HUMAN COMMUNITY SERVICES INC HAITI
TEN FISH FARMS

NORTH WEST , NORTH, NORTH EAST, SOUTH , SOUTH WEST, SOUTH EAST, WEST, ,FORT LIBERTE, ARTIBONITE, CENTRE
10 REGIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Description **Page**

Purpose of the Fish Farm Business Plan

HCS has embarked on plans to create a seafood-producing infrastructure that is land based and vertically integrated. The Plan will primarily focus on the needs and requirements of developing countries.

HCS plans to setup a fully functional Distribution Center to insure that underprivileged, poor and underserved communities and regions in the developing countries be fed, regardless of the population's ability to purchase the highly nutritional fish farm food from all production facilities of the fish farm infrastructure.

This plan will enable the host country to fully develop and commercialize every aspect of fish farming, which will include the following divisions to facilitate a fully functioning fish farm infrastructure:

1. **Fish Hatchery Facility**
2. **Processing and Distribution Facility**
3. **Fish Fertilizer Facility**
4. **Fish Pet Food Facility**
5. **Hydroponics Facility**

The above breakdown will place the host country in the enviable position of producing a fish farm infrastructure, which would allow the country to meet most of its internal needs pertaining to fish consumption as well as processing all of the fish by-products that will be beneficial for the host country.

The fish farm infrastructure will further enable the host country to manage this integrated system and set up export rules, laws and protocols for earning foreign currency. A further explanation of the above divisions is defined in the next sections.

It is well known, that many developing Nation's population lack sufficient nutritional foods, and as such, that reality has compounded the conditions of poverty and at the same time contributed to increasing health problems, such as a pandemic condition of AIDS and the spread of many opportunistic diseases, especially malaria.

A well organized Fish Farm Infrastructure will serve to reduce unemployment and contribute to the export earnings of the host Country, thus increasing foreign exchange and the Gross National Product (GNP).

The associated businesses that are developed, as well as the unanticipated "spin-offs" that occurs, serves to add value to the basic Fish Farm and open the Country to meeting some of its internal economic needs while also affording many export opportunities.

The direct objective of this Salt and Freshwater producing infrastructure will be to cultivate popular and tasty species of fish and shell fish in a controlled environment, known as *Aquaculture Farming*.

The salt and fresh water vertebrates and invertebrates will be grown, processed, marketed and distributed first within targeted developing Countries, leading to a global market place penetration.

This plan will outline a comprehensive strategy to build the Fish Farms as detailed in the latter listed business levels of the infrastructure.

Proposed Fish Farm Locations for the Developing Country's Aquaculture Tanks and Fish Farm Ponds

HCS is recommending that most of the planned Fish Farms be located near the Atlantic Ocean Coastal Waters and Antillean Sea, off the North, Northeast, South and Southeast Coasts of Haiti. Locating the farms near the Atlantic Ocean, (but inland to the ocean), will facilitate pumping the salt water to inland ponds.

However, we've been approved for additional locations for construction of Fish Farm Facilities. Besides the North Coast of Haiti, the second location is the Northeast Mole St. Nicholas. The third region is located in Gonaives. The fourth location is Jeremie and Dame Marie which has a shortage of food and farming markets. The fifth location is in the Antillean Sea by Les Cayes and Ile a Vache. Because HCS has developed a Project which will be a source of food, employment as well as health issues will help the country move out of poverty.

It will insure that viruses, bacteria and pollutions of all kinds that results in contamination, from the ocean to the salt water ponds will not adversely affect these inland ponds.

Moreover, this kind of isolation of both ocean and pond eco systems will have a correspondingly positive affect on the world's ocean by preventing viruses, bacteria and pollution of all kinds to affect our world's ocean that may originate from the inland ponds.

In effect, the two marine eco systems (oceans and inland ponds) are totally isolated from one another.

