



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

APR 27 2011

TO:

EB-5 Pacific LLC
C/O Kurt Neilsen
65-1291 Kawaihae Road, Suite 101
Kamuela, HI 96743

DATE:

Petition: Regional Center Proposal

File: RCW1031910014

DECISION

Your Regional Center Proposal, filed in behalf of EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center has been denied for the following reason(s):

See Attachment

If you desire to appeal this decision, you may do so. Your notice of appeal must be filed with this office at the address at the top of this page within 30 days of the date of this notice. Your appeal must be filed on Form I-290B. A fee of \$630.00 is required, payable to U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services with a check or money order from a bank or other institution located in the United States. If no appeal is filed within the time allowed, this decision will be the final decision in this matter.

In support of your appeal, you may submit a brief or other written statement for consideration by the reviewing authority. You may, if necessary, request additional time to submit a brief. Any brief, written statement, or other evidence not filed with Form I-290B, or any request for additional time for the submission of a brief or other material must be sent directly to:

U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office MS 2090
Washington, D.C. 20529-2090.

Any request for additional time for the submission of a brief or other statement must be made directly to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO), and must be accompanied by a written explanation for the need for additional time. An extension of time to file the appeal may not be granted. **The appeal may not be filed directly with the AAO. The appeal must be filed at the address at the top of this page.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Melville".

Rosemary Langley Melville
Director, California Service Center

Enclosure: Form I-290B

This Notice is in reference to the Regional Center Proposal that was filed with the Director, California Service Center, on April 7, 2010, seeking designation as a Regional Center pursuant to Pilot Immigration Program under Section 610 of P.L. 102-395 and as amended by P.L. 107-273.

On October 20, 2010 the USCIS issued Form I-797 Notice of Action requesting evidence in support of the Regional Center Proposal filed on April 7, 2010. The USCIS noted the request did not contain sufficient evidence showing that the proposed regional center would meet the regulatory requirements as a Regional Center. Multiple issues were addressed in the request for evidence and the evidentiary requirements for each of these issues were explained in detail. However, the evidence provided in response to the USCIS request did not establish eligibility under the Pilot Immigrant Investor Program.

The EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center has requested designation as a Regional Center to be located within the State of Hawaii. Capital investment will be used for "accommodations upfit and marketing" (see Page 3 of the response cover letter dated December 11, 2010). The specific job industries identified in the business plan is: accommodations (NAICS 721) and construction (NAICS 233).

Promotion of Economic Growth within the selected Geographic Area

8 CFR 204.6(m)(3) states, in pertinent part:

(3) Requirements for regional centers. Each regional center wishing to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program shall submit a proposal to the Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications, which:

(i) Clearly describes how the regional center **focuses on a geographical region** of the United States, and how it **will promote economic growth** through increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment; (emphasis added).

* * *

(v) Is supported by economically or statistically valid forecasting tools, including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets for the goods or services to be exported, and/or multiplier tables. (emphasis added).

(b) (4)



The Regional or National Impact of the Regional Center

Regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iv) require that the proposal contain:

...a detailed prediction regarding the manner in which the regional center will have a positive impact on the regional or national economy in general as reflected by such factors as increased household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the regional center;

(b) (4)



Job Creation

Section 610(a) of P.L. 102-395 as amended by P.L. 107-273 describes the statutory basis for eligibility as a Regional Center

- a) Of the visas otherwise available under section 203(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(5)), the Secretary of State, together with the Attorney General, shall set aside visas for a pilot program to implement the provisions of such section....The establishment of a regional center may be based on general predictions, contained in the proposal, concerning the kinds of commercial enterprises that will receive capital from aliens, the jobs that will be created directly or indirectly as a result of such capital investments and the other positive economic effects such capital investments will have...

Moreover, 8 C.F.R. 204.6(e) states in pertinent part:

Commercial enterprise means any for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of lawful business including, but not limited to, a sole proprietorship, partnership (whether limited or general), holding company, joint venture, corporation, business trust, or other entity which may be publicly or privately owned. This definition includes a commercial enterprise consisting of a holding company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, provided that each such subsidiary is engaged in a for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of a lawful business. This definition shall not include a non-commercial activity such as owning and operating a personal residence.

A regional center proposal must be supported by economically or statistically valid forecasting tools, including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets for the goods or services to be exported, and job creation multipliers related both geographically and by job type. This

requirement that a proposal include the valid multipliers applicable to an identified economic activity and job type is in accordance with the regulatory requirements, in particular, 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(3)(ii).

Whether a proposed regional center will foster sufficient job-creation and economic benefits to justify the regional center designation is an issue to be determined by USCIS during the course of evaluating regional center proposals. Regional center proposals should include evidence of the proposed regional center's evaluative economic models, feasibility studies regarding projects and investments that are to take place within the geographic area of the proposed regional center, as well as statements and attestations from interested and supportive public agencies and private organizations located within the area of the regional center.

(b) (4)



(b) (4)



For these reasons, this Regional Center Proposal is denied.

CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER ROUTING SLIP

6284

Receipt # _____

A # _____

Rev. 11/12/10

USCIS

Director (AA003)

Deputy Director (AA002)

Special Assistant (AA007)

Duty Officer

DIVISION IX	DIVISION I	DIVISION II	DIVISION III
<input type="checkbox"/> AST Incoming: XB800	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: AD477	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: XA925	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: AD477
<input type="checkbox"/> MR Returns: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> QA Corrections: ET115
<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	ATTN: _____	ATTN: _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W/S: 24064
ATTN: _____			ATTN: _____
DIVISION IV	DIVISION VII	DIVISION VIII/ COUNSEL	DIVISION X-Background Check Unit
<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: XB641	<input type="checkbox"/> CPAU Incoming: RS601	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: WR000	<input type="checkbox"/> Rap Sheets/ EPS Incoming: SZ132
<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> CFF Incoming: RS902		<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: SZ131
ATTN: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> RRU BIA: RS339	<input type="checkbox"/> CSC Counsel	
DIVISION V	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: _____	ATTN: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> BCU/Top 4: SZ714
<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: XB641	<input type="checkbox"/> RRU Incoming: RS554	<input type="checkbox"/> CSC Counsel	
<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> RRU Ponds: W/S 24201	ATTN: _____	
ATTN: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> CIS Review: RC464	<input type="checkbox"/> WS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> WS: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: _____		
	ATTN: _____	ATTN: _____	ATTN: _____
DIVISION VI	DIVISION XII	DIVISION XI/CFDO	SCOSS
<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: XO036	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: XB919	<input type="checkbox"/> CFDO: DU000	<input type="checkbox"/> NTA Shelf
<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: AD701	(TPS / I-485 / I-751 / I-539 B1/B2 / I-360 / Misc.): RC445
ATTN: _____	ATTN: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Worker	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-EPS
		<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming: AD700	Incoming (I-485 / I-130 / Misc.): RC448
		<input type="checkbox"/> W/S: _____	
		ATTN: _____	
SCOSS	ATTN: _____	W/S: _____	RPC: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> NRC Hold Approved: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Return to JIT * RC419	<input type="checkbox"/> Routing Hub: RC422	<input type="checkbox"/> EDMS PRINTS: RC321
<input type="checkbox"/> NRC Hold Denied: RC417	* Specify application / petition type in Comments field below	ATTN: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> HBG Hold Approved: _____	SCAN CR	<input type="checkbox"/> CIS FTR Review Complete * RC442	ATTN: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> HBG Hold Denied: RC418	I-89 / 698 / 829: RC318	* Attach sheet and / or file	<input type="checkbox"/> I-612 DOS COPY: RC472
	<input type="checkbox"/> FR Backend Appeal Pod: RC410		
<input type="checkbox"/> Interfiling: WS23222	<input type="checkbox"/> Backend Scan: RC307	<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer to FCO: RC421	<input type="checkbox"/> F/R A-File Create: RC413
<input type="checkbox"/> Front End Request: RC427	<input type="checkbox"/> SNAP Incoming: RC302	<input type="checkbox"/> TPS Haitian (RDF): RC465	<input type="checkbox"/> File Consolidate: RC423
	<input type="checkbox"/> 103 Hold (RFE / ITD): RC420	<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer to NVC: RC438	<input type="checkbox"/> I-485 File Consolidate: RC439
	<input type="checkbox"/> I-512 Incoming: RC313	<input type="checkbox"/> FTC Incoming: RC437	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Awaiting I-89: RC428
		<input type="checkbox"/> I-130 Upgrades: RC055	

EBS CRFE

Comments Below: _____

REV. 11/12/10

Note: The current printable format can be found @ O:Common/Forms/CSC Routing Slip. Incomplete or outdated routing slip

From: SCOSS CORR UNIT	Date: 01/12/11	Ext: 3030	RPC: 256
			DIV: AL3100621

EMBRY-RIDDLE
Aeronautical University
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA



Michael N. Kosmas

*Director Strategic Initiatives for
Admissions Development*

michael.kosmas@erau.edu

T: 386-226-6805 C: 386-690-0080

F: 386-226-7070

Enrollment Management

600 S. Clyde Morris Blvd.

Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3900

		Application/Petition REGIONAL CENTER PROPOSAL
Receipt # W09001680		
Notice Date October 20, 2010	Page 1 of 5	Regional Center EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center

1811 21WJTT.CS3
REC'D
AL3100621

EB-5 Pacific LLC
C/O Kurt Nielsen
65-1291 Kawaihae Road, Suite 101
Kamuela, HI 96743

Request for Evidence

IMPORTANT: WHEN YOU HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS FORM, RESUBMIT THIS NOTICE ON TOP OF ALL REQUESTED DOCUMENTS AND /OR INFORMATION TO THE ADDRESS BELOW. THIS OFFICE HAS RETAINED YOUR PETITION/APPLICATION WITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS.

THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW MUST BE RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE NO LATER THAN EIGHTY-FOUR (84) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE THE REQUESTED DOCUMENTATION WITHIN THE TIME ALLOTTED, YOUR APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED ABANDONED PURSUANT TO 8 C.F.R. 103.2(B)(13) AND, AS SUCH, WILL BE DENIED.

