

EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION

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Federal ID No: 84-1054230

CUSIP No. 030050F-102

**INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010**

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Part A: General Company Information

Item 1. Exact name of the issuer and its predecessor:

Evolution Solar Corporation,
formerly Auto Club Marketing, Corp.; Auto Club of America, Corp.;
The Auto Club of America, Inc.;
Altech Capital Corporation

Item 2. The address of its principle executive offices.

21 Waterway Avenue, Suite 300
The Woodlands, Texas 77380
(281) 362-2760 (telephone)
(281) 362-2704 (facsimile)

Item 3. The state and date of incorporation

The issuer was incorporated in the State of Colorado on April 23, 1986.

Part B: Share Structure

Item 4. The exact title and class of each class of securities outstanding.

Security Symbol: EVSO
CUSIP Number: 30050F-102
Par Value: Common Stock \$0.001.

Item 5. Par or stated value and description of the security

Par Value: Common Stock \$0.001.

Item 6. The number of shares or total amount of the securities outstanding for each class of securities authorized.

Period End Date	Shares Authorized	Shares Outstanding	Freely Tradable Shares	No. of Beneficial Shareholders	Shareholders of Record ⁽¹⁾
EVSO – Evolution Solar Corporation Common Stock					
3/31/10	1,000,000,000	74,431,086	42,181,498	2	251
12/31/09	1,000,000,000	48,431,086	37,181,498	1	253
12/31/08	1,000,000,000	32,271,086	8,381,498	2	28
12/31/07	1,000,000,000	1,010,786	374,806	3	30

(1) Does not include shares held in street names.

Part C: Business Information

Item 7. Transfer Agent.

Transfer Online, Inc.
512 SE Salmon
Portland OR 97214

Transfer Online is registered under the Exchange Act and is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 8. The nature of the issuer's business.

State and date of incorporation

The issuer was incorporated in the State of Colorado on April 23, 1986.

Fiscal periods

Our accounting period is the calendar year.

Bankruptcy proceedings

The Auto Club of America, Inc. was in bankruptcy in 1975.

Defaults on notes, leases or other obligations

None.

Change of control

In May, 2008, as a part of the acquisition of Evolution Solar Corporation, a Nevada corporation, the company issued 12,000,000 shares of its common stock to Robert Kaapke, the owner of that company.

Increase in 10% or more of the same class of outstanding equity securities

In May, 2008, as a part of the acquisition of Evolution Solar Corporation, a Nevada corporation, the company issued 12,000,000 shares of its common stock to Robert Kaapke, the owner of that company, which constituted 92% of the issued and outstanding shares of the company at that time.

In March 2010, as a result of the conversion of debt in the amount of \$125,000, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of its common stock, which constituted 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the company at that time.

In March 2010, as a result of the acquisition of Pacific Coast Solar, the Company issued 20,000,000 shares of its common stock, which constituted 35% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company at that time.

Stock splits, recapitalizations, stock dividends and other reorganizations

Effective May 23, 2008, the company authorized a 2 for 1 forward stock split.

De-listings from and Securities Exchanges

None.

Legal proceedings

None.

Our business

The Company sold auto club membership services, but has discontinued that line of business and acquired Evolution Solar Corporation, a Nevada corporation, which is an alternative energy company specializing in solar technology.

On July 30, 2008, the Company acquired a 51% interest in Synergy Design & Development Company Limited, a Hong Kong corporation formed in 2000, which is a duly licensed tax free China trading company based in Shanghai, China ("SDD"). SDD has been an active company trading goods manufactured in China and reselling such goods throughout the world. The Company intends that SDD will provide value in negotiating and trading in solar technology equipment to be manufactured for the Company in China.

We have never been a "shell company" as defined by Securities Act Rule 405.

Subsidiaries

The Company owns a 51% interest in Synergy Design and Development Company, Ltd, a Hong Kong corporation. Evolution Solar Corporation, a Nevada corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company.

Government Regulation and Other Considerations

Our industry is subject to a variety of national, federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations relating to worker safety, zoning, building and electrical codes, and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials.