For a further non-contaminated solution, the salt water pumped to the ponds will first enter a tank system, while at the same time the salt water returning from the pond to the ocean will also enter a tank system. These tank systems will have all the safeguards, such as filtration, ultraviolet, water treatment, antibiotics and the like to insure a non-contaminated eco system for both the oceans and inland ponds.

After pumping salt water into the ponds, it is possible to extract fresh water to supply the region's population as well as meet the requirements of the fresh water fish ponds. This process will entail using a desalination water plant along with a water purification plant for a minimum additional cost that can be easily amortized when built in conjunction with the fish farms.

This location and pumping strategy will meet the concerns of the increasing vocal group of global environmentalist, regarding fish farm ponds and ocean cross contamination problems.

The oceans' salt water will be used for the salt water ponds, so that the host country will be able to raise marine life from the world's oceans.

Moreover, mineral and salt deposit residue from the desalination plant can be used in various applications such as health products and seasonings for the food industry.

Structure of the Haiti Project as a Viable Business

HCS strongly recommends and encourages all of it is client developing countries to organize their fish farm infrastructure into business units that will allow these countries to maintain a profitable and productive facility. The following recommended structure will enable the developing countries to control their growth and initiate various production capabilities throughout the country.

A) Fish Hatchery Division

A hatchling and fingerling aquaculture tank system will produce products for a wide variety of salt and fresh water fish as well as shell fish species.

B) Aquaculture Tank and Pond Division

This division will consist of a closed-loop Aquaculture series of environmentally controlled tanks and related equipment to begin the growth cycle for the various species of fish and shell fish. In addition, an outside group of ponds will be developed.

C) Fish Farm Processing and Distribution Plant Division

A cutting, packaging and storage as well as a distribution processing plant for both salt and fresh water vertebrates and invertebrates. This division will also flash freeze as well as steam and smoke the fish.

D) Fish Fertilizer Division

This division will consist of a fertilizer Plant to utilize the farm's fish processing by-products.

E) Fish Pet Food Division

Responsible for processing, and packaging pet food that is fish based and developed from the fish waste of the processing plant.

G) Hydroponics Facility Division

A water based farming system from the mineral and nutrient rich waters of the fish farm infrastructure. Vegetables, fruits as well as soy beans, corn and herbs will be grown for public sales and consumption. The crops from the facility will also be utilized as feed for the fish farm.

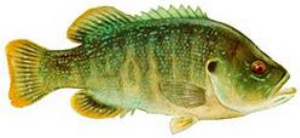
THE FOLLOWING ARE EXAMPLES OF THE SALT AND FRESH WATER

FISH AND SHELL FISH THAT THE HOST COUNTRY WILL GROW IN ITS FISH FARM:

F r e s h W a t e r F i s h a n d S h e l l Fish

FRESH WATER SPECIES

Green Sunfish



The green sunfish is very versatile and able to tolerate environmental extremes.

Bluegill

The bluegill is an excellent eating, scrappy fighter. It averages 8 inches in length.

Yellow Perch

Yellow Perch, also called "take perch" are considered to be the single most important prey species for bass, northern, and wall-eye.

Tilapia

These warm water fish can be grown in small scale indoor tanks, using re-circulating water.

Redear (Shellcracker)

Redear is a sunfish with a relatively small mouth. Its color ranges from olive green on the top to almost white near its belly.

Black Crappie

There are two types of crappie that are most common, the black crappie and the white crappie. The white are much more prolific than the black. White Crappie in most cases, take over smaller ponds and lakes.

Channel Catfish

The channel catfish are one of the earliest fish to mange in a pond. They feed on live forage or they can be supplemented with a commercial feed.

Fat Head Minnows

From the perspective of any pond or lake manager, the fathead minnows should be the most important fish in their management program. The Fathead Minnow is a plantation feeder, but it will also feed very actively on mosquito larva and on commercial feed.