WS 24064/CSC3700 DIV III

RETURN THIS NOTICE ON TOP OF THE REQUESTED INFORMATION LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET.

Note: You are given until January 12, 2011 in which to submit the information requested.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 103.2(b)(11) failure to submit ALL evidence requested at one time may result in the denial of your application.

For non-US Postal Service
Attn: EB 5 RC Proposal
24000 Avilla Road, 2nd Floor
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

You will be notified separately about any other applications or petitions you filed. Save a photocopy of this notice. Please enclose a copy of it if you write to us about this case, or if you file another application based on this decision. Our address is:

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Attn: EB 5 RC Proposal P.O. BOX 10590 LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA 92607-0526	 W09001685
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Additional Information for Applicants and Petitioners.

General.

The filing of an application or petition does not in itself allow a person to enter or remain in the United States and does not confer any other right or benefit.

Inquiries.

If you do not hear from us within the processing time given on this notice and you want to know the status of this case, use InfoPass at www.uscis.gov to contact your local USCIS office or call our National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283.

You should follow the same procedures before contacting your local USCIS office if you have questions about this notice.

Please have this form with you whenever you contact a local office about this case.

Requests for Evidence.

If this notice asks for more evidence, you can submit it or you can ask for a decision based on what you have already filed. When you reply, please include a copy of the other side of this notice and also include any papers attached to this notice.

Reply Period.

If this notice indicates that you must reply by a certain date and you do not reply by that date, we will issue a decision based on the evidence on file. No extension of time will be granted. After we issue a decision, any new evidence must be submitted with a new application or petition, motion or appeal, as discussed under "Denials".

Approval for a Petition.

Approval of an immigrant or nonimmigrant petition means that the beneficiary, the person for whom it was filed, has been found eligible for the requested classification. However, approval of a petition does not give any status or right. Actual status is given when the beneficiary is given the proper visa and uses it to enter the United States. Please contact the appropriate U.S. consulate directly if you have any questions about visa issuance.

For nonimmigrant petitions, the beneficiary should contact the consulate after receiving our approval notice. For approved immigrant petitions, the beneficiary should wait to be contacted by consulate.

If the beneficiary is now in the United States and believes he or she may be eligible for the new status without going abroad for a visa, he or she should use InfoPass to contact a local USCIS office about applying here.

Denials.

A denial means that after every consideration, USCIS concluded that the evidence submitted did not establish eligibility for the requested benefit.

If you believe there is more evidence that will establish eligibility, you can file a new application or petition, or you can file a motion to reopen this case. If you believe the denial is inconsistent with precedent decisions or regulations, you can file a motion for reconsideration.

If the front of this notice states that this denial can be appealed and you believe the decision is in error, you can file an appeal.

You can obtain more information about these processes by either using InfoPass to contact your local USCIS office, or by calling the National Customer Service Center.

The Immigrant Investor Pilot Program ("Pilot Program") was created by Section 610 of Public Law 102-395 (October 6, 1992). This is different in certain ways from the basic EB-5 investor program.

The Pilot Program began in accordance with a Congressional mandate aimed at stimulating economic activity and creating jobs for U.S. workers, while simultaneously affording eligible aliens the opportunity to become lawful permanent residents. Through this innovative program, foreign investors are encouraged to invest funds in an economic unit known as a "Regional Center."

A Regional Center is defined as any economic unit, public or private, engaged in the promotion of economic growth, improved regional productivity, job creation and increased domestic capital investment.

8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3) describes specific evidence that must be submitted before consideration for eligibility for this benefit may proceed. After review of your proposal in the light of these requirements, the following information, evidence or clarification is needed to proceed.

It is always best to start with a cover letter that acts as an executive summary followed by a table of contents of the various tabbed sections to follow.

Mandatory Evidence for the Basic General Proposal

Promotion of Economic Growth within the selected Geographic Area (8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(i)):

8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(i) requires that a proposal be submitted which:

Clearly describes how the regional center focuses on a geographical region of the United States, and how it will promote economic growth through improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment;

(b) (4)



Regional or National Impact of the Regional Center (8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3)(iv)):

Regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iv) require that the proposal contain:

...a detailed prediction regarding the manner in which the regional center will have a positive impact on the regional or national economy in general as reflected by such factors as increased household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the regional center;

(b) (4)



Indirect Job Creation (8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(ii)):

Under the provisions of the INA which apply to the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program and specific amendments to the statute, especially in the 2002 amendment Per Public Law 107-273, enacted November 2, 2002, which clearly states:

A regional center shall have jurisdiction over a limited geographic area, which shall be described in the proposal and consistent with the purpose of concentrating pooled investment in defined economic zones. The establishment of a regional center may be based on general predictions, contained in the proposal, concerning the kinds of commercial enterprises that will receive capital from aliens, the jobs that will be created directly or indirectly as a result of such capital investments and the other positive economic effects such capital investments will have.

Also 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(ii) requires you to:

Provide in verifiable detail how jobs will be created indirectly;

(b) (4)



When relying on econometric models for indirect job creation¹ it is imperative that “direct jobs” will be real identifiable jobs supported by wage reports or I-9 forms otherwise they must be explicitly identified as

¹ USCIS does not accept or credit creation of direct temporary “construction jobs” within a business plan or economic job creation forecasts activities which involve a limited duration construction phase of less than 3 years unless the scope, complexity, and the ongoing construction phase must be fully sustained for all the construction phase jobs for 3 years or more with respect to the size, scope, nature, engineering/technology challenges and breadth of the project—for example a massive-scale nuclear power facility, or major Dam or a giant oil refinery, or similar type of massive and expansive and major engineering project. Shorter term construction jobs less than three years in duration have been determined to be of such a short term in nature as to not be sustained and to decrease and disappear as the initial construction activities wind down to completion. Such shorter term construction jobs in many locations are seasonal at best. Nevertheless, for all capital investment expenditures for the construction phase,

hypothetical in nature. Another method would be to predict jobs based on dollar amount invested in the overall project and this too must be made clear. This distinction will be critical at the I-829 removal of condition stage of the immigration process.

General issues related to Regional Centers

Attorney Representation (8 CFR 103.2(a)(3))

If the Regional Center wishes to be represented by an outside attorney, that is, an attorney that is neither an employee nor principal of the Regional Center, that attorney must submit a properly executed form G-28, signed by a principal of the Regional Center.

Posting of Regional Center information on the USCIS Web site:

If the regional center proposal is approved, then public information relating to the regional center will be posted on the USCIS web site. In order to provide accurate and updated information provide the following, as it relates to the Regional Center

- Name of the Regional Center
- Public address
- Point of Contact
- Phone/Fax
- E-mail/Web Page

Translations:

Any document containing a foreign language submitted to USCIS shall be accompanied by a full English translation that the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

Copies:

Unless specifically required that an original document be filed with an application or petition, an ordinary legible photocopy may be submitted. Original documents submitted when not required will remain part of the record, even if the submission was not required.

all capital-induced "down-stream" support activities and "indirect" jobs impacted and associated with the construction activities such as suppliers, transportation, engineering and architectural services, maintenance and repair services, interior design services, manufacturing of components and materials, etc., may be factored into the calculations for creation of indirect jobs.

December 11, 2011

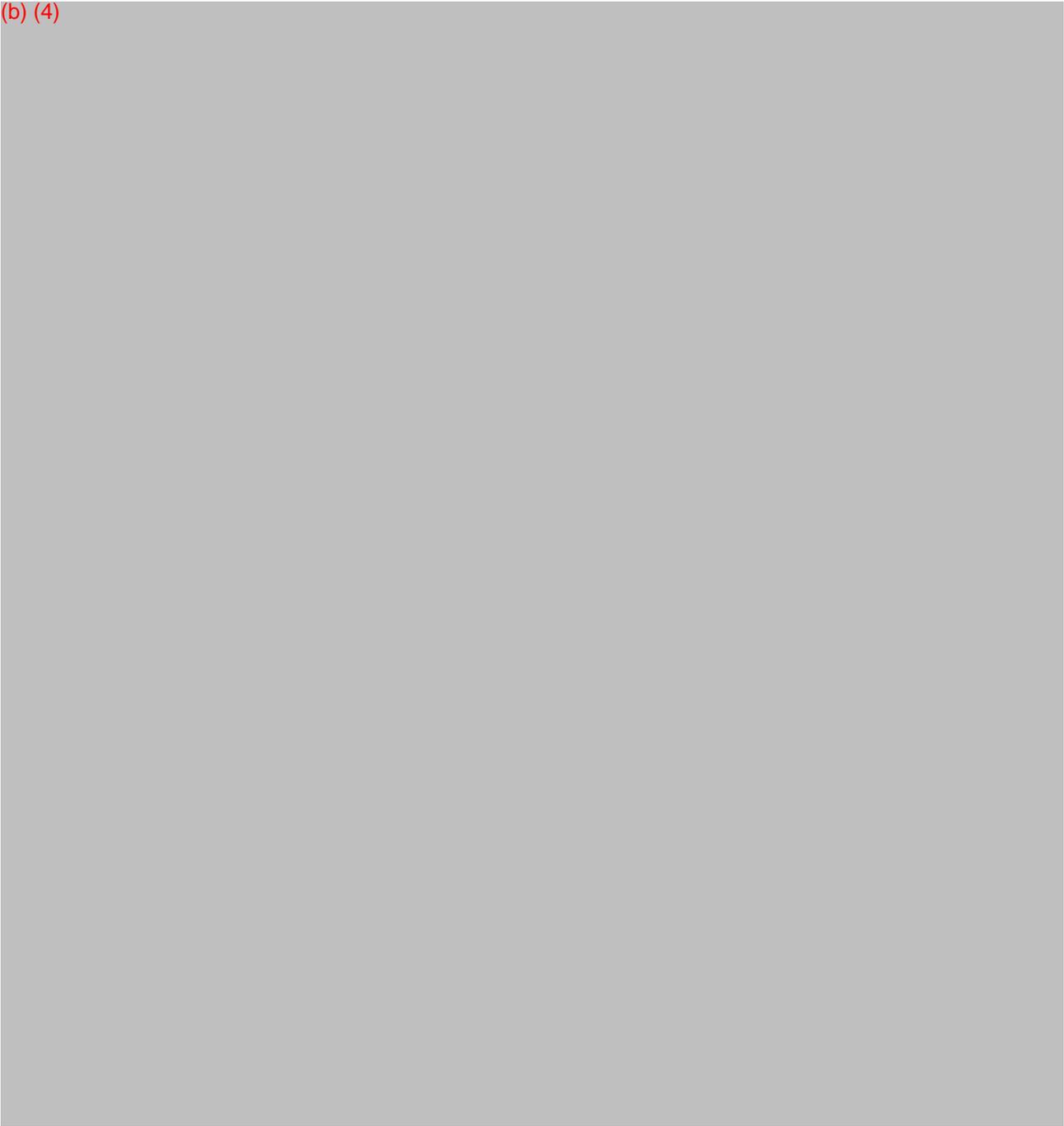
To USCIS

Ref EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center/W09001680

Dear Sirs,

In response to your RFE dated October 20, 2010, please see the following responses to the questions posed (RFE excerpts are recited below and highlighted in pink marker on your original document):

(b) (4)



(b) (4)



I respectfully await your response and appreciate your clarifications. We have significant investments of time and money to this point and remain committed to the approval process.