Solar Energy Industry

We believe that economic and national security issues, technological advances, environmental regulations seeking to limit emissions from the use of fossil fuels, air pollution regulations restricting the release of greenhouse gasses, aging electricity transmission infrastructure and limited and a sometimes unreliable supply of fossil fuels, has made reliance on traditional sources of fuel for generating electricity less attractive. Government policies, in the form of both regulation and incentives, have accelerated the adoption of solar technologies by businesses and consumers. For example, in the United States, the 2005 energy bill enacted for three years a 30% investment tax credit for solar which was renewed and extended for eight years in November, 2008, and in February 2009 an alternative cash rebate program was approved.

Government Subsidies and Incentives

Various subsidies and tax incentive program exist at the federal and state level to encourage the adoption of solar power including capital cost rebates, performance-based incentives, feed-in tariffs, tax credits and net metering. Capital cost rebates provide funds to customers based on the cost or size of a customer's solar power system. Performance-based incentives provide funding to a customer based on the energy produced by their solar system. Under a feed-in tariff subsidy, the government sets prices that regulated utilities are required to pay for renewable electricity generated by end-users. The prices are set above market rates and may be differentiated based on system size or application. Feed-in tariffs pay customers for solar power system generation based on kilowatt-hours produced, at a rate generally guaranteed for a period of time. Tax credits reduce a customer's taxes at the time the taxes are due. Under net metering, a customer can generate more energy than it uses, during which periods the electricity meter will spin backwards. During these periods, the customer —lendsl electricity to the grid, retrieving an equal amount of power at a later time. Net metering programs enable end-users to sell excess solar electricity to their local utility in exchange for a credit against their utility bills. Net metering programs are usually combined with rebates, and do not provide cash payments if delivered solar electricity exceeds their utility bills. In addition, several states have adopted renewable portfolio standards, or RPS, which mandate that a certain portion of electricity delivered to customers come from a list of eligible renewable energy resources. Under a RPS the government requires regulated utilities to supply a portion of their total electricity generation in the form of electricity from renewable sources. Some programs further specify that a portion of the renewable energy quota must be from solar generated electricity.

Despite the benefits of solar power, there are also certain risks and challenges faced by users of solar power. Solar power is heavily dependent on government subsidies to promote acceptance by mass markets. We believe that the near-term growth in the solar energy industry depends significantly on the availability and size of these government subsidies and on the ability of the industry to reduce the cost of generating solar electricity. The market for solar energy products is, and for some time will continue to be, heavily dependent on public policies that support growth of solar energy. There can be no assurances that such policies will continue despite the November 2008 eight year renewal of the 30% investment tax credit applicable to solar energy projects and the February 2009 approval of the alternative cash rebate program. Decrease in the level of rebates, incentives or other governmental support for solar energy would have an adverse affect on our ability to sell our products.

Employees

We have twelve full-time employees.

Item 9. The nature of products and services offered.

Beginning in May, 2008, following the acquisition of Evolution Solar Corporation, the company ceased selling auto club memberships and began providing consulting services with organizations to create, license, and sell alternative sources of energy, particularly in the solar arena. The company is also exploring opportunities in the manufacture of solar cells both commercial and residential applications. The company has discontinued the sale of auto club memberships.

On July 30, 2008, the Company acquired a 51% interest in Synergy Design & Development Company Limited, a Hong Kong corporation formed in 2000, which is a duly licensed tax free China trading company based in Shanghai, China (“SDD”). SDD has been an active company trading goods manufactured in China and reselling such goods throughout the world. The Company intends that SDD will provide value in negotiating and trading in solar technology equipment to be manufactured for the Company in China.

Item 10. The nature and extent of the issuer’s facilities

The Company currently leases office space at 21 Waterway Avenue, Suite 300, in The Woodlands, Texas on a month-to-month basis at \$500 rent per month. The Company’s subsidiary, Synergy Design and Development Company Limited has offices at: 23 East Yan Dang Building No. 107 Yan Dang Road, Shanghai, China.

Part D: Management Structure

Item 11. The name of the chief executive officer and members of the board of directors.