Grass Carp

The Grass Carp will not reproduce or harm the reproduction of other fish within a pond. They eat 3 times their body weight is moss and vegetation per day, vegetation is sucked through the mouth to the "teeth" in the throat. This way the pond is not muddied by pulling the moss out by the roots.

Big Mouth Bass

The Body is robust and elongated, slightly compressed laterally, with more depth than the small mouth. Body scales are medium sized, while those on the cheeks and gill covers are smaller. They have very large heads with a gently sloping forehead and medium sized eyes.

Trout

It has been called the "Fish from Heaven," small and beautiful, distinctive and spectacular, the typical golden trout with its vibrant colors evolved over thousands of years adapting to the high country meadows of the Kern Plateau.

Freshwater Shrimp

Freshwater shrimp culture has recently become increasingly popular in many temperate regions in both the developed as well as developing countries. The freshwater shrimp, or more properly, the fresh water prawn, is a member of a large group of freshwater crustaceans found in many parts of the world.

Salt Water Fish and Shell Fish

Salt Water Fish

Orange Ruffy

Found only in the coastal waters of New Zealand, their lobster like taste is very pleasing. Similar types of fish can be found throughout the world.

Red Snapper

Red Snapper is usually found off Florida's Gulf and Atlantic Coasts as well as in the Gulf of New Mexico. It is one of the best known and desired deep-sea delicacies. Snappers are caught in water 60 to 200 feet deep using large electrical and manually powered reels with multiple hook rigs.

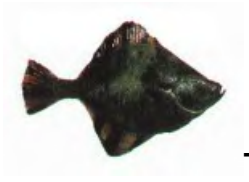
Halibut

Halibut are usually fished from the Bering Sea, along the Aleution Chain and in the Gulf of Alaska. So it is necessary for the tank water to be kept under controlled refrigeration. Halibut is as delicious as it is healthy. Halibut is a very mild-tasting, buttery lean fish with a fine grained, dense, snow white meat and has long been referred to as the "Eskimos Choice." Due to its firmness, halibut is ideal for grilling and skewering as kabobs.

Sea Bass

Sea Bass are found in the deep, cold waters of the Australia Sea of South America. It has a wonderful rich flavor, loaded with heart-healthy omega-3 fatty acids and has snow white flesh that forms large flakes when cooked. Because of its high oil content, the meat is "melt-in-your-mouth" tender and moist. The farm raised Sea Bass is an excellent fish for grilling, baking, broiling and poaching as well as sautéing.

Flounder



The southern flounder is the largest of more than 25 species of flatfishes found in coastal waters. It is highly prized as both food and a recreationally harvested fish and accounts for more than 95 percent of the flounder harvested world. Southern flounder occur from North Carolina to the mouth of the Rio Grande and southward into Mexico.

Flounder can be prepared in many ways. Broiling the fish with butter, lemon juice and favorite seasoning is popular. They can also be baked or fried as well as stuffed with crabmeat.

Salmon

Salmon is the common name for several species of fish of the Salmonidae family. Several other fishes in the family are called trout. Salmon live in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans Smoked salmon is a popular prepared salmon which can either be hot or cold smoked. Salmon is one of the most nutritionist fish for human consumption.

Lobster

Most lobsters are colored a mottled dark greenish brown. In rare cases, a lobster of a different color (color morph) appears half and half lobsters with a line straight down their backs where the two colors meet Lobsters have a distinguished taste and are delicious whether baked, steamed, or grilled.

Salt Water Shrimp

The shrimp will have a sweet taste when they are raised free from chemicals, antibiotics and hormones. When raised in Artesian Well Water and fed the cleanest shrimp feed possible,"Sweet Shrimp" is truly the best tasting shrimp you can buy for your family.

Blue Crab

These crustaceans have a look and disposition that most other life forms find hard to love. The love in this case is based on consumption, as in the "let's eat 'em" kind. If you've ever cracked crabs, another way of saying eating them, you'll know why this crustacean has a large following of crab aficionados.

