

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 333-127347

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.

(Exact Name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

20-0754724

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

9253 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, California 91311
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone Number: (818) 775-1624

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(do not check if smaller reporting
company)

Smaller reporting company

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

As of November 19, 2008, the issuer had 24,446,353 outstanding shares of common stock.

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PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2008 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 253,333	\$ 287,641
Accounts receivable	19,884	-
Inventory	305,458	322,793
Investments	<u>3,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	581,675	616,434
EQUIPMENT , net of accumulated depreciation	542,794	541,568
PREPAID FINANCING COSTS	151,946	125,464
INTANGIBLES , net of accumulated amortization	<u>140,238</u>	<u>137,556</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,416,653</u>	<u>\$ 1,421,022</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 271,867	\$ 299,152
Accrued interest	370,261	325,495
Loss contingency payable	592,312	592,312
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>641,196</u>	<u>401,821</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,875,636	1,618,780
NOTES PAYABLE , net of debt discount and current portion	<u>187,636</u>	<u>220,438</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,063,272	1,839,218
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share		
Authorized – 4,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding – 0 shares	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share		
Authorized – 100,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding – 24,446,353	24,446	24,446
Additional paid-in capital	11,600,307	11,317,575
Less receivable for stock	(50,000)	(50,000)
Accumulated deficit	<u>(12,221,372)</u>	<u>(11,710,217)</u>
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	<u>(646,619)</u>	<u>(418,196)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	<u>\$ 1,416,653</u>	<u>\$ 1,421,022</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008 AND 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
REVENUES	\$ 266,327	\$ 204,211
COST OF REVENUES	<u>129,323</u>	<u>106,804</u>
GROSS PROFIT	137,004	97,407
EXPENSES		
General and administrative	440,301	1,020,438
Research and development	<u>33,971</u>	<u>38,887</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>474,272</u>	<u>1,059,325</u>
(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(337,268)	(961,918)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Unrealized loss on securities	(3,000)	-
Interest expense	<u>(170,887)</u>	<u>(83,217)</u>
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	<u>(173,887)</u>	<u>(83,217)</u>
(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(511,155)	(1,045,135)
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET (LOSS)	<u>\$ (511,155)</u>	<u>\$ (1,045,135)</u>
NET (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Basic and diluted	<u>24,446,353</u>	<u>21,364,312</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008 AND 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss)	\$ (511,155)	\$ (1,045,135)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:		
Non-cash compensation	36,313	604,310
Depreciation expense	38,546	4,420
Amortization	624	486
Unrealized loss on securities	3,000	-
Amortization of debt discount	85,992	74,203
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(19,884)	705
Inventory	17,335	(34,088)
Prepaid financing costs	27,068	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(27,285)	(128,592)
Accrued interest	44,766	-
NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(304,680)</u>	<u>(523,691)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of equipment	(39,772)	(16,229)
Patents	(3,306)	-
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(43,078)</u>	<u>(16,229)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from note payable, net of fees	313,450	226,750
Prepayments of notes payable	-	(160,585)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>313,450</u>	<u>66,165</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(34,308)</u>	<u>(473,755)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	<u>287,641</u>	<u>1,229,978</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	<u>\$ 253,333</u>	<u>\$ 756,223</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008 AND 2007 (as restated)
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF		
CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	\$ 12,500	\$ 9,014
Taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of Presentation

The statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial statements pursuant to Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of operating results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 2009.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting for and recognition of assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, revenue and expenses. Estimates and assumptions are made because certain information is dependent on future events. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Going Concern

These financial statements are presented on the basis that the Company is a going concern. Going concern contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business over a reasonable length of time. The Company has incurred a loss of approximately \$511,000 in the current period and has negative working capital of approximately \$1,300,000. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The 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. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing or refinancing as may be required and, ultimately, to attain profitable operations. Management's plan to eliminate the going concern situation include, but are not limited to, the raise of additional capital through issuance of debt and equity, improved cash flow management, aggressive cost reductions, and the creation of additional sales and profits across its product lines.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and timing of revenues and expenses, the reported amounts and classification of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on the Company's historical results as well as management's future expectations. The Company's actual results could vary materially from management's estimates and assumptions.

Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) per Share

In accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings Per Share," basic income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per common share is computed similar to basic income per common share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. As of September 30, 2008, the Company had convertible debt, stock options, and warrants that can potentially be converted into 5,700,000 shares of common stock.

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform the prior period amounts to the September 30, 2008 amounts for comparative purposes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

SFAS No. 141(R) - In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations. This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in Statement 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which Statement 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This Statement defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. Statement 141 did not define the acquirer, although it included guidance on identifying the acquirer, as does this Statement. This Statement's scope is broader than that of Statement 141, which applied only to business combinations in which control was obtained by transferring consideration. By applying the same method of accounting - the acquisition method - to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses, this Statement improves the comparability of the information about business combinations provided in financial reports.

This Statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS 141(R), and has not yet determined its potential impact on its future results of operations or financial position.

SFAS No. 160 - In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an Amendment of ARB No. 51. This Statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Before this Statement was issued, limited guidance existed for reporting noncontrolling interests. As a result, considerable diversity in practice existed. So-called minority interests were reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as liabilities or in the mezzanine section between liabilities and equity. This Statement improves comparability by eliminating that diversity.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The effective date of this Statement is the same as that of the related Statement 141(R). This Statement shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS 160 and has not yet determined its potential impact on its future results of operations or financial position.

SFAS No. 161 - In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This Statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

This Statement is intended to enhance the current disclosure framework in Statement 133. The Statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. This disclosure better conveys the purpose of derivative use in terms of the risks that the entity is intending to manage. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format should provide a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Disclosing information about credit-risk-related contingent features should provide information on the potential effect on an entity's liquidity from using derivatives. Finally, this Statement requires cross-referencing within the footnotes, which should help users of financial statements locate important information about derivative instruments.

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS 161 and has not yet determined its potential impact on its future results of operations or financial position.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" ("SFAS No. 162"). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. SFAS No. 162 will be effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of, Present fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles". The Company does not believe the implementation of SFAS No. 162 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 **INVENTORY**

Inventory consists of the following:

	<u>September 30, 2008</u>
Raw materials	\$ 148,678
Work in process	102,980
Finished goods	<u>53,800</u>
Total	<u>\$ 305,458</u>

NOTE 3 **EQUIPMENT, net**

Equipment consists of the following:

	<u>September 30, 2008</u>
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 17,018
Computer equipment	27,079
Equipment	166,602
Demo units	60,040
3DEO Kiosks	<u>447,670</u>
	718,409
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(175,615)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 542,794</u>

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 4 **NOTES PAYABLE**

Notes payable consist of the following:

	<u>September 30, 2008</u>
Convertible notes payable, annual interest rate of 10%, due dates range from May 2010 to September 2010 convertible into common stock at a rate of \$0.75 to \$1.50 per share.	\$ 1,972,000
Convertible note payable, annual interest rates range from 8% to 4%, due March 8, 2009, convertible into common stock at a rate of \$1 per share.	750,000
Unamortized debt discount	(1,893,168)
	<u>828,832</u>
Less current portion	<u>(641,196)</u>
Notes payable, net of current portion	<u>\$ 187,636</u>

NOTE 5 **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

On August 26, 2004, in order to protect its legal rights and in the best interest of the shareholders at large, the Company filed, in the Superior Court of California, a complaint alleging breach of contract, rescission, tortious interference and fraud with Betacorp Management, Inc. In an effort to resolve all outstanding issues, the parties agreed, in good faith, to enter into arbitration in the State of Texas, domicile of the defendants. On August 11, 2006, a judgment was awarded against the Company in the sum of \$592,312. The Company believes the judgment is without merit and has filed an appeal. A contingency loss of \$592,312 was charged to operations during the year ended June 30, 2007.

Effective November 30, 2007, the Superior Court of California entered a default judgment against Betacorp Management, Inc. The final judgement was in the amount of \$3,337,000. No gain provision has been reflected in the accompanying financial statements because of doubtful collections.