Kind Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Kosmas", is written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned below the "Kind Regards," text.

Michael Kosmas
Agent, EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center

(b) (4)



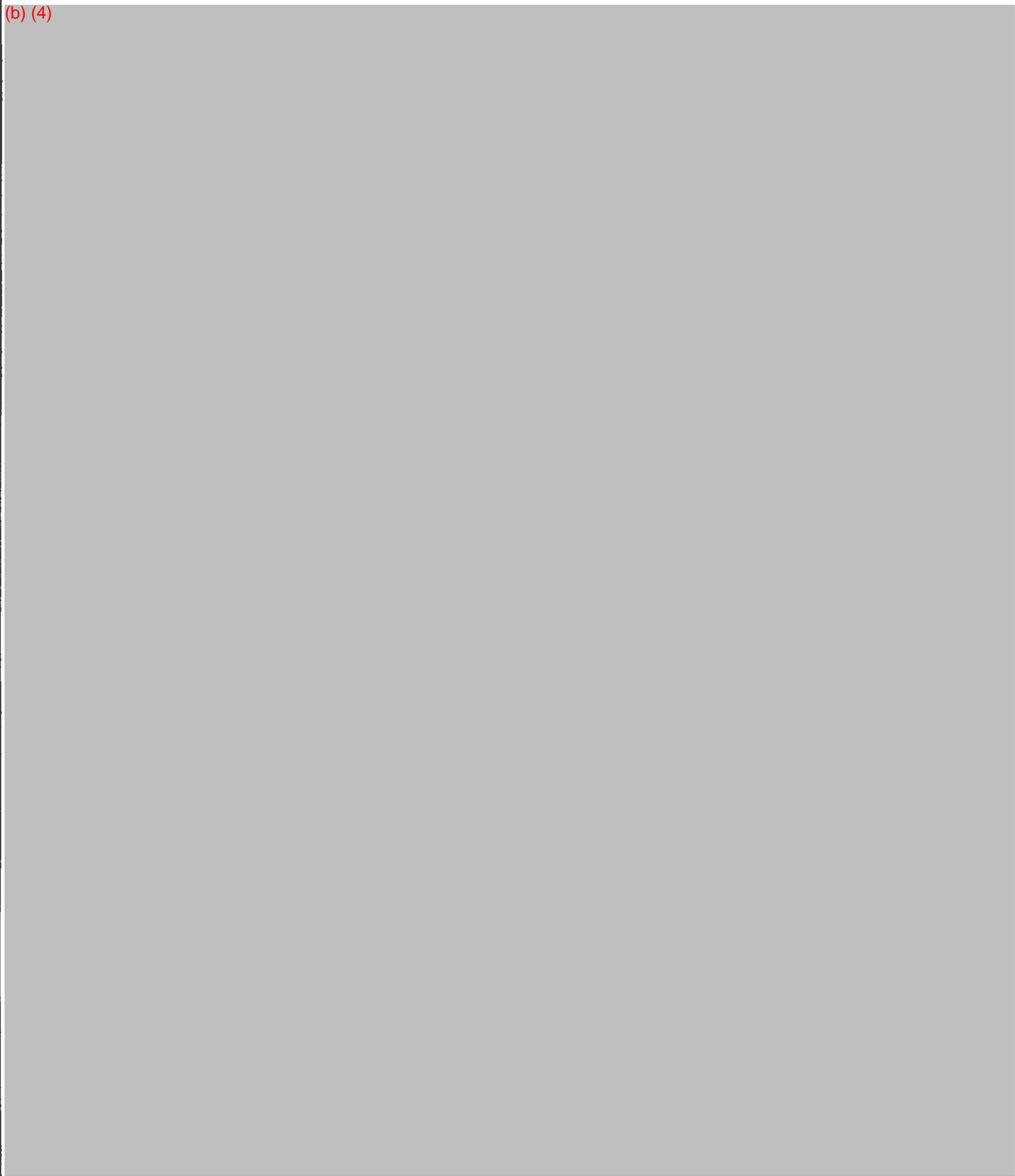
(b) (4)



Kind Regards,

Michael Kosmas
Agent, EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center

(b) (4)



FedEx Tracking Number

8726 8472 4967

0200 Form ID No.

FedEx Retrieval Copy

From
Date 1.11.2011 Sender's FedEx Account Number

Sender's Name M. KOSMAS CSC 386 690 0080

Company EBS PACIFIC LLC

Address 65-1291 KAWATHAE RD, #101

City KAMUELA, HI State STAMP #128 ZIP 96743

2 Your Internal Billing Reference

To Recipient's Name USCIS EBS RC PROPOSAL

Company USCIS

Address 24000 AVILLA RD, 2nd FL

Address Use this line for the HOLD location address or for continuation of your shipping address.

City LAGUNA NIGUEL State CA ZIP 92677

HOLD Weekday FedEx location address REQUIRED. NOT available for FedEx First Overnight.

HOLD Saturday FedEx location address REQUIRED. Available ONLY for FedEx Priority Overnight and FedEx 2Day to select locations.

4a Express Package Service

- FedEx Priority Overnight Next business morning.* Friday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
- FedEx Standard Overnight Next business afternoon.* Saturday Delivery NOT available.
- FedEx First Overnight Earliest next business morning delivery to select locations.*
- FedEx 2Day Second business day.** Thursday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
- FedEx Express Saver Third business day.* Saturday Delivery NOT available.

4b Express Freight Service

- FedEx 1Day Freight Next business day.** Friday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
- FedEx 2Day Freight Second business day.** Thursday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
- FedEx 3Day Freight Third business day.** Saturday Delivery NOT available.

5 Packaging

- FedEx Envelope* FedEx Pak* Includes FedEx Small Pak and FedEx Large Pak.
- FedEx Box FedEx Tube Other

6 Special Handling and Delivery Signature Options

03 SATURDAY DELIVERY

- No Signature Required Package may be left without obtaining a signature for delivery.
- Direct Signature Someone at recipient's address may sign for delivery. Fee applies.
- Indirect Signature If no one is available at recipient's address, someone at a neighboring address may sign for delivery. For residential deliveries only. Fee applies.

Does this shipment contain dangerous goods?

- No Yes Yes Shipper's Declaration not required. Yes Shipper's Declaration required.
- Dry Ice Dry ice, 9, UN 1845 Cargo Aircraft Only

7 Payment Bill to:

- Sender Recipient Third Party Credit Card Cash/Check

Total Packages Total Weight lbs. 32.8

*Our liability is limited to \$100 unless you declare a higher value. See the current FedEx Service Guide for details.

606



8726 8472 4967

		Application/Petition REGIONAL CENTER PROPOSAL
Receipt # W09001680		
Notice Date October 20, 2010	Page 1 of 5	Regional Center EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center

EB-5 Pacific LLC
C/O Kurt Nielsen
65-1291 Kawaihae Road, Suite 101
Kamuela, HI 96743

Request for Evidence

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WS 24064/CSC3700 DIV III

RETURN THIS NOTICE ON TOP OF THE REQUESTED INFORMATION LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET.

Note: You are given until January 12, 2011 in which to submit the information requested.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 103.2(b)(11) failure to submit ALL evidence requested at one time may result in the denial of your application.

**For non-US Postal Service
Attn: EB 5 RC Proposal
24000 Avilla Road, 2nd Floor
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You will be notified separately about any other applications or petitions you filed. Save a photocopy of this notice. Please enclose a copy of it if you write to us about this case, or if you file another application based on this decision. Our address is:

**U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES
CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER
Attn: EB 5 RC Proposal
P.O. BOX 10590
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA 92607-0526**



W09001685

Additional Information for Applicants and Petitioners.

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(b) (4)



Regional or National Impact of the Regional Center (8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3)(iv)):

Regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iv) require that the proposal contain:

...a detailed prediction regarding the manner in which the regional center will have a positive impact on the regional or national economy in general as reflected by such factors as increased household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the regional center;

(b) (4)



Indirect Job Creation (8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(ii)):

Under the provisions of the INA which apply to the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program and specific amendments to the statute, especially in the 2002 amendment Per Public Law 107-273, enacted November 2, 2002, which clearly states:

A regional center shall have jurisdiction over a limited geographic area, which shall be described in the proposal and consistent with the purpose of concentrating pooled investment in defined economic zones. The establishment of a regional center may be based on general predictions, contained in the proposal, concerning the kinds of commercial enterprises that will receive capital from aliens, the jobs that will be created directly or indirectly as a result of such capital investments and the other positive economic effects such capital investments will have.