Introduction

The oceans and bodies of fresh water have been undergoing a radical depletion of marine life due to over fishing and environmental poisoning and pollution.

It is estimated by very reliable studies and sources that during the next 20 years, an alternate means of growing and harvesting this healthy source of food will have to be augmented by an aggressive land based aquaculture industry to meet the global demands of this food source.

In fact, the Joint Committee on Aquaculture of the US Aquaculture Industry met in 1992, and came to the conclusion that within the next 30 years, global demand for seafood will increase by 70 percent.

Moreover, the subcommittee estimated that the harvest from present aquaculture farming is declining and that 70 percent of the world's commercially in-demand species of fish are dangerously over fished.

There exist a unique opportunity to build a multilevel infrastructure of aquaculture farming to meet the retail, and wholesale requirements to fulfill the increasingly limited supply of this crucial food source.

Much of the aquaculture expansion is driven by an increased demand for fisheries' products and reduced yields from traditional fisheries.

Within 15 years, fish farming and sea ranching could provide nearly 40 percent of all fish for the human diet and more than half of the value of the global fish catch, says a report by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

CGIAR performs research to promote sustainable agriculture and food security in developing countries. The CGIAR is cosponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

"The next great leap in producing food will come from *domesticated* and genetically improved varieties of fish and other seafood," says Ismail Serageldin, the World Bank Vice President for Environmentally Sustainable Development, who is also chairman of CGIAR.

A new wave of fish farmers are already raising tilapia fish, the "*aquatic chicken*", which is native to Africa, but is now being farmed in more than 85 countries. These countries include the nations of Asia, Latin America, Africa and even North America. Sometimes the fish are grown by young former urban professionals, making their first tries at farming of any kind. *In addition*, Asian rice farmers are trying fish farming for the first time.

Fish is the fifth most important agricultural commodity and accounts for 7.5 percent of total world food production.

More than 1 billion people in developing countries depend upon fish as the primary source of animal protein. Fish provides 28 percent of total animal protein in Asia; 21 percent in Africa; 8 percent in Latin America; 7 percent in North America; and 10 percent in Western Europe.

Global fish catches increased fivefold between 1950 and 1989 to some 100 million tons, but overall production has stagnated since then as fisheries have exhausted new sources of supply. The United Nations estimates that an additional 16 million tons would be needed to maintain consumption at current levels in the year 2010, assuming present population growth.

"The only way to meet increasing demand is to boost output by raising fish just as farmers produce livestock, poultry and plants, in addition to better managing existing wild fish resources," says Serageldin Ismail Serageldin is the World Bank Vice President for Environmentally Sustainable Development, who is also chairman of CGIAR). "On the land we have learned to produce food by cultivation. But in the sea we will still act as hunters and gatherers. *We still catch fish like we used to hunt down buffaloes on the Great Plains of the United States, with similar results."*

For example, the Nile Tilapia, a freshwater fish from Africa, is very productive and thrives on agricultural wastes, making it inexpensive to grow. It has been dubbed "the aquatic chicken", because it can be grown in a variety of situations from backyards to intensive "battery" farms. It has been introduced widely to Latin America and Asia.

Its short generation interval, from four to six months in a breeding program, makes tilapia an excellent model for applied genetic improvement methods for fish. The best way of doing this in tropical fish is by selective breeding, breeding from the "best" individuals, a process that in one form or another has accounted for most of the improvements made in domesticated plants and animals in the past.

"The tilapia has been one of the first successful examples of selective breeding of tropical food fish," says Meryl Williams, Director General of the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), based in Manila, Philippines.

"Even so, we are just at the beginning. Fish breeding is 50 years behind livestock and 100 years behind plant breeding, but it shows the same great potential," Williams remarks. Tilapia is also finding more and more of a market acceptance in the developed world, where it is starting to replace fish such as cod because of collapsed wild stocks.