A. Officers and Directors

Executive Officer & Sole Director:
Robert Hines: Chairman and CEO
21 Waterway Avenue, Suite 300
The Woodlands, Texas 77380

Robert Hines - Executive Officer & Sole Director

Mr. Hines has been an entrepreneur and banking officer for more than 10 years. As of March 31, 2010, Mr. Hines received a salary of \$120,000 per year from the Company and does not own any common stock.

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

During the past five years, none of our directors, executive officers or persons that may be deemed promoters is currently or have been involved in any legal proceeding concerning (i) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time; (ii) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses); (iii) being subject to any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activity; or (iv) being found by a court, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law (and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated).

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships

There are no relationships with any director or shareholder of the Issuer.

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

None.

E. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

None.

Item 12. Financial information

See attached financial information in Exhibit A.

Item 13. Financial information for such part of the two preceding fiscal years as the issuer or its predecessor has been in existence.

Financial statements and associated footnotes for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are incorporated into our financial statements and footnotes included herein.

Item 14. Beneficial Owners**Common Stock**

Name	No. of Shares Owned	Percent of Total
Robert Kaapke 648 E Harwell Rd Gilbert, AZ 85234	12,000,000	16%
Blue Bayou Ventures P. O. Box 0832-1630, World Trade Centre Panama, Republic of Panama Caesar Rivera, Director	20,000,000	27%

Item 15. Outside providers that advise the issuer on operations, business development and disclosure*1. Investment Banker*

None.

2. Promoters

None.

3. Counsel

Whitley LLP Attorneys at Law
11767 Katy Freeway, Suite 425
Houston, Texas 77079
(281) 206-0432
(866) 512-7794 Fax

4. Accountant or Auditor

None.

5. Public Relations Consultant

None.

6. Investor Relations Consultant

None.

Item 16. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

A. Plan of operation

Evolution Solar Corp. hopes to develop solar solutions for domestic and international companies focused on energy services worldwide. Through the Company's Chinese subsidiary the Company expects to leverage its extensive manufacturing and distribution partners to bring low-cost, high-efficiency, green solutions to consumers worldwide.

B. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risks described below and other information contained in this Annual Report, including our financial statements and related notes before purchasing shares of our common stock. There are numerous and varied risks that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of these risks actually occur our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors in our common stock could lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We currently have no solar projects under construction, and we rely on our Chinese subsidiary for income.

At this time, Evolution has no active solar projects under construction. Although we are currently negotiating for the sale of solar panels to several different projects, we currently rely on our Chinese subsidiary for income, which has historically not been sufficient to cover our administrative and compliance costs.

Our cash resources are very limited and if we cannot raise additional funds or create sufficient cash flows from operations, we will not be able to pay our vendors and will probably not be able to continue as a going concern.

As of March 31, 2010, our available cash balance was \$17,997 and we had negative cash flows from operations of \$181,734. Our future cash flows depend on our ability to enter into, and be paid under, contracts for the sale of solar panels and technologies to solar energy projects and our ability to sell our debt and equity securities on terms satisfactory to us. While management believes these can be accomplished, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in entering into such contracts or selling our securities, in which case we shall probably not be able to continue as a going concern.

We have a limited operating history and have sustained recurring losses.

We have reported losses since inception. For our three months ended March 31, 2010, we experienced losses of approximately \$1.0 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2010, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$4.2 million. In addition, we expect to incur additional losses in the foreseeable future before we have positive cash flows from operations, and there can be no assurance that we will ever achieve profitability. Our future viability, profitability and growth depends upon our ability to successfully operate and expand our operations. There can be no assurance that any of our efforts will prove successful or that we will not continue to incur operating losses in the future.

We will need additional financing to execute our business plan and fund operations, and such additional financing may not be available on reasonable terms or at all.

We have limited funds. We may not be able to execute our current business plan and fund business operations long enough to become cash-flow positive or to achieve profitability. Our ultimate success may depend upon our ability to raise additional capital. There can be no assurance that additional funds will be available when needed from any source or, if available, will be available on terms that are acceptable to us.

We may be required to pursue sources of additional capital through various means, including joint venture projects and debt or equity financings. Future financings through equity investments will be dilutive to existing stockholders.