Also 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(ii) requires you to:

Provide in verifiable detail how jobs will be created indirectly;

(b) (4)



When relying on econometric models for indirect job creation¹ it is imperative that “direct jobs” will be real identifiable jobs supported by wage reports or I-9 forms otherwise they must be explicitly identified as

¹ USCIS does not accept or credit creation of direct temporary “construction jobs” within a business plan or economic job creation forecasts activities which involve a limited duration construction phase of less than 3 years unless the scope, complexity, and the ongoing construction phase must be fully sustained for all the construction phase jobs for 3 years or more with respect to the size, scope, nature, engineering/technology challenges and breadth of the project--for example a massive-scale nuclear power facility, or major Dam or a giant oil refinery, or similar type of massive and expansive and major engineering project. Shorter term construction jobs less than three years in duration have been determined to be of such a short term in nature as to not be sustained and to decrease and disappear as the initial construction activities wind down to completion. Such shorter term construction jobs in many locations are seasonal at best. Nevertheless, for all capital investment expenditures for the construction phase,

hypothetical in nature. Another method would be to predict jobs based on dollar amount invested in the overall project and this too must be made clear. This distinction will be critical at the I-829 removal of condition stage of the immigration process.

General issues related to Regional Centers

Attorney Representation (8 CFR 103.2(a)(3))

If the Regional Center wishes to be represented by an outside attorney, that is, an attorney that is neither an employee nor principal of the Regional Center, that attorney must submit a properly executed form G-28, signed by a principal of the Regional Center.

Posting of Regional Center information on the USCIS Web site:

If the regional center proposal is approved, then public information relating to the regional center will be posted on the USCIS web site. In order to provide accurate and updated information provide the following, as it relates to the Regional Center

- Name of the Regional Center
- Public address
- Point of Contact
- Phone/Fax
- E-mail/Web Page

Translations:

Any document containing a foreign language submitted to USCIS shall be accompanied by a full English translation that the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

Copies:

Unless specifically required that an original document be filed with an application or petition, an ordinary legible photocopy may be submitted. Original documents submitted when not required will remain part of the record, even if the submission was not required.

all capital-induced "down-stream" support activities and "indirect" jobs impacted and associated with the construction activities such as suppliers, transportation, engineering and architectural services, maintenance and repair services, interior design services, manufacturing of components and materials, etc., may be factored into the calculations for creation of indirect jobs.

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52:21 1 RAR 01 CSC 033

AL310321

To:
Chief, Office of Service Center Operations
USCIS California Service Center
ATTN: EB-5 Regional Center Proposal
P.O. Box 10526
Laguna Niguel, CA 92607-0526

For non-U.S. Postal Service deliveries (e.g. private couriers), send to:

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
California Service Center Attn: EB-5 Processing Unit
24000 Avila Road, 2nd Floor
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Re: Submission for Application of a U.S. Regional Center, State of Hawaii
TBA "EB-5 Pacific LLC"

Respectfully Submitted by
Michael N. Kosmas
As 'Agent'
Return Service Address
1603 N. Indian River Rd.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169

mobile (b) (6)

Dear Sirs,
Please accept this submission for application to permit a new Regional Center "EB-5 Pacific LLC" in accordance with the guidelines as put forth by the USCIS.
We await your prompt reply and appreciate your consideration of acceptance.
Respectfully Submitted,


Michael N. Kosmas

APPLICATION FOR REGIONAL CENTER DESIGNATION

Please see the following responses in “red” to address each of the requirements for a Regional Center as set forth by the USCIS:

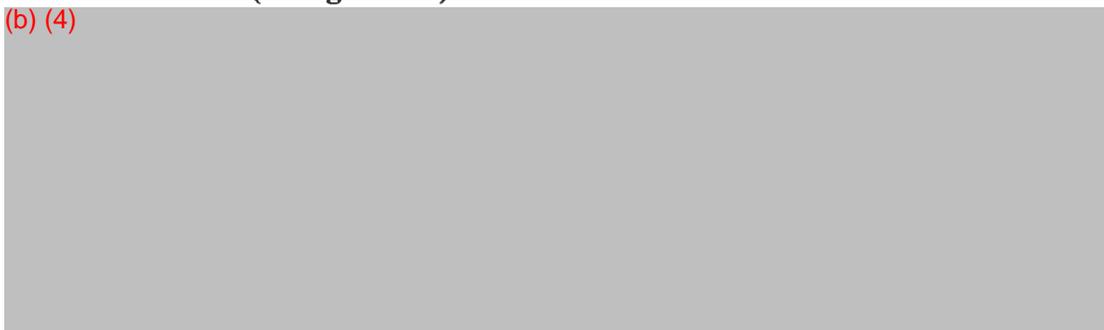
Initial evidence requirements.

1. 8 CFR 204.6 (m) states in pertinent part:

(3) Requirements for Regional Centers. Each regional center wishing to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program shall submit a proposal to the...[Chief, Office of Service Center Operations]..., which:

Enclosure (3 ring binder)

(b) (4)

A large rectangular area of the document is redacted with a solid grey fill. The redaction covers the content of the enclosure mentioned in the previous block.

Business Plan “Amount and Source of Capital” and “Promotional Efforts”—Section One

(b) (4)

A large rectangular area of the document is redacted with a solid grey fill. The redaction covers the content of the business plan section mentioned in the previous block.

2. It is always best to start with a cover letter that acts as an executive summary followed by a table of contents of the various tabbed sections to follow.

In reference to 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(i) as stated above the geographical area must be contiguous and clearly delineated. It is most helpful to provide the following series of maps, charts or written descriptions:

- The entire desired Regional Center Area
- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA’s)
- Rural Areas (areas outside SMSA’s with populations under 20,000 people)
- High Unemployment Targeted Employment Areas (TEA’s) as determined by the Governor or designee, (1.) areas within SMSA’s or 2.) population

centers of 20,000 or more outside SMSA's; with unemployment rates 150% or more of the national rate)

- Census Tracts, Cities, Towns, Counties, etc.
- Unemployment Rates by Cities, Towns, Counties or Census Tracts, etc.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

3. In reference to 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(ii) as stated above for a Regional Center it is imperative to fully explain indirect job creation, as well as the direct and induced jobs, if any. The requirement of creating at least 10 new full-time (35 hours per week) jobs per each individual alien investor may be satisfied by showing that, as a result of the investment and the activities of the new enterprise, at least 10 jobs per alien investor will be created directly or indirectly through an employment creation multiplier effect.

Submit an Economic Analysis and model that shows and describes job creation for each category of economic activity (for example, manufacturing, food production/processing, warehousing, tourism and hospitality, transportation, power generation, agriculture, etc.) Aspects of this element of the proposal may be combined with items 7 and 8, below in a single economic analysis and job creation model.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

(b) (4)



Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

4. In reference to 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(3)(iii), a proposal must include a detailed statement regarding the amount and source of the capital that has been committed to the Regional Center, in addition to the description of the promotional efforts taken and

¹ USCIS does not accept “construction jobs” in these permanent job creation forecasts as they are transient in nature and disappear when the construction is complete or are seasonal at best. However, support positions associated with construction jobs such as home supply product sales, routine maintenance and repair, and manufacturing of building materials can be included as indirect jobs in the calculations.

planned by the Regional Center's sponsors. USCIS has interpreted the words, "amount and source of capital that has been committed to the Regional Center" to mean the capital sufficient to sustain the Regional Center distinct from immigrant investors' required capital investment in a new commercial enterprise within the Regional Center.

Business Plan: Executive Summary "Amount & Sources of Funds"—Section One

The detailed statement that is required to meet the regulatory requirement relating to the amount and source of capital committed to the Regional Center should include: 1.) the exact amount of funds that have been dedicated to the Regional Center to accomplish the goals of the Pilot Program; 2.) the source of such funds; 3.) whether the amount is sufficient to sustain the Regional Center; and 4.) evidence that the funds have already been committed to the Regional Center. None of the capital sustaining the Regional Center can come from immigrant investors' required threshold capital investment (as distinct from the new commercial enterprises' revenues). This separation of funds is necessary to enable the alien entrepreneur to qualify for the conditional EB-5 immigrant investor classification at the I-526 petitioning stage of the immigration process.

Business Plan: Executive Summary "Amount & Sources of Funds"—Section One

5. Also, under 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iii) as stated above for any individual alien investor who will be solicited by a Regional Center to invest the requisite capital into a Regional Center commercial activity, it will be incumbent on the Regional Center to engage in a due diligence process to establish that all sources of capital can be fully explained and clearly shown to have been lawfully obtained.

Subscriber Agreement—Section Three

(b) (4)



Subscriber Agreement—Section Three

6. Lastly under 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iii), USCIS interprets the words "promotional efforts" to mean an advertising or marketing program planned by the sponsors of the Regional Center that is designed to attract immigrant investors to the Regional Center. Regional Center proposals require a full description of the past, current and future promotional activities for the Regional Center. This shall include a description of the budget for this activity as well as a statement as to the source of those funds used to accomplish this necessary task.

Marketing Plan—Section Five

7. In reference to 8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3)(iv) as stated above a detailed prediction must be provided which includes the topics of regional or national impact, household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the Regional Center. This can be combined with items 3, above, and 8, below.

(b) (4)

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

8. In reference to 8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3)(v) as stated above submit a complete and valid economic analysis sufficiently detailed to predict the overall economic impact to be made by the Regional Center. This can be combined with items 3 and 7, above.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

(b) (4)

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

9. The business aspects of the Regional Center must be fully explained as to its structure. This aspect of a proposal includes, but is not limited to, the following basic elements or samples of them as applicable to the business approach and structure to be used by the Regional Center:

- An overall Business Plan-mandatory
- Draft Operating Agreement **See Exemplar: “Rental Management Agreement”**
- Draft Partnership Agreement **See Exemplar: “Rental Management Agreement”**
- Draft Subscription Agreement **See Exemplar: “Draft Subscription Agreement”**
- Draft Escrow Agreements and Instructions (one for capital and one for any service fees) Such agreements usually include an “out clause” in the event of an unsuccessful visa process as a marketing tool but are not required.
- List of proposed reputable financial institutions to serve as the Escrow Agent(s)
- Draft of an Offering Letter, Memorandum, Confidential Private Placement Memorandum, or similar offering made in writing to an immigrant investor through the Regional Center.
- Draft Memorandum of Understanding, Interagency Agreement, Contract, Letter of Intent, Advisory Agreement, or similar agreement to be entered into with any other party, agency or organization to engage in activities on behalf of or in the name of the Regional Center.