While a Texas arbitrator rendered an award against the Company for \$592,312, management feels once they receive a final judgment in the California case, as well as, the outcome from its appeal, the effect for the Company could result in a net gain ranging from \$2,744,688 to \$3,337,000.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this Form 8-K that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of terminology such as "estimates," "projects," "plans," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," or the negative or other variations, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. We urge you to be cautious of the forward-looking statements, that such statements, which are contained in this Form 8-K, reflect our current beliefs with respect to future events and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors affecting our operations, market growth, services, products and licenses. No assurances can be given regarding the achievement of future results, as actual results may differ materially as a result of the risks we face, and actual events may differ from the assumptions underlying the statements that have been made regarding anticipated events. Factors that may cause actual results, our performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include without limitation:

- Our ability to attract and retain management, and to integrate and maintain technical information and management information systems;
- Our ability to raise capital when needed and on acceptable terms and conditions;
- The intensity of competition; and
- General economic conditions.

All written and oral forward-looking statements made in connection with this Form 8-K that are attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Given the uncertainties that surround such statements, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

On February 14, 2008, MailTec, Inc. (now known as Provision Holding, Inc.) (the "Company") entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, which was amended and restated on February 27, 2008 (as amended and restated, the "Agreement"), and closed effective February 28, 2008, with ProVision Merger Corp., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Subsidiary") and Provision Interactive Technologies, Inc., a California corporation ("Provision"). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Subsidiary merged into Provision, and Provision became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As consideration for the merger of the Subsidiary into Provision, the Company issued 20,879,350 shares of the Company's common stock to the shareholders, creditors, and certain warrant holders of Provision, representing approximately 86.5% of the Company's aggregate issued and outstanding common stock, and the outstanding shares and debt, and those warrants whose holders received shares of the Company's common stock, of Provision were transferred to the Company and cancelled.

The Company and Provision are focused on the development and distribution of Provision's patented three-dimensional, holographic interactive displays focused at grabbing and holding consumer attention particularly and initially in the advertising and product merchandising markets. The systems display a moving 3D image size to forty inches in front of the display, projecting a digital video image out into space detached from any screen, rendering truly independent floating images featuring high definition and crisp visibility from far distances. The nearest comparable to this technology can be seen in motion pictures such as Star Wars and Minority Report, where objects and humans are represented through full-motion holograms.

We are also developing and marketing several new point-of-purchase, and other devices, tailored to specific industries that are currently in Pilot Programs with major international companies or readying to begin shortly; including the medical, entertainment, government and home markets. In addition to selling the hardware for our patented three-dimensional, holographic interactive video displays, we are building our business into a digital media company offering advertising on a network of our 3D holographic video displays.

One of our new products is known as the “HL40 Diamond”, an extraordinary 3D holographic video display system, to the retailing and advertising industries is smaller and lighter than its predecessor, the HL40C. Used to promote all type of products and services, the HL40D is a powerful tool to break through the clutter of traditional in store advertising and merchandising. Our other powerful 3D products can be used for a wide variety of interactive applications including order-taking and information retrieval.

Significant Events and Trends

Our floating image display technologies have multiple market applications across a broad spectrum of industries. Extensive audience migration across and within media categories is driving major shifts in advertising spending, benefiting captive, auditable media vehicles. Traditional media vehicles like radio, TV, newspapers and magazines continue to lose audience share and advertising dollars to new media vehicles, which include the point-of-purchase or wherever there might be a captive audience. The current media and traditional displays (TV, LCD and Plasma screens) are stale and ubiquitous resulting in significant ineffectiveness.

Launching our first products into grocery stores, we have developed a new patent pending application. Known as the “3DEO Rewards Center” or “3DEO”, this device projects 3D video advertisements and allows consumers to print coupons as well as receive non-cash awards. The 3DEO device provides food companies and other advertisers with a new way of promoting their products at the point of purchase, where consumers are making seventy percent of their buying decisions.

We plan to build, own, and operate networks of 3DEO Rewards Centers. In March 2008 we signed three-year agreements with several independent Hispanic grocery store chains to install 3DEO Reward Centers in 47 locations in southern California.