Also, the terms of securities we may issue in future capital transactions may be more favorable for our new investors. Newly issued securities may include preferences, superior voting rights, the issuance of warrants or other convertible securities, which will have additional dilutive effects. Further, we may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital and/or financing, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. We may also be required to recognize non-cash expenses in connection with certain securities we may issue, such as convertible notes and warrants, which will adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to obtain needed financing may be impaired by such factors as the weakness of capital markets, both generally and specifically in the renewable energy industry, and the fact that we have not been profitable, which could impact the availability or cost of future financings. If the amount of capital we are able to raise from financing activities, together with our revenues from operations, is not sufficient to satisfy our capital needs, even to the extent that we reduce our operations accordingly, we may be required to cease operations.

We are dependent upon key personnel whose loss may adversely impact our business.

We rely heavily on the expertise, experience and continued services of our senior management, especially Robert Hines, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The loss of Mr. Hines or an inability to attract or retain other key individuals, could materially adversely affect us. We seek to compensate and motivate our executives, as well as other employees, through competitive salaries and bonus and option plans, but there can be no assurance that these programs will allow us to retain key employees or hire new key employees. As a result, if Mr. Hines were to leave or be unable to serve, we could face substantial difficulty in hiring a qualified successor and could experience a loss in productivity while any such successor obtains the necessary training and experience.

We may not be able to effectively control and manage our growth.

Our strategy envisions a period of potentially rapid growth. We currently maintain nominal administrative and personnel capacity due to the nature of our business, and our expected growth may impose a significant burden on our future planned administrative and operational resources. The growth of our business may require significant investments of capital and increased demands on our management, workforce and facilities. We will be required to substantially expand our administrative and operational resources and attract, train, manage and retain qualified management and other personnel. Failure to do so or satisfy such increased demands would interrupt or have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and the market value of our securities.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

We face intense competition, and many of our competitors have substantially greater resources than we do.

We operate in a highly competitive environment that is characterized by price fluctuations, supply shortages and rapid technological change. We compete with major international and domestic companies. Our major competitors include Akeena Solar, Global Solar, Premier Power Renewable Energy, Real Goods Solar, SPG Solar, Sun Edison and SunPower/Powerlight, as well as numerous other regional players, and other companies similar to us primarily located in our operating markets. Our competitors often have greater market recognition and substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, purchasing, manufacturing, personnel and other resources than we do. Many of our competitors are developing and are currently producing products based on new solar power technologies that may ultimately have costs similar to, or lower than, our projected costs. Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, access to larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, technical and other resources than we do. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to changing customer demands or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of products than we can.

Some of our competitors own, partner with or have longer term or stronger relationships with solar cell providers which could result in them being able to obtain solar panels on a more favorable basis than we can. It is possible that

new competitors or alliances among existing competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share, which would harm our business. If we fail to compete successfully, our business would suffer and we may lose or be unable to gain market share.

We may in the future compete for potential customers with solar and heating, ventilation and air conditioning system installers and service providers, electricians, utilities and other providers of solar power equipment or electric power. Competition in the solar power services industry may increase in the future, partly due to low barriers to entry. In addition, we may face competition from other alternative energy resources now in existence or developed in the future. Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share and greater competition for qualified technical personnel.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors. If we are unable to compete effectively, or if competition results in a deterioration of market conditions, our business and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Technological changes in the solar power industry could render our proprietary technology uncompetitive or obsolete, which could impair our ability to capture market share and limit our sales.

Our failure to develop new technology could cause our products to become uncompetitive or obsolete, which could impair our ability to capture market share and limit our sales. The solar power industry is rapidly evolving and competitive. Our future success will depend on our ability to appropriately respond to changing technologies and changes in function of products and quality. We may need to invest significant financial resources in research and development to keep pace with technological advances in the solar power industry and to effectively compete in the future. A variety of solar power and monitoring technologies may be currently under development by other companies that could result in higher product performance than those expected to be produced using our technology. Our development efforts may be rendered obsolete by the technological advances of others and other technologies may prove more advantageous than our monitoring system and the installation of solar power products that we can offer.

A drop in the retail price of conventional energy or non-solar alternative energy sources may negatively impact our profitability.