Presently, farmed breeds of Nile tilapia reach a harvest size of 800 grams (1.75 pounds) after a growth period of five to six months, permitting about two harvest per year. In on-farm trials, a new strain developed by ICLARM and partners grew on the average 60 percent faster than present farm breeds, and their survival rate was almost fifty percent better. With this growth rate, three crops per year are possible.

Production of tilapia in the Developed Countries has continued to grow, reaching about nine million pounds (live-weight) in 1992, according to the American Tilapia Growers Association. Tilapia has been grown commercially in Africa and Asia for local consumption. In 1991, more than nine million pounds of tilapia were imported into the Developed Countries through Southern California.

Domestic tilapia production reached an estimated 12.5 million pounds (live-weight) in 1993, up approximately 40 percent from 1992. Tilapia imports in 1993 totaled 33 million pounds (live-weight) valued at $18 million.

More imported tilapia production is farm-raised. Whole products accounted for 89 percent of the 1993 volume, mostly from Taiwan. Costa Rica and Columbia, which are the primary suppliers in the fresh-fillet market, while the majority of frozen fillet imports are from Thailand, Indonesia, and Taiwan.

Since tilapia culture requires warm water, outdoor production in the Developed Countries is limited to those states that are climactically suitable. In other areas, tilapia production takes place indoors through tank systems. By expanding the uses of indoor systems, tilapia production could expand in areas closer to major markets. An advantage to U.S. growers would be the provision of fresh and live tilapia in contrast to frozen imports.

Through the use of closed re-circulation systems and the use of geothermal or other low-cost heat sources, tilapia production has expanded to all regions of the country. While many growers have concentrated on the live-fish market to avoid direct competition with foreign competitors, a number of growers produce processed tilapia products and compete in the fresh or frozen-fillet market. A warmer climate and low wage rates allows some countries to market whole fish at less than 60 cents a pound, which makes it difficult for U.S. producers to compete. Atlantis Farms will mitigate this foreign market advantage by raising its fish within the US and automating the process.

Tilapia are warm water fish. In the developed countries this means that they have to be grown indoors for at least part of the year, except for a very few locations. If water is heated for production, the system must re-circulate the water in order to be economical. Because many tilapia producers use some degree of water re-circulation, tilapia, more than other species, will benefit from recent advances in water re-circulating technologies.

On the other hand, shrimp consumption is wrecking havoc on marine life. A dramatic increase in U.S. shrimp consumption has inflicted huge environmental, economic, and social costs. During the last decade Americans' consumption of shrimp doubled to 1 billion lbs (3 to 4lbs. per capita) per year, making shrimp the most popular seafood item on the restaurant menu. Shrimp trawling, one of the most wasteful fishing practices, kills and discards an average 5.2 lbs. of marine life per 11b. of shrimp captured.

Finally, HCS will utilize the concept of vertically integrating the building of this industry as promoted by Dr. Claude Anderson in his blockbuster book, Power Nomics.

Dr. Anderson, a well known and electrifying lecturer, author and business man, has targeted the seafood industry as a business that can be successfully developed from the growing of fish egg into hatchling fish and shell fish species to the full developmental growth of these species in specially designed ponds, tanks and other controlled environments.

The total infrastructural development of this industry can be transformed into viable ventures by vertically integrating the various phases of the business.

Vertical integration, which was utilized as a strategy by post WWII Japan, to develop most of their industries was a pragmatic and practical way implemented by the Japanese under a system known as Kirutsu to rebuild their devastated economy after the horrors resulting from the Atomic nuclear bombs being dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

It is well known that the devastating effects of the bomb and the radioactive aftermath "fall out", decimated the nation of Japan and its ability to compete in the modern world of the 20th century.

We will radically transform the targeted developing country in this case, Haiti into a steadily growing modernized country, able to greatly increase employment as well as the food capacity of the host country. In addition, this vertical integration will maximize the yields from the fish farm infrastructure and generate additional foreign currency as a result of all of its export throughout the world.

