Potter, Director

Dated: August 14, 2014

By: /s/John Evey
John Evey, Director

Dated: August 14, 2014

By: /s/Paul Feller
Paul Feller, Director

Dated: August 14, 2014

By: /s/John Schneider
John Schneider, Director

Dated: August 14, 2014

By: /s/Don Moody
Don Moody, Director

Dated: August 14, 2014

EXHIBIT 31.1
CERTIFICATION

I, Desmond Wheatley, certify that:

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

Date: August 14, 2014

/s/Desmond Wheatley
Desmond Wheatley, Chief Executive Officer,
(Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2
CERTIFICATION

I, Chris Caulson, certify that:

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

Date: August 14, 2014

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

Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Envision Solar International, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2014 (the "Report") I, Desmond Wheatley, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

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

/s/Desmond Wheatley
Desmond Wheatley, Chief Executive Officer,
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2014

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Envision Solar International, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2014 (the "Report") I, Chris Caulson, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial/Accounting Officer) of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

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

/s/Chris Caulson

Chris Caulson,
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial/Accounting Officer)

Date: August 14, 2014

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.