We believe that a customer's decision to purchase or install solar power capabilities is primarily driven by the cost of electricity from other sources and their anticipated return on investment resulting from purchase of a solar power system. Fluctuations in economic and market conditions that impact the prices of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels, could cause the demand for solar power systems to decline, which would have a negative impact on our profitability.

Existing regulations, and changes to such regulations, may present technical, regulatory and economic barriers to the purchase and use of solar power products, which may significantly reduce demand for our products.

Installation of solar power systems are subject to oversight and regulation in accordance with national and local ordinances, building and electrical codes, zoning, environmental protection regulation, utility interconnection requirements for metering and other rules and regulations. If we fail to observe these shifting requirements on a national, state, or local level, in providing our products and services, we may incur claims and/or reputational damage. Changes in utility electric rates or net metering policies could also have a negative effect on our business. Government regulations or utility policies pertaining to solar power systems are unpredictable, may limit our ability to charge market rates and may result in significant additional expenses or delays and, as a result, could cause a significant reduction in our revenues and/or demand for solar energy systems and our services.

Our business depends on the availability of rebates, tax credits and other financial incentives; reduction or elimination of which would reduce the demand for our services and impair our results.

Certain states, including California, New Jersey and Arizona, offer substantial incentives to offset the cost of solar power systems. These systems can take many forms, including direct rebates, state tax credits, system performance payments and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). In addition, the Federal government currently offers a tax credit or a cash rebate on the installation of solar power systems. This Federal Investment Tax Credit approved in 2005 was due to expire at the end of 2008 but was extended for eight years in November 2008 and the alternative of a cash rebate was enacted in February 2009. Tax laws can be changed at any time. Current tax rules also permit businesses to accelerate the depreciation on their system over five years. Reduction in or elimination of such tax and other incentives or delays or interruptions in the implementation of favorable federal or state laws could substantially increase the costs of our systems to customers, resulting in reduced demand for our services, and negatively affecting our sales and financial condition.

Our business strategy depends on the widespread adoption of solar power technology.

The market for solar power products is emerging and rapidly evolving, and its future success is uncertain. If solar power technology proves unsuitable for widespread commercial deployment or if demand for solar power products fails to develop sufficiently, we would be unable to generate enough revenues to achieve and sustain profitability and positive cash flow. The factors influencing the widespread adoption of solar power technology include but are not limited to:

- cost-effectiveness of solar power technologies as compared with conventional and non-solar alternative energy technologies;
- performance and reliability of solar power products as compared with conventional and non-solar alternative energy products;
- success of other alternative distributed generation technologies such as fuel cells, wind power, tidal power and micro turbines;
- fluctuations in economic and market conditions which impact the viability of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels;

- continued deregulation of the electric power industry and broader energy industry; and
- availability of governmental subsidies and incentives.

Risks Relating to Our Organization and Our Common Stock

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile. During 2008, the closing price of our stock varied between its highest point of \$2.72 and its lowest of \$0.30. During 2009, the high and low points were \$1.61 and \$0.29, respectively. The price of our stock could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- changes in our industry;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- our ability to obtain working capital or project financing;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- limited “public float” in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;
- sales of our common stock;
- our ability to execute our business plan;
- operating results that fall below expectations;
- loss of any strategic relationship;
- regulatory developments;
- economic and other external factors; and
- period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us that our Board of Directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

Our common stock is currently a “penny stock,” which may make it more difficult for our investors to sell their shares.

Our common stock is currently and may continue in the future to be subject to the “penny stock” rules adopted under Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules generally apply to companies whose common stock is not listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market or other national securities exchange and trades at less than \$5.00 per share, other than companies that have had average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years or that have tangible net worth of at least \$5,000,000 (\$2,000,000 if the company has been operating for three or more years). These rules require, among other things, that brokers who trade penny stock to persons other than —established customers complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances. Many brokers have decided not to trade penny stocks because of the requirements of the penny stock rules and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in such securities is limited. If we remain subject to the penny stock rules for any significant period, it could have an adverse effect on the market, if any, for our securities. Since our securities are subject to the penny stock rules, investors may find it more difficult to dispose of our securities.

Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares which have passed the expiration of any statutory holding period under Rule 144, or upon expiration of lock-up periods applicable to outstanding shares, or issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an —overhang and in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make more difficult our ability to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

C. Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

PART E: ISSUANCE HISTORY

Item 17. List of securities offerings and shares issued for services in the past two years

On May 7, 2008, the Company authorized the issuance of 12,000,000 shares of restricted Common Stock to Robert A. Kaapke.

On June 2, 2008 the Company sold 6,200,000 shares at a price of \$0.01 per share pursuant to a Securities Act Rule 504 offering in the state of Texas. The price offered was the amount paid and the offering was fully subscribed. The shares sold in that offering are currently tradable and are not subject to any restrictions or legends.

On July 20, 2008 the Company issued 10,000 shares of its common stock to Dr. Michael Styles for services as an advisor to the Company.

On July 20, 2008 the Company issued 50,000 shares of its common stock to Brett Weiss as a part of the consideration paid for the controlling shares in Synergy Design and Development Company Limited.

At various times throughout 2009, the Company issued common stock pursuant to warrants that were granted on May 28, 2008. These warrants were exercisable at \$0.10 and were valid for one year.

The Company issued common stock upon exercise of these warrants as follows:

Date	Shares Issued	Cash Received
05/14/09	1,514,514	\$ 151,451
07/22/09	2,120,000	212,000
09/11/09	2,500,000	250,000
10/01/09	694,480	69,448
10/23/09	1,180,520	118,052
Totals	8,009,514	\$ 800,951

On November 5, 2009, the Company issued 4,000,000 shares to an accredited investor for \$400,000 in cash.

On December 16, 2009, the Company issued 4,000,000 shares to an accredited investor for \$400,000 in cash.

On March 24, 2010, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares for the conversion of debt in the amount of \$125,000.

On March 31, 2010, the Company issued 20,000,000 shares for the acquisition of Pacific Coast Solar.

PART F: EXHIBITS

Item 18. Material Contracts

None.

Item 19. Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

The following described documents are made a part hereof and incorporated herein by reference in the Company's Information and Disclosure Statement published in the Pink Sheets New Service on September 25, 2008.

April 23, 1986 - Articles of Incorporation filed with Colorado Secretary of State under the name of Altech Capital Corporation.

May 5, 1987 - Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with Colorado Secretary of State changing the par value of the common stock to \$.0001.

January 25, 1988 - Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with Colorado Secretary of State changing the company name to Auto Club of America, Corp.

April 27, 1990 - Articles of Merger filed with the Colorado Secretary of State between Auto Club of America, Corp, a Colorado corporation and The Auto Club of America, Inc., its wholly owned subsidiary, an Oklahoma corporation.

August 24, 1992 - Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with Colorado Secretary of State adding Article 10, Sections 1 through 8.

April 29, 2002 - Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with Colorado Secretary of State changing the company name to Auto Club Marketing,

Corp. May 8, 2008 - Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation filed with Colorado Secretary of State changing the company name to Evolution Solar Corporation

Amended and Restated Bylaws of Evolution Solar Corporation, a Colorado corporation

Item 20. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

None.

Item 21. Issuer Certification

I, Robert Hines, Chief Executive Officer of the issuer, certify that:

- I have reviewed the Quarterly Report including the financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and the footnotes of Evolution Solar Corporation.
- Based on my knowledge, this Annual 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 disclosure statement; and
- Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, other financial information included or incorporated by reference including the previously filed information and disclosure statement, present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented.