Specific Plans for the Development, Strategy and Technology for the Fish Farm Infrastructure

There are several levels of technology involved in the Aquaculture farm infrastructure because of the different phases associated with producing marine food.

***The first technology is maturing the salt water and/or fresh water marine species to create egg hatchlings. These egg hatchlings will have to be grown in a controlled environment of tanks and ponds.**

***The second form of technology is the computer control of the tanks/ponds, the processing plant, the fertilize/pet food plant and the Hydroponics facility.**

***The third form of technology is the prevention of bacterial, biological and environmental poisoning of the marine life at all stages.**

***The fourth form of technology is extracting fertilizer and pet food from the waste material by-products.**

***The fifth form of technology is growing vegetables and fruits in a Hydroponics Facility.**

***The sixth technology is fish processing which includes flash freezing as well as smoking the fish which, will serve as a final processing step.**

***The final technology is broiling and frying of the fish products in Diners/Restaurants.**

Funding Plans for the Fish Farm Infrastructure

TABLE 1.0- PROJECT CONSTRUCTION BUDGET / HAITI / 2012						
Item	**Direct/Indi-rect Jobs created (*)**	**Number of Fish Farms**	**Construction Expense Description**	**Estimated Monthly Constr. Cost**	**Total Compl. Cost/Year Ending 2012**	**Estimated % of Total Budget/per Fish Farm**
1	1220	5	Office Facilities	386,391	2,318,346	9%
2	2650	5	Fish Hachery Facilities & Equip.	839,293	5,035,758	20%
3	2650	5	Processing/Distrib.Facility & Equip.	839,293	5,035,758	20%
4	1650	5	Fertilizer Facility & Equip..	522,579	3,135,474	12%
5	1650	5	Pet Food Facility & Equip.	522,579	3,135,474	12%
6	2200	5	Hydroponics Facility & Equip.	696,772	4,180,632	17%
7	1200	5	Tech.Training & Supplies	380,057	2,280,342	9%
8	50		Travel	15,831	94,986	1%
Totals	**13270**	**5**		**$4,202,795.00**	**$25,216,770.00**	**100%**

NOTE: Budget for all 10 FISH FARM FACILITIES $50,433,540.00
13,270X2= 26,540 DIRECT /INDIRECT JOBS
***Work force consist of Local population and Outside sources**

TABLE 1.1- PROJECT CONSTRUCTION BUDGET / HAITI 2012						
Item	**Direct/Indi-rect Jobs created(*)**	**Number of Fish Farms**	**Construction Expense Description**	**Estimated Monthly Constr. Cost (**)**	**Total Compl. Cost/Year Ending 2012 (***)**	**Estimated % of Total Budget/per Fish Farm**
1	120	1	Office Facilities	44,107.5	264,645	3%
2	500	1	Fish Hachery Facilities & Equip.	183,796	1,102,779	15%
3	900	1	Processing/Distrib.Facility & Equip.	330,832.5	1,984,995	26%
4	600	1	Fertilizer Facility & Equip..	220,555.5	1,323,333	17%
5	600	1	Pet Food Facility & Equip.	220,555.5	1,323,333	17%
6	600	1	Hydroponics Facility & Equip.	220,555.5	1,323,333	17%
7	100		Tech.Training & Supplies	36,759	220,554	3%
8	10		Travel	3,676.5	22,059	2%
Totals	**3430**	**1**		**$ 1,260,838.50**	**$7,565,031.00**	**100%**