In June 2008, we announced our signed three-year agreement with Fred Meyer Stores, a division of The Kroger, Co., to install Fred Meyer 3DEO Centers in 127 locations in the Pacific Northwest. Installation of the centers will begin this month in Portland, OR, in high traffic, high visibility locations close to the main entrance of the store. We have received advertising placements from some of the largest manufacturers in the country, including Unilever, Proctor & Gamble, Johnson & Johnson, BIC and Kimberly Clark. The manufacturers’ will advertise through digital coupons that customers will receive from Provision’s 3DEO Media Centers located in Fred Meyer stores.

In September 2008, we signed an agreement with the Long Island Gasoline Retailers Association (“LIGRA”) to install its patented 3D holographic displays in up to 800 member stores throughout New York. Provision’s displays will be located inside the independent convenience stores of major franchise gasoline retailers including Shell, ExxonMobil, Citgo, Sunoco, BP, Amoco and Gulf.

In April 2008, we announced that we sold an HL40D system to one of the nation’s leading quick service restaurant chains, which will begin testing applications for the 3D holographic unit immediately. The quick service restaurant chain will be exploring everything from digital signage to interactive kiosk order stations, drive through uses, and the effects from various “marketing zones” within and around the store property. Provision announced in May that is working with one of the world’s largest coffee franchises to test a variety of in-store digital signage applications utilizing Provision’s HL40D displays. Once successful, Provision will install up to 109 systems in the quick service chain’s greater New York City area stores.

Testing will include projecting full color, high definition 3D videos one meter in front of the display screen, through the front store window and onto the sidewalk. The system will also be tested as an indoor merchandiser and advertising screen to promote up-selling, launch new products and leverage advertising space in high traffic areas.

We also have continued hardware sales of our patented three-dimensional, holographic interactive video displays. In July 2008, we began shipments to Studio One Media, Inc. of up to 1,000 3D holographic units pursuant to a Strategic Alliance and Purchase Agreement. The contract will generate up to \$7 million dollars in revenue for Provision over the next 18 months. Further, we received several purchase orders for Provision's 3D holographic display systems worth more than \$100,000 from companies in Europe. Another purchase order from Brazil opens the door to potential sales of up to \$2 million of the 3D holographic display systems by year's end. Provision also announced today it has signed a new distribution agreement with a New Delhi-based company to market its products in Asia.

Research and Development Activities

At present, Provision's patents and patent applications are supplemented by substantial intellectual property we are currently protecting as trade secrets and proprietary know-how. This includes matter related to all three product lines. We expect to file additional patent applications on a regular basis in the future.

We believe that Provision's intellectual property and expertise constitutes an important competitive resource, and we continue to evaluate the markets and products that are most appropriate to exploit this expertise. In addition, we maintain an active program of intellectual property protection, both to assure that the proprietary technology developed by us is appropriately protected and, where necessary, to assure that there is no infringement of Provision's proprietary technology by competitive technologies.

Results of Operations

Revenue and Cost of Revenue

Revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2008 increased 30% to \$266,327 from \$204,211 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. Included in revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2008 is \$3,100 of advertising revenues generated by our internal sales efforts on our 3DEO kiosk program inside Fred Meyer stores where we sell 3D holographic advertising and coupons, and \$263,227 from the sale of our product coming from international distributors and the beginning shipment of our Studio One purchase agreement. We expect advertising revenues to continue to increase slowly through the remainder of this year. While a few advertisers continue to test the success of our 3DEO kiosk program in the Portland market, all of the industry's advertising budgets for 2008 were completed in 2007, prior to the market launch of our 3DEO kiosk program. We have entered into several agreements with media buying agencies and ad agencies to assist in the selling of 3D holographic ads and coupon promotions; expecting to continue the growth of ad sales on a quarter by quarter basis.

We had a gross margin percentage of 51% for the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to a gross margin percentage of 48% for the three months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease in gross margin percentage was a result of reducing the sales price on certain older models. This discount sale on our older product is expected to continue through the middle of fiscal 2009.

Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2008 decreased 57% to \$440,301 from \$1,020,438 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease was the result of \$604,310 of non-cash stock compensation recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2007. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in fees paid for accounting services in connection with the reverse merger, additional legal services in preparation of the reverse merger, increase in marketing expenses for marketing campaigns, tradeshow, and travel, and additional payroll (including payroll taxes) for administration, sales and production staff.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased 105% to \$170,887 during the three months ended September 30, 2008 from \$83,217 during the three months ended September 30, 2007. The increase in interest expense is directly related to our increased borrowings along with debt discount amortization on convertible debt.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Management remains focused on controlling cash expenses. We have limited cash resources and plan our expenses accordingly.

We had cash of \$253,333 at September 30, 2008 compared to cash of \$287,641 at June 30, 2008. Our working capital deficit increased to \$1,293,961 at September 30, 2008 from a deficit of \$1,002,346 at June 30, 2008. The primary reason for the increase in the working capital deficit was the amortization of approximately \$240,000 of debt discount.

During the three months ended September 30, 2008, we used \$304,680 of cash for operating activities versus \$523,691 during the three months ended September 30, 2007. The primary difference was the reduction of liabilities and purchases of inventory in 2007 and the increase in accrued interest during 2008 on the increased debt.

Cash used in investing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$43,078 and \$16,229, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, we used \$39,772 to purchase additional equipment to support our infrastructure. During the three months ended September 30, 2007 we used \$16,229 to purchase equipment.

Cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2008 was \$313,450 as a result of the proceeds from notes payable (\$367,000), net of fees (\$53,550). Cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$66,165 as a result of the proceeds from notes payable, net of fees, in the amount of \$226,750 offset by the repayment of notes payable totaling \$160,585.

Given our plans and expectation that we will need additional capital, we will need to issue additional shares of capital stock or securities convertible or exercisable for shares of capital stock, including preferred stock, options or warrants. The issuance of additional capital stock may dilute the ownership of the current stockholders.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

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 certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and timing of revenues and expenses, the reported amounts and classification of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on the Company's historical results as well as management's future expectations. The Company's actual results could vary materially from management's estimates and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title transfer has occurred, the price is fixed or readily determinable, and collectability is probable. We recognize revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition." Sales are recorded net of sales returns and discounts, which are estimated at the time of shipment based upon historical data.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets We review the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets using the methodology prescribed in SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. Upon such an occurrence, recoverability of these assets is determined by comparing the forecasted undiscounted net cash flows to which the assets relate, to the carrying amount. If the asset is determined to be unable to recover its carrying value, it is written down to fair value. Fair value is determined based on discounted cash flows, appraised values or other information available in the market, depending on the nature of the assets. Methodologies for determining fair value are inherently based on estimates that may change, such as the useful lives of assets and our cash flow forecasts associated with certain assets. A change in these estimates may result in impairment charges, which would impact our operating results.

Going Concern These financial statements are presented on the basis that the Company is a going concern. Going concern contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business over a reasonable length of time. The Company has incurred a loss of approximately \$511,000 in the current period and has negative working capital of approximately \$1,300,000. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The 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. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing or refinancing as may be required and, ultimately, to attain profitable operations. Management's plan to eliminate the going concern situation include, but are not limited to, the raise of additional capital through issuance of debt and equity, improved cash flow management, aggressive cost reductions, and the creation of additional sales and profits across its product lines.

Accounting for Stock Option Based Compensation Effective July 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment: An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 123 and 95" using the modified prospective method. Under this method, compensation cost is recognized on or after the effective date for the portion of outstanding awards, for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered, based on the grant date fair value of those awards. Prior to July 1, 2006, the Company accounted for employee stock options using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25 (APB No. 25), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and adopted the disclosure only alternative of SFAS No. 123. For stock-based awards issued on or after July 1, 2006, the Company recognizes the compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. Measurement and attribution of compensation cost for awards that are unvested as of the effective date of SFAS No. 123(R) are based on the same estimate of the grant-date or modification-date fair value and the same attribution method used under SFAS No. 123.