June 8, 2010

/s/ Robert Hines
Robert Hines
Chief Executive Officer

**EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY
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Exhibit A. Financial Statements**EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,997	\$ 9,766
Accounts receivable	33,397	53,086
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	742	4,018
Total current assets	<u>52,136</u>	<u>66,870</u>
Goodwill	<u>1,850,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$1,902,136</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 66,870</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 31,578	\$ 38,279
Loans and accrued interest - related parties	<u>186,377</u>	<u>121,412</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>217,955</u>	<u>159,691</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 1 billion shares authorized, 74,431,086 and 48,431,086 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	74,431	48,431
Additional paid-in capital	5,815,345	3,116,345
Deficit accumulated from prior operations	(4,175,595)	(3,227,597)
Treasury stock	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>1,684,181</u>	<u>(92,821)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u><u>\$1,902,136</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 66,870</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	<u>Three months ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
REVENUES AND COST OF SALES		
Revenues - Sales	\$ 51,758	\$ 82,261
Cost of sales	<u>39,091</u>	<u>75,018</u>
Gross margin	12,667	7,243
 GENERAL AND ADMINSTRATIVE	 <u>210,665</u>	 <u>76,964</u>
 LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	 (197,998)	 (69,721)
 OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Loss on conversion of debt to equity	(750,000)	-
Interest Expense	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,551)</u>
Total Other Income (Expense)	<u>(750,000)</u>	<u>(1,551)</u>
 Net income before income tax provision	 (947,998)	 (71,272)
 Income tax expense	 <u>-</u>	 <u>1,108</u>
 NET LOSS	 <u>\$ (947,998)</u>	 <u>\$ (72,380)</u>
 Net loss per common share	 <u>\$ (0.02)</u>	 <u>\$ (0.00)</u>
 Weighted Common Shares Outstanding	 <u>48,653,308</u>	 <u>32,421,572</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	<u>Three months ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (947,998)	\$ (72,380)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Loss on conversion of debt to equity	750,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	19,689	30,939
Inventories	-	510
Prepaid expenses	3,276	8,342
Accounts payable	(6,701)	(45,225)
Net cash used in operating activities - continuing operations	<u>(181,734)</u>	<u>(77,814)</u>
Financing Activities:		
Related party note payable	189,965	(1,122)
Increase in additional paid-in capital	-	72,519
Common stock subscribed	-	50
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>189,965</u>	<u>71,447</u>
Net increase in cash	8,231	(6,367)
Cash - Beginning of Period	<u>9,766</u>	<u>18,980</u>
Cash - End of Period	<u>\$ 17,997</u>	<u>\$ 12,613</u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for Interest	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 163</u>
Non-cash investing and financing transactions		
Acquisition of Pacific Coast Solar	<u>\$1,850,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Conversion of debt into common stock	<u>\$ 125,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2009	48,431,086	\$ 48,431	\$ 3,116,345	\$ (3,229,597)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (92,821)
Adjustment to outstanding shares	1,000,000	1,000	(1,000)	-	-	-
Shares issued for conversion of debt	5,000,000	5,000	870,000	-	-	875,000
Shares issued for acquisition of Pacific Coast Solar	20,000,000	20,000	1,830,000	-	-	1,850,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(947,998)	-	(947,998)
Balance, March 31, 2010	<u>74,431,086</u>	<u>\$ 74,431</u>	<u>\$ 5,815,345</u>	<u>\$ (4,175,595)</u>	<u>\$ (30,000)</u>	<u>\$ 1,684,181</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

EVOLUTION SOLAR CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF BUSINESS

Evolution Solar Corporation, (“Evolution”, “EVSO”, the “Company”, “we” or “us”), is pursuing opportunities in the alternative energy field.

The inspiration for the company derives from the professional insight that there is a need for companies that can provide a means of increasing solar energy resources and profitability for ourselves and our clients. The company will be headquartered in the city of Gilbert in the state of Arizona. We are in the business of providing and capitalizing on a unique value proposition to people interested in a leading edge alternative energy consultancy.

The impetus for the creation of Evolution Solar Corp. is the significant absence of companies consulting in the area of alternative sources of solar energy available in the market. Evolution Solar Corp. has been organized for important reasons. Most notably, we understand this industry and will use our vast business expertise to become successful.

Evolution Solar Corp. will maintain its headquarters where its management staff will be located in the city of Gilbert in the state of Arizona. Any and all growth in the future including and beyond the strategies of this business plan will be based exclusively in our precise company standards for delivering unique client service. We believe this commitment lies at the core of our value proposition.

Evolution Solar Corp. envisions the future in terms of its dominance of the market for providing added safety for our nation’s energy resources (and ultimately the world’s). Our business model is based on classic retail service dynamics. Our continued growth will be limited only by our creativity. We will be able to penetrate and redefine the market for a leading edge alternative solar energy consultancy by continually innovating ways to provide unique services to our target market segment.