Escrow and Trust Agreement—Section Two

10. Submit a description of the applicant’s plans to administer, oversee, and manage the proposed Regional Center, including but not limited to such things as to identify, assess and evaluate proposed immigrant investor projects and enterprises; how the proposed Regional Center would perform “due diligence” as to whether investment capital to be sought will consist solely of alien investor capital or a combination of alien investor capital and domestic capital; how to monitor all investment activities affiliated, through or under the sponsorship of the proposed Regional Center, and to maintain records, data and information on projects, investors, business activities, etc., in order to report to USCIS for each Federal Fiscal Year. This is known as “due diligence” and is coupled with “oversight reporting responsibilities”.

DESIGNEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES INHERENT IN CONDUCT OF A USCIS DESIGNATED REGIONAL CENTER:

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

The law, as reflected in the regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(6), requires that an approved Regional Center in order to maintain the validity of its approval and designation must continue to meet the statutory requirements of the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program by serving the purpose of promoting economic growth, including increased export sales (where applicable), improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment. Therefore, in order for USCIS to determine whether your Regional Center is in compliance with the above cited regulation, and in order to continue to operate as a USCIS approved and designated Regional Center, your administration, oversight, and management of your Regional Center shall be such as to monitor all investment activities under the sponsorship of your Regional Center and to maintain records, data and information on a quarterly basis in order to report to USCIS upon request the following year to date information for each Federal Fiscal Year², commencing with the initial year as follows:

- A. Provide the principal authorized official and point of contact of the Regional Center responsible for the normal operation, management and administration of the Regional Center.

Mr. Kurt Nielsen, Principal, EB-5 Pacific LLC, 65-1291 Kawaihae Rd, Suite 101, Kamuela, HI 96743

- B. Be prepared to explain how you are administering the Regional Center and how you will be actively engaged in supporting a due diligence screening of its alien investors' lawful source of capital and the alien investor's ability to fully invest the requisite amount of capital.

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

- C. Be prepared to explain the following:

- a. How the Regional Center is actively engaged in the evaluation, oversight and follows up on any proposed commercial activities that will be utilized by alien investors.
- b. How the Regional Center is actively engaged in the ongoing monitoring, evaluation, oversight and follows up on any investor commercial activity affiliated through the Regional Center that will be utilized by alien investors in order to create direct and/or indirect jobs through qualifying EB-5 capital investments into commercial enterprises within the Regional Center.

- D. Be prepared to provide:

² A Federal Fiscal Year runs for twelve consecutive months from October 1st to September 30th.

- a. the name, date of birth, petition receipt number, and alien registration number (if one has been assigned by USCIS) of each principal alien investor who has made an investment and has filed an EB-5/I-526 Petition with USCIS, specifying whether:
 - i. the petition was filed,
 - ii. is pending,
 - iii. was approved,
 - iv. denied, or
 - v. withdrawn by the petitioner, together with the date(s) of such event.
 - b. The total number of visas represented in each case for the principal alien investor identified in D.a. above, plus his/her dependents (spouse and children) for whom immigrant status is sought or has been granted.
 - c. The country of nationality of each alien investor who has made an investment and filed an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS.
 - d. The U.S. city and state of residence (or intended residence) of each alien investor who has made an investment and filed an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS.
 - e. For each alien investor listed in item D.a., above, identify the following:
 - i. the date(s) of investment in the commercial enterprise;
 - ii. the amount(s) of investment in the commercial enterprise; and
 - iii. the date(s), nature, and amount(s) of any payment/remuneration/profit/return on investment made to the alien investor by the commercial enterprise and/or Regional Center from when the investment was initiated to the present.
- “EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five**
- E. Be prepared to identify/list each of the target industry categories of business activity within the geographic boundaries of your Regional Center that have:
- a. received alien investors’ capital, and in what aggregate amounts;
 - b. received non-EB-5 domestic capital that has been combined and invested together, specifying the separate aggregate amounts of the domestic investment capital;
 - c. of the total investor capital (alien and domestic) identified above in E.a and E.b, identify and list the following:
 - i. The name and address of each “direct” job creating commercial enterprise.

- ii. The industry category for each indirect job creating investment activity.

F. Be prepared to provide:

- a. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-526 petitions per each Federal Fiscal Year to date made through your Regional Center.
- b. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-829 petitions per each Federal Fiscal Year to date through your Regional Center.

G. The total aggregate sum of EB-5 alien capital invested through your Regional Center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since your approval and designation.

H. The combined total aggregate of "new" direct and/or indirect jobs created by EB-5 investors through your Regional Center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since your approval and designation.

I. If applicable, the total aggregate of "preserved" or saved jobs by EB-5 alien investors into troubled businesses through your Regional Center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since your approval and designation.

J. If for any given Federal Fiscal Year your Regional Center did or does not have investors to report, then provide:

- a. a detailed written explanation for the inactivity,
- b. a specific plan which specifies the budget, timelines, milestones and critical steps to:
 - i. actively promote your Regional Center program,
 - ii. identify and recruit legitimate and viable alien investors, and
 - iii. a strategy to invest into job creating enterprises and/or investment activities within the Regional Center.

K. Regarding your website, if any, please be prepared to provide a hard copy which represents fully what your Regional Center has posted on its website, as well as providing your web address. Additionally, please provide a packet containing all of your Regional Center's hard copy promotional materials such as brochures, flyers, press articles, advertisements, etc.

L. Finally, please be aware that it is incumbent on each USCIS approved and designated Regional Center, in order to remain in good standing, to notify the USCIS EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program within 15 business days at USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov of any change of address or occurrence of any material change in:

- the name and contact information of the responsible official and/or Point of Contact (POC) for the RC
- the management and administration of the RC,
- the RC structure,
- the RC mailing address, web site address, email address, phone and fax number,
- the scope of the RC operations and focus,
- the RC business plan,
- any new, reduced or expanded delegation of authority , MOU, agreement, contract, etc. with another party to represent or act on behalf of the RC,
- the economic focus of the RC, or
- any material change relating to your Regional Center's basis for its most recent designation and/or reaffirmation by USCIS.

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

Now that USCIS has outlined the duties inherent in the conduct of a Regional Center, please submit a plan of action to remain in compliance with the enumerated requirements.

11. With respect to the process by which a High Unemployment Area (USCIS TEA) is designated by the State. The exact and complete relevant language of the regulation that covers this may be found at 8 CFR 204.6(i), where it reads as follows:

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

State designation of a high unemployment area. The state government of any state of the United States may designate a particular geographic or political subdivision located within a metropolitan statistical area or within a city or town having a population of 20,000 or more within such state as an area of high unemployment (at least 150 percent of the national average rate). Evidence of such designation, including a description of the boundaries of the geographic or political subdivision and the method or methods by which the unemployment statistics were obtained, may be provided to a prospective alien entrepreneur for submission with Form I-526. Before any such designation is made, an official of the state must notify the... [Chief, Office of Service Center Operations]... of the agency, board, or other appropriate governmental body of the state which shall be delegated the authority to certify that the geographic or political subdivision is a high unemployment area.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

Therefore it is incumbent upon the state to notify USCIS which “governmental body of the state” has been delegated the authority by the Governor to certify that a geographic or political subdivision is a high unemployment area for purposes of being designated as a

Targeted Employment Area (TEA) under USCIS regulations. [**Applicable sentence in bold above.**] It is left to the appropriate designee within the state to exercise its authority and utilize what method or methods of its choosing in obtaining the unemployment statistics.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

A letter from the Governor of the state identifying the designated authority within the state to certify the geographic area(s) or political subdivision(s) within applicable metropolitan statistical areas as having high unemployment equal to 150% or more of the national unemployment rate would need to be addressed as follows and sent via Express Mail or courier service to:

**Chief, Office of Service Center Operations, MS 2060
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20529-2060**

Further clarification of the role of the state designated authority in the I-526 process is found at 8 CFR 204.6 (j) (6) (ii) (B) as follows:

(6) If applicable, to show that the new commercial enterprise has created or will create employment in a targeted employment area, the petition must be accompanied by:

.....

(ii) In the case of a high unemployment area:

.....

(B) A letter from an authorized body of the government of the state in which the new commercial enterprise is located which certifies that the geographic or political subdivision of the metropolitan statistical area or of the city or town with a population of 20,000 or more in which the enterprise is principally doing business has been designated a high unemployment area. The letter must meet the requirements of 8 CFR 204.6(i). [Applicable sentence underlined above.]

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

It is hoped that the above references and information will be of help to you and the appropriate officials of the state with respect to your interest in seeking to establish a Regional Center through the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program that would focus within the state.

PLEASE NOTE: For your proposal submission and supporting evidence for items 1 through 11 above, please use acco-fasteners or place in a three ring binder with tabs to attach the documents at the top of each page, and individually tab the written materials/responses which you submit for each of the applicable items listed above in items 1 through 11. Also, submit the proposal in duplicate.

Translations Any document containing a foreign language submitted to USCIS shall be accompanied by a full English translation that the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

Copies Unless specifically required that an original document be filed with an application or petition, an ordinary legible photocopy may be submitted. Original documents submitted when not required will remain part of the record, even if the submission was not required.

Address Changes If you change your address and you have an application or petition pending with USCIS, you may change your address by sending notification to:

**USCIS California Service Center
P.O. Box 10526
Laguna Niguel, CA 92607-0526
(Or by E-mail at USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov.)**

If you have any questions concerning any such approval and designation under the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, please contact the USCIS EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program by Email at USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov.

**Business Plan
Executive Summary**

Overview

(b) (4)



EB-5 PACIFIC LLC Management and Reporting Services

EB5 Pacific LLC is uniquely qualified to provide complete management services and back office support for the regional center in satisfying the USCIS's requirement that a designee of a regional center maintains proper administration and conduct of the regional center...