TOTAL BUDGET: **10** 34,300 JOBS **$75,650,310.00**

NOTE: Budget per FISH FARM FACILITY

***Work force consist of Local population and Outside sources**

****Estimated Monthly Cost per Facility**

*****Completion Cost at end of six(6) month Accounting Period**

TABLE 2.0 - PROJECT WORK FORCE EMPLOYMENT BUDGET / 2012						
Item	**ESTIMATED PERSONEL NEEDED**	**# of Fish Farms**	**JOB Descriptions**	**Estimated Monthly Payroll Expense/per person**	**Total Monthly Payroll Expense**	**Expense for Year Ending 2012/ 6 Months**
1	10	1	Office Personel	350	3,500	21,000
2	3	1	Microbiologist	600	1,800	10,800
3	30	1	Technicians	400	12,000	72,000
4	300	1	Fish Farm Cultivators	100	30,000	180,000
5	400	1	Support Personel	100	40,000	240,000
Totals	**743**			**$ 1550.00**	**$ 87,300.00**	**$ 523,800.00**

NOTE: Employment payroll budget per Fish Farm Facility

TABLE 2.1 - PROJECT WORK FORCE EMPLOYMENT BUDGET / HAITI / 2012					
ESTIMATED PERSONEL NEEDED	**Number of Fish Farms**	**JOB Descriptions**	**Estimated Monthly Payroll Expense all Facilities**	**Total Monthly Payroll Expense**	**Expense for Year Ending 2012/ 6 Months (*)**
100	10	Office Personel	1,500	15,000	90,000
50	10	Microbiologist	1,500	15,000	90,000
350	10	Technicians	7,875	78,750	472,500
3,000	10	Fish Farm Cultivators	15,000	150,000	900,000
4,500	10	Support Personel	22,500	225,000	1,350,000
8000			**$ 48,375.00**	**$ 483,750.00**	**$ 2,902,500.00**

***PAYROLL EXPENSE FOR "10" FISH FARM FACILITIES (6 MONTH ACCOUNTING PERIOD)**

Scope

An entire salt and fresh water food infrastructure will be designed and built to provide global population centers with land based fish production facilities.

Objectives

Atlantis Seafood objectives for developing the vertically integrated infrastructure is to develop the following facilities, as elaborated in the first part of the Executive Summary:

1) **Build a Fingerling factory and hatchling facility.**

2) **Develop outside Pond/Fish Farm Facilities**

3) **Design and fabricate a "Controlled Loop" Aqua Culturally series of environmentally controlled tanks and related equipment**

4) **Build a Processing Plant**

5) **Build a Fertilizer and Pet Food Factory**

6) **Establish a franchised network of retail restaurants and diners.**

7) **Develop a farm for the growth of high protein food to promote fish and shell fish growth.**

8) **Design and build Hydroponic farms.**

9) **Design and build a photovoltaic sun array and wind mill power system to supply various levels of the infrastructure with alternative power to augment regular grid power and/or produce power independent of the existing power grid.**

10) **Utilize a discreet revolutionary form of control equipment and strategy based on the core technology of a company known as Echelon Corp. implemented by Echelon's licensed OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer).**

11) **Develop, joint-venture or acquire "Spin-Off" companies as listed below:**

    a) **Restaurant Supplies**

    b) **Trucking**

Mission

The mission of HCS is to provide a fish farming infrastructure in developing regions throughout the world. In addition, the mission includes feeding the country's population's improvised, underprivileged and undeserved areas by setting up a Distribution Center to distribute food to the aforementioned regardless of their ability to afford or purchase this nutritional food substance.

Challenges

The main challenges to building the proposed salt and fresh water infrastructure is:

1) **Raising the necessary capital develop each phase of the multilevel infrastructure business.**

2) **Employing the Management, Engineers and Technicians to run the facilities**

3) **The training and employment of personnel to raise, process and distribute the food should pose no problems**

Keys to Success

1) **To acquire needed capital**

2) **To provide competent management to set directories and strategies to met the states objectives**

3) **To ensure that all employees have adequate insurance of all types consisting of personal health and security**

4) **To locate adequate space and land to build the fish farm infrastructure**

5) **To integrate all levels of the fish food infrastructure so that the entire vertically integrated industries operate efficiently and be profitable**