This is the promise of our business model. Using our expertise to obtain a wide range of alternative energy companies and products, then offering these products at affordable rates, is the basis of our business model. Educating clients in the ways and means of using organizations need to learn how to budget their energy is the human service component of our business model. And continually finding ways to procure and offer unique solar technology offerings for our target clients will be the never-ending story of our business.

Company History

The Company was incorporated in the State of Colorado on April 23, 1986 as Altech Capital Corporation. On January 25, 1988, the Company changed its name to Auto Club of America Corp. following the acquisition of subsequent merger of the Auto Club of America, Inc.

On April 29, 2002, the Company changed its name to Auto Club Marketing Corp. following the sale of its assets and former name. On May 1, 2008, the Company acquired Evolution Solar with the issuance of 12 million shares of common stock and prior business activities were abandoned. The Company then changed its name to Evolution Solar Corporation to better reflect the current line of business.

On July 30, 2008, the Company purchased a 51% interest in Synergy Design and Development, Ltd., a Hong Kong company, which assists foreign clients with imports and exports in China, for \$200,000.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“US GAAP”).

Cash and Cash Equivalents -- For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. There are no cash equivalents at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

The Company maintains its cash in well known banks selected based upon management's assessment of the banks' financial stability. Balances periodically exceed the \$100,000 federal depository insurance limit; however, the Company has not experienced any losses on deposits.

Revenue Recognition –the Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, product delivery has occurred or the services have been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized net of sales returns and allowances.

Stock-Based Compensation - We account for stock-based employee compensation arrangements using the accounting standard issued by the FASB relating to Stock-Based Compensation (“Topic 718”). We account for stock options issued to non-employees in accordance with Topic 718.

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share – Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net earnings or loss (the numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period (the denominator). Diluted earnings per common share is similar to the computation for basic earnings per share, except that the denominator is increased by the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding and unvested restricted shares and share units, computed using the treasury stock method.

Management 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 disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While it is believed that such estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Concentrations of Credit Risk - Financial instruments which subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk include cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable.

Income Taxes— We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which we do not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect that any recently-issued accounting pronouncements will have a material effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Evolution will continue as a going concern. As shown in the accompanying financial statements, we suffered cumulative losses since inception of \$4,175,595. Moreover, we have a working capital deficit of \$165,819 at March 31, 2010. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance these deficits by selling its common stock and making additional shareholder notes.

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL STOCK

At December 31, 2009, we had 48,431,086 shares of common stock outstanding.

Subsequent to year end, our transfer agent discovered an error in the number of outstanding shares. As a result, we have increased the number of outstanding shares by 1,000,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

On March 24, 2010, we agreed to issue 5,000,000 shares of common stock to convert notes payable of \$125,000. The shares were valued at \$875,000 on the date of issuance based on the market price of the stock. As a result, we recognized a loss on conversion of \$750,000.

On March 31, 2010, we issued 20,000,000 shares of common stock for the acquisition of Pacific Coast Solar. The shares were valued at \$1,850,000 based on the market price of the stock less a 50 percent block discount based on the size of block of stock issued. The value of the consideration given was recorded as goodwill on the date of acquisition, as Pacific Coast Solar has no other assets or liabilities.

At March 31, 2010, we had 74,431,086 shares of common stock outstanding.

NOTE 4 –RELATED PARTY NOTES PAYABLE

We have relied partially on cash contributed by our shareholders to operate. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we received cash contributions from shareholders in the amount of \$189,965. These loans are not evidenced by promissory notes and bear no interest.

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As discussed in Note 5, we received \$189,965 in cash from affiliates of the Company.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax bases:

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Net operating loss carryforward (deferred tax asset)	\$ 943,391	\$ 677,951
Valuation allowance	(943,391)	(677,951)
Net future income taxes	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of future tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Management has provided for a valuation allowance on all of its losses as there is no assurance that future tax benefits will be realized.

Our tax loss carry-forward of \$943,391 will begin to expire in 2021. The tax benefit generated during 2010, \$265,440 will begin to expire in 2023.