Pursuant to Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(6)a designee must, through reporting requirements prescribed by the USCIS, verify that an approved regional center continues to meet the statutory requirements of the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program by serving the purpose of promoting economic growth, including increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation and increased domestic capital investment. USCIS has been charged with the responsibility of determining whether a regional center is in compliance with the above cited regulation and whether a regional center should continue to operate as a UCIS approved and designated regional center.

The USCIS requires that a designee maintain administration, oversight and management of the regional center by monitoring all investment activities under the sponsorship of the regional center and to maintain records, data and information on a quarterly basis and to report to the USCIS upon request year to date for each Federal Fiscal Year (A Federal Fiscal Year runs for twelve consecutive months from October 1 to September 30). The following discussion outlines the reporting expectations of the USCIS:

1. Management of the regional center must demonstrate how it is administering its regional center and that it is actively engaged in supporting a due diligence screening of its alien investors' lawful source of capital and the alien investor's ability to fully invest the requisite amount of capital.
2. Management of the regional center must demonstrate how it is actively engaged in the evaluation, oversight and follow up on any proposed commercial activities that will be utilized by alien investors in order to create direct and /or indirect jobs through qualifying EB-5 capital investments into commercial enterprises within the regional centers defined territory.
3. Maintain a record of the name, date of birth and alien registration number of each alien investor who makes and investment and files an EB-5/I-526 Petition with the USCIS, specifying whether the petition was approved, denied or withdrawn by the petitioner.

4. The country of nationality of each alien investor who makes an investment and files an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS.
5. The city and state of residence of each alien investor who makes an investment and files an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS
6. The categories of business activity within the geographic boundaries of the regional center that have received the alien investor's capital, and in what amount.
7. The names and locations of each job creating commercial enterprise located within the geographic boundaries of the regional center that have received alien investor capital.
8. The amounts of alien investor capital and the amounts of other domestic capital that has been invested together in each job creating commercial enterprise specified in 7. Above, distinguishing the separate totals for each.
9. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-526 petitions per Federal Fiscal Year to date made through the regional center.
10. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-829 petitions per Federal Fiscal Year to date made through the regional center.
11. The total aggregate of EB-5 alien capital invested through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since the USCIS approval and designation.
12. The combined total aggregate of new direct and or indirect jobs created by EB-5 investors through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since the USCIS approval and designation.
13. If applicable, the total aggregate of preserved jobs by EB-5 alien investors into troubled businesses through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since USCIS approval and designation.
14. If for any given Federal Fiscal Year the regional center does not have investors to report, then provide an explanation for the inactivity along with a specific plan which details timelines and steps to actively promote the regional center, and recruit legitimate and viable alien investors
15. Notification to USCIS within 30 days of the occurrence any material change in the structure, operation, administration, focus, or activities relating to the regional center's basis for it's most recent designation and/or reaffirmation by USCIS.
16. The total aggregate of EB-5 alien capital invested through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year.

EB-5 PACIFIC LLC will accommodate all required reporting needs through internal and external resources; from complete accounting and bookkeeping services, job tracking software, and paperwork administration.

Accounting and bookkeeping services

As described above, the USCIS requires each regional center to track domestic and alien investor capital invested on a quarterly, Federal Fiscal year to date and in aggregate. USCIS also requires the regional center to track alien and domestic capital invested by project. If you prefer to outsource this function, EB-5 PACIFIC LLC staff and partners can perform this service for you using our accounting and reporting software. Alternatively, we can work with your staff to ensure accuracy and timeliness of reporting. There are regional centers that have lost their designation due to lack of accurate and timely reporting. EB-5 PACIFIC LLC will ensure that this information is maintained on a timely and accurate basis.

Job Tracking

(b) (4)



In the past, regional centers have lost their designations because they were unable to provide USCIS with current employment reports on an ongoing basis, even up to the moment in some cases. Additionally, it is a requirement of USCIS that the regional center monitor and track the location of the regional center foreign investors and their current status as to investments, dividends, etc. (b) (4)



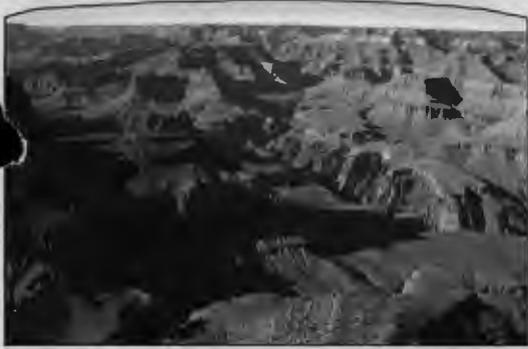
Unannounced visits and requests for information are the norm for the USCIS, so the regional center must be ready with the data immediately.

EB-5 Pacific LLC: Regional Center Marketing Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(b) (4)





EB5 investment Tours offers foreign investors an enjoyable and stress free way to travel the EB5 Regional Centers or USA Investment of your choice. We Combine business with pleasure.

EB5 Investment Tours will take care of you from your arrival to the airport and departure. EB5 Tours partner with the premier Resorts located near EB5 Regional Center.

Identify the best EB5 Investment in either EB5 Regional Center or Direct investment, which will allow you to acquire your Green card into the USA.

EB5 Investment Tours can assist with investment in residents if needed. Many of the properties that we tour do have the option to purchase real estate investment as well.

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



Meet the best legal and financial professionals in the country. Learn how to invest, relocate and manage your new American Dream. Visit with others who've gone before you -- developers, small business owners. You will be introduced to information regarding Healthcare options, Real Estate Corporation and Foundation structures, Residency Programs, Estate Planning, **Real Estate investments**, Real Estate Law, Relocation Services and more..

Join us for an insiders look at your American dream destination.

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5 INVESTMENT TOURS

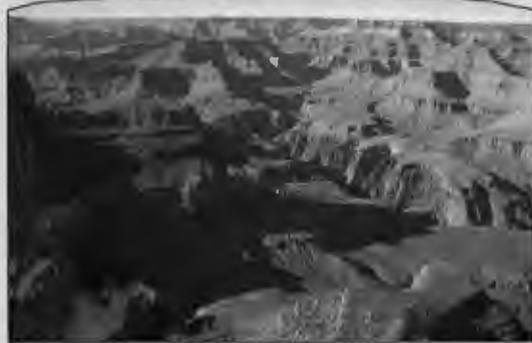
Offers Chinese investors with **TRULY OBJECTIVE PREVIEW**S of **PROPERLY REGISTERED U.S. EB5 Regional Centers.**



We are not offering sales pitches, we are not owned by a Regional Center (sponsor). Therefore we can answer your questions honestly and openly about any Regional Center you may be interested in.

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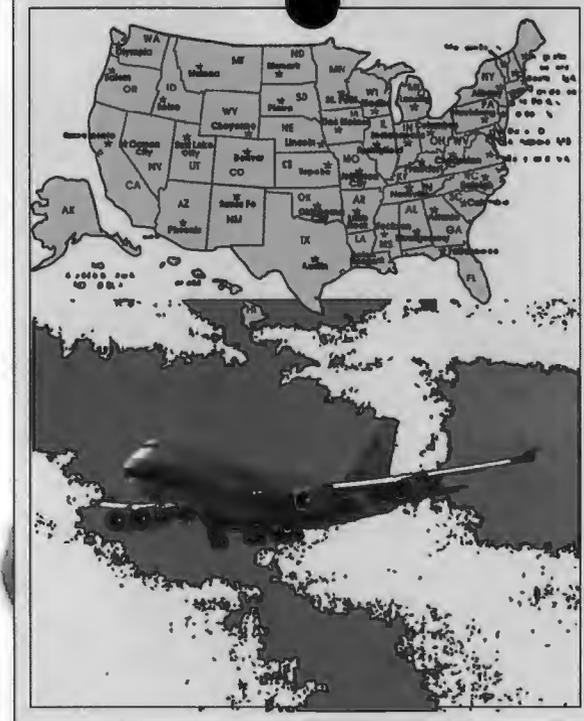


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Dear Jim,

Per our discussion I am writing a brief overview of the action items and tasks which will need to be completed in order to register your Regional Center. Although there are multiple moving parts, I will break it down to the four cornerstones, which will be further broken down into sub-tasks as we progress.

(b) (4)



Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Michael Kosmas'.

Michael Kosmas

EB 5 INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, INC.
Services Agreement

(b) (4)



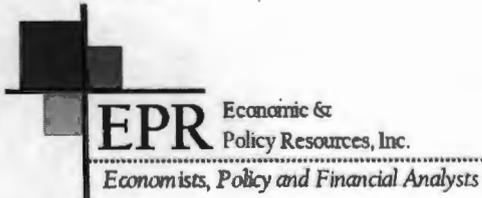
Economic and Job Creation Impact Assessment of a Prototype Resort Development Project in the Hawaii EB-5 Regional Center



Revised
1999

Hawaii

January 22, 2010
Prepared by:



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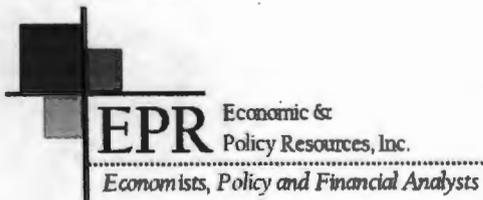
Economic and Job Creation Impact Assessment of a Prototype Resort Development Project in the Hawaii EB-5 Regional Center



Beach
1998

Hawaii

January 22, 2010
Prepared by:



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Letter of Transmittal

January 22, 2010

(b) (4)



Sincerely,



Jeffery B. Carr
President
Economic & Policy Resources, Inc.