On November 10, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123(R)-3 "Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards". The Company has elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS No. 123(R). The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). As the Company is currently in a net operating loss position and has placed valuation allowances on its net deferred tax assets, there is no net impact on the Company's APIC pool related to stock-based compensation for the three months ended September 30, 2008.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

SFAS No. 141(R) - In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations. This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in Statement 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which Statement 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This Statement defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. Statement 141 did not define the acquirer, although it included guidance on identifying the acquirer, as does this Statement. This Statement's scope is broader than that of Statement 141, which applied only to business combinations in which control was obtained by transferring consideration. By applying the same method of accounting - the acquisition method - to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses, this Statement improves the comparability of the information about business combinations provided in financial reports.

This Statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS 141(R), and has not yet determined its potential impact on its future results of operations or financial position.

SFAS No. 160 - In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an Amendment of ARB No. 51. This Statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Before this Statement was issued, limited guidance existed for reporting noncontrolling interests. As a result, considerable diversity in practice existed. So-called minority interests were reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as liabilities or in the mezzanine section between liabilities and equity. This Statement improves comparability by eliminating that diversity.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The effective date of this Statement is the same as that of the related Statement 141(R). This Statement shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS 160 and has not yet determined its potential impact on its future results of operations or financial position.

SFAS No. 161 - In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This Statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

This Statement is intended to enhance the current disclosure framework in Statement 133. The Statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. This disclosure better conveys the purpose of derivative use in terms of the risks that the entity is intending to manage. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format should provide a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Disclosing information about credit-risk-related contingent features should provide information on the potential effect on an entity's liquidity from using derivatives. Finally, this Statement requires cross-referencing within the footnotes, which should help users of financial statements locate important information about derivative instruments.

This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS 161 and has not yet determined its potential impact on its future results of operations or financial position.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" ("SFAS No. 162"). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. SFAS No. 162 will be effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of, Present fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles". The Company does not believe the implementation of SFAS No. 162 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

N/A

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, 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. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Based upon this evaluation, our CEO has concluded that, without third-party specialists, our current disclosure controls and procedures are not effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be included in our periodic SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and accumulated and communicated to our senior management, including our CEO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Management's report is not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. During the most recent quarter ended September 30, 2008, there has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act)) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

On August 26, 2004, in order to protect its legal rights and in the best interest of the shareholders at large, the Company filed, in the Superior Court of California, a complaint alleging breach of contract, rescission, tortious interference and fraud with Betacorp Management, Inc. In an effort to resolve all outstanding issues, the parties agreed, in good faith, to enter into arbitration in the State of Texas, domicile of the defendants. On August 11, 2006, a judgment was awarded against the Company in the sum of \$592,312. The Company believes the judgment is without merit and has filed an appeal. A contingency loss of \$592,312 was charged to operations during the year ended June 30, 2007.

Effective November 30, 2007, the Superior Court of California entered a default judgment against Betacorp Management, Inc. The final judgement as in the amount of \$3,337,000. No gain provision has been reflected in the accompanying financial statements because of doubtful collections.

While a Texas arbitrator rendered an award against the Company for \$592,312, management feels once they receive a final judgment in the California case, as well as, the outcome from its appeal, the effect for the Company could result in a net gain ranging from \$2,744,688 to \$3,337,000.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

N/A

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

N/A

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

SIGNATURES

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

PROVISION HOLDING, INC.

November 19, 2008

By: /s/ Curt Thornton

Curt Thornton
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive
Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal
Financial Officer and Accounting Officer) and
Director

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Curt Thornton, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Provision Holding, Inc.

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly 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 annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly 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 quarterly report;

4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal controls 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 quarterly report is being prepared;
- b) 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;
- c) 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 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;

5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

November 19, 2008

By: /s/ Curt Thornton

Curt Thornton
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive
Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal
Financial Officer and Accounting Officer) and
Director

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 Provision Holding, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Curt Thornton, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, certify that, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

November 19, 2008

By: /s/ Curt Thornton

Curt Thornton
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive
Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal
Financial Officer and Accounting Officer) and
Director