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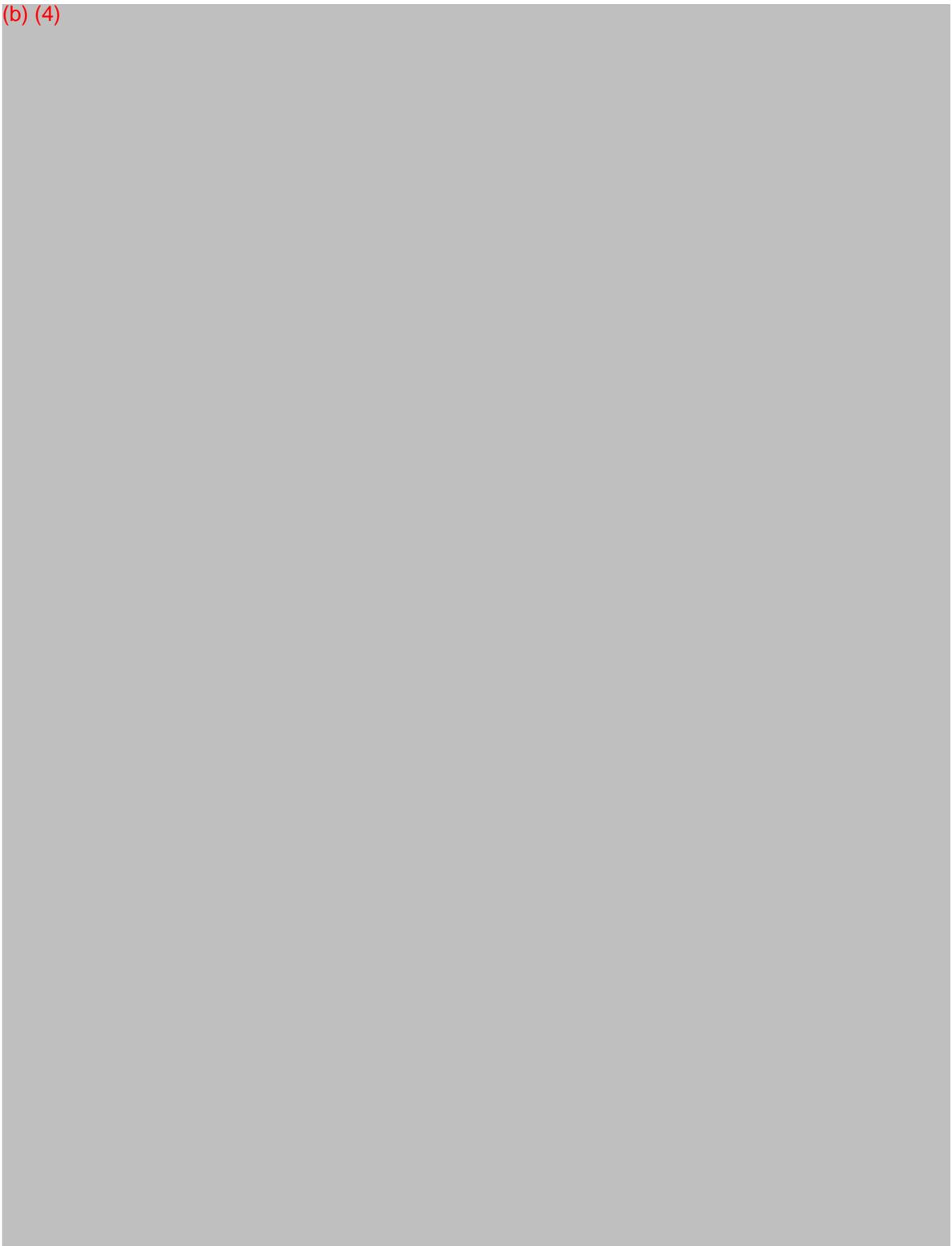
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CLIENT COMMENT DRAFT

1. Summary and Highlighted Findings

(b) (4)



**COUNTY SOCIAL, BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC
TRENDS IN HAWAII: 1990 - 2007**

December 2008

DBEDT

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

S T A T E O F H A W A I I

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Introduction and Overview

This report presents statistics on social, business and economic trends for the State and each of its four Counties, annually from 1990 to 2007.

DBEDT published a number of reports on County trends in the past. The first was Statistical Report 116, "County Trends in Hawaii Since 1960," published in 1976. The second report, Statistical Report 224 "County and District Trends in Hawaii, 1991" was published in January 1992. This report is an update of the report "County Social, Business and Economic Trends in Hawaii: 1990 – 2006" published in December 2007.

The present report consists of 71 statistical series; the subjects were selected to trace major social, business, and economic trends in the State and its Counties. Only those available at the County level on a yearly basis were considered. Many similar statistics were omitted, for example, subjects available only in the 10-year population censuses or in the 5-year economic censuses. Also excluded were statistics compiled for the State only or limited to a single County.

Between 1990 and 2007, Hawaii state resident population grew at an annual rate of 0.8%. Honolulu County experienced a slower growth at 0.5% a year, both Hawaii and Maui counties grew at about 2.0% annually, and Kauai County grew 1.2% per year. Due to the difference in growth, by 2007, Honolulu County accounted for 70.6% of the state total resident population, down from 75% in 1990. Hawaii County increased population share from 10.9% in 1990 to 13.5% in 2007. Maui County also gained population from 9.1% in 1990 to 11.1% in 2007. Kauai County's population share increased slightly from 4.6% in 1990 to 4.9% in 2007.

Civilian labor force growth followed the same pattern as the resident population. State level labor force increased by 98,100 persons from 1990 to 2007, or 1.0% per year growth. Honolulu County experienced the slowest growth at 0.6% a year. Hawaii County had the fastest growth rate at 2.3% per year, followed by Maui County at 2.0%, and Kauai County at 1.4% a year.

There was an increase of 92,100 wage and salary jobs statewide during the 17-year period. Honolulu County gained 43,000 jobs, or 2,529 jobs per year, followed by Maui County (+23,100 jobs, or 1,359 jobs per year), Hawaii County (+20,050 jobs, 1,179 jobs per year), and Kauai County (+5,750 jobs, 338 jobs per year).

Statewide average wage of private employees increased at an annual rate of 3.1%. In 2007, the average wage of private employees statewide was \$37,436. Average wage in Honolulu County was higher than the state level at \$38,871, representing an annual growth rate of 3.1% (same as the state) during the past 17 years. This growth rate is higher than the 2.8% annual average inflation rate for Honolulu urban consumers. Though still lower than the state level, average wage rate in Kauai County had the highest growth at 3.5% a year. Hawaii County's average wage growth rate was 3.4% per year and Maui County had a 3.3% per year growth rate during this period.

It is interesting to note that there were structural changes in industry sectors among the counties during the past 17 years. By industry sectors, all counties experienced decline in agricultural and manufacturing jobs during the 1990-2007 period. Due to the booming in construction, statewide construction jobs reached 39,000 in 2007, the highest in history. Most of the construction jobs were added in Hawaii and Maui counties (2,150 and 1,500, respectively). Honolulu County was short of 450 jobs in this sector in 2007 as compared with 1990. Construction jobs in Kauai County in 2007 were about the same as in 1990.

Wholesale jobs at the state level in 2007 were 700 more than that of 1990 after many years of decline and recovery. However, there was a shifting in jobs between the counties. Honolulu County dropped 150 jobs, Hawaii County gained 450 jobs, Maui County gained 400 jobs, and Kauai County gained 50 jobs in this sector when comparing 2007 and 1990. Honolulu County also lost 3,700 retail jobs but the gains in retail jobs of other counties (+6,500 jobs) ended up with a net gain of 2,700 retail jobs statewide during the period. All counties gained jobs in art, entertainment, and recreation, but Hawaii and Maui counties gained more than other two counties. Honolulu County lost 3,450 accommodation jobs while other counties added more jobs making the state total 350 jobs more in 2007 than in 1990. Honolulu County had a reduction of 2,350 jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate, Kauai County reduced 100 jobs in this sector. Though Hawaii and Maui counties gained a combined of 1,050 jobs, statewide there was still a net loss of 1,350 jobs between 1990 and 2007.

The biggest increase in job count was in the professional and business services sector. A total of 26,050 jobs were added during the 17 year period. Honolulu County had the largest gain with 17,300 jobs, followed by Maui County (+4,200 jobs), Hawaii County (+2,400 jobs), and Kauai (+2,250 jobs). Health care and social assistance sector gained 20,750 jobs statewide, all the counties contributed to the increase with Honolulu County the largest contributor (+14,200 jobs). All counties expended jobs in food services and drinking places, educational services, other services, transportation, warehousing, and utilities, and in government jobs.

Total statewide personal income increased at an annual rate of 4.1% between 1990 and 2006. All neighbor island counties grew faster than Honolulu County. As a standard of living measure, per capita personal income increased 3.3% per year at the state level. Honolulu County experienced an annual growth rate of 3.3%, all other counties grew at 3.4% per year on average. In 2006, per capita personal income for Honolulu County was 7.1% higher than the state level; all other counties were below the state level but improved from 1990.

Visitor arrivals by air had been fluctuated between 6.0 to 7.0 million for more than a decade until 2005 when arrivals first broke the 7.0 million mark. Statewide arrivals in 2005 were 7.4 million, reached a historical level of 7.5 million in 2006, and remained at the 7.5 million in 2007. Due to the decline in multiple island visitations and the increases in flights to the neighbor islands, arrivals on Oahu in 2007 was below its 1990 records, while neighbor islands experienced increases in arrivals.

On a typical day in 2007, there were 189,412 visitors in the state. In another word, for every 15 persons in the state, two of them were visitors. During the year of 2007 Honolulu County had the largest number of visitors at 88,092 a day, followed by Maui County at 51,222, Hawaii County at 27,891, and Kauai County at 22,207. All counties experienced increases in daily visitor census between 1990 and 2007.

Consistent with the change in accommodation jobs, visitor accommodation units declined in Honolulu County while increased on all other counties. In 2007, statewide visitor units were 1,954 units higher than that of 1990. Hawaii County added 2,109 units, Maui County gained 2,010 units, and Kauai County increased 1,146 units between 1990 and 2007.

Hotel occupancy on Oahu declined from 86.1% in 1990 to 76.9% in 2007. Given the decline in visitor units on the island, visitors should have stayed in other types of accommodation such as cruise ships and homes of friends and relatives. Other islands experienced gains in occupancy during the same period.

During the past 17 years, cumulative private building permit valued at \$36.1 billion statewide. 53% of the permit value was for residential construction, 20.4% was for commercial construction, and the remaining 26.6% was for additions and alterations. Over half (51.8%) of the construction values were issued to work in Honolulu County, 22.3% in Hawaii County, 18.1% in Maui County, and 7.8% in Kauai County.

According to the surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, Hawaii State had 33,118 business establishments with payrolls in 2006, that figure represents an increase of 3,805 establishments from 1990. Maui County had the largest number of added business establishments at 1,345, followed by Honolulu County at 988, Hawaii at 921, and Kauai at 504 during the years of 1990-2006.

Of the 36,924 private employers in 2007 in the state, Oahu accounted for 67.2%, Hawaii 13.6%, Maui 13.5%, and Kauai 5.7%. All counties experienced increases in number of private employers between 1990 and 2007. 95% of the employers hire less than 50 employees.

With the closure of sugar plantation on Oahu and the Big Island and reduction in plantation on Maui and Kauai, value of sugar sales dropped to \$50.2 million in 2006, about 23.5% of the sales value in 1990. At the same time, sales value of diversified agriculture doubled during the same period with all the counties increased sales in diversified agriculture. Combine all crops and livestock sales, total sales value dropped by 4.8% in 2006 as compared with 1990.

Statewide electricity demand increased at an annual rate of 1.4%. Maui and Hawaii counties both had an annual growth rate of 2.9%, while demand on Kauai County grew at 1.8% per year. Honolulu County had the lowest growth rate in electricity demand at 1.0% per year. Statewide water consumption grew at an annual rate of 0.9%, about the same as the population growth rate. Maui County had the largest water demand increase

at 2.2% a year, water consumption on the Big Island grew at 2.0% per year. Water demand in Kauai County increased at 0.5% per year and Honolulu County water demand grew at about 0.4% per year during the 17 year period. Gas consumption for Honolulu and Maui counties was about leveled during the past 17 years. Kauai County experienced an increase of 2.6% per year, and Hawaii County had an increase of 0.3% per year.

Of the registered voters in the state, about 52.7% of them actually went to vote in 2006 general election. That was lower than the 78% in 1990. The voting rates across the counties are similar at about 63% in 2006 except Maui. Maui's voting rate was at 48.3% in 2006, down from 80% in 1990.

Statewide hospital beds were relatively stable at 2,500 beds between 1990 and 2006. Honolulu and Kauai counties experienced a slight decrease, while Hawaii and Maui counties gained 10 and 31 beds, respectively from 1990 to 2006.

In 2007, there were a total of 1,134,542 vehicles registered in the state. From 1990 to 2007, the average increase in registered vehicles was 14,438 per year, with Honolulu at 6,456 per year, Hawaii County at 3,856 per year, Maui County at 2,970 per year, and 1,157 per year for Kauai.

There was an average of 69,129 crime cases a year statewide during the 1990-2006 periods. Honolulu accounted for 74.9% of the cases at 51,786 per year, followed by Maui at 7,817 per year (11.3% of the state total), Hawaii County at 6,958 (10.1% of state total), Kauai County at 2,568 (3.7%).

More comprehensive statistics at the single year level can be found in the *State of Hawaii Data Book*, published annually by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism at <http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt>.

A. Population and housing

Resident population for the state grew by 15.3 percent from 1990 to 2007. Leading the growth were Hawaii County at 42.3%, followed by Maui County at 39.5%. Resident population in Kauai County grew by 21.6 percent, and Honolulu County saw the slowest growth at 8.0 percent during the same period.

Due to the difference in growth, by 2007, Honolulu County accounted for 70.6% of the state total resident population, down from 75.3% in 1990. Hawaii County increased population share from 10.9% in 1990 to 13.5% in 2007. Maui County also gained population share from 9.1% in 1990 to 11.1% in 2007. Kauai County's population share increased slightly from 4.6% in 1990 to 4.9% in 2007.

Statewide housing units increased 30.0 percent from 1990 and reached 506,737 in 2007. Kauai County registered the highest growth rate at 65.7 percent, followed by Hawaii County (+60.9%), Maui County (+54.0%), and Honolulu County (+18.9%). By 2007, Honolulu County accounted for 66.1 percent of total state housing units, Hawaii County had 15.3 percent; Maui County had 12.8 percent while Kauai County had 5.8 percent of the state total housing units.

Statewide resident births were 18,927 in 2006, representing a decline of 7.4 percent from 1990. Honolulu and Kauai counties experienced significant declines in births while births in Hawaii and Maui Counties have been recovered to 1990 levels and are stabled in recent years.

Total deaths in the state were 9,290 in 2006. This represents a 2.1% annual increase between 1990 and 2006. In 2006, the natural population increase was 9,637 (births–deaths).

Table A 1 RESIDENT POPULATION

[Based on place of usual residence, regardless of physical location on the estimate or census date. Includes military personnel stationed or homeported in Hawaii and residents temporarily absent; excludes visitors present]

Year 1/	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui 2/
1990	1,113,491	838,534	121,572	51,676	101,709
1991	1,136,754	850,510	127,266	53,379	105,599
1992	1,158,613	863,959	131,630	54,439	108,585
1993	1,172,838	870,348	135,085	55,461	111,944
1994	1,187,536	878,591	137,713	56,478	114,754
1995	1,196,854	881,399	140,492	57,068	117,895
1996	1,203,755	883,443	141,935	57,688	120,689
1997	1,211,640	886,711	144,445	57,712	122,772
1998	1,215,233	886,909	145,833	57,843	124,648
1999	1,210,300	878,906	146,970	58,264	126,160
2000	1,211,586	875,133	149,071	58,509	128,873
2001	1,218,553	877,496	150,860	58,734	131,463
2002	1,228,763	883,357	153,162	59,439	132,805
2003	1,240,325	889,102	156,320	60,015	134,888
2004	1,254,172	895,895	160,129	61,006	137,142
2005	1,267,581	902,034	164,770	61,673	139,104
2006	1,278,635	906,715	169,419	61,986	140,515
2007	1,283,388	905,601	173,057	62,828	141,902

1/ As of July 1. Population estimates for 1990 through 1999 were revised based upon the April 1, 2000 figures. The revisions were released April 19, 2002. Population estimates after April 1, 2000 are based on revisions released in March 2008.

2/ Includes Kalawao County (Kalaupapa Settlement) on Molokai. The resident population of Kalawao was 130 in 1990, 147 in 2000, 135 in 2001, 111 in 2005, 120 in 2006, and 119 in 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, "Time Series of Hawaii Intercensal Population Estimates by County: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000" (CO-EST2001-12-15)

<<http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-15.php>> accessed April 19, 2002; "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Hawaii: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007" (CO-EST2007-01-15) (March 20, 2008)

<<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2007-01-15.xls>> accessed March 20, 2008.

Table A 2 DE FACTO POPULATION

[Includes all persons physically present in an area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence. Includes visitors present but excludes residents temporarily absent, both calculated as an average daily census]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui 1/
1990	1,257,319	913,268	137,103	68,558	138,390
1991	1,252,265	901,717	141,240	69,605	139,703
1992	1,271,662	912,514	146,421	66,076	146,651
1993	1,267,849	909,506	148,014	61,262	149,067
1994	1,289,804	919,898	150,311	67,161	152,434
1995	1,298,096	921,626	152,482	68,844	155,144
1996	1,303,915	921,609	154,364	70,474	157,468
1997	1,327,930	932,931	161,225	71,763	162,011
1998	1,334,125	931,439	165,205	73,920	163,562
1999	1,332,442	927,689	164,570	74,441	165,743
2000	1,334,072	924,696	166,256	74,675	168,445
2001	1,330,234	921,454	167,301	73,599	167,880
2002	1,342,201	926,954	170,370	74,353	170,524
2003	1,347,926	926,671	172,561	75,358	173,336
2004	1,368,172	937,160	177,384	77,078	176,550
2005	1,387,352	943,193	185,145	78,371	180,643
2006	1,399,420	947,161	189,891	79,408	182,960
2007	1,406,133	948,147	192,292	81,692	184,002

1/ Includes Kalawao County (Kalaupapa Settlement) on Molokai. The 2007 de facto population of Kalawao County was 119.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates
 "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Hawaii: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007"
 (CO-EST2007-01-15) (March 20, 2008)
 <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2007-01-15.xls>> accessed March 20, 2008;
 Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch,
 records; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

Table A 3 RESIDENT BIRTHS

[Place of residence basis. Excludes births to Hawaii residents occurring out of State]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	20,438	15,380	2,228	945	1,885
1991	19,880	14,756	2,278	983	1,863
1992	19,837	14,827	2,234	892	1,884
1993	19,567	14,599	2,118	961	1,889
1994	19,438	14,733	2,068	896	1,741
1995	18,552	13,791	2,028	842	1,891
1996	18,378	13,728	1,979	807	1,864
1997	17,326	12,860	1,891	742	1,833
1998	17,567	13,127	1,912	773	1,755
1999	17,032	12,546	1,926	751	1,809
2000	17,514	12,962	1,947	746	1,859
2001	17,043	12,547	1,959	777	1,760
2002	17,444	12,844	2,010	731	1,859
2003	18,066	13,219	2,150	814	1,883
2004	18,238	13,288	2,230	825	1,895
2005	17,882	12,949	2,297	727	1,909
2006	18,927	13,683	2,376	841	2,027

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, records.

Table A 4 RESIDENT DEATHS

[Place of residence basis. Excludes death to Hawaii residents occurring out of state]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	6,687	4,796	889	341	661
1991	6,696	4,793	880	358	665
1992	6,846	4,914	916	369	647
1993	7,226	5,202	973	398	653
1994	7,206	5,158	1,021	400	627
1995	7,488	5,438	973	374	703
1996	7,803	5,557	1,064	403	779
1997	7,710	5,484	1,052	419	755
1998	7,969	5,609	1,123	418	819
1999	8,125	5,800	1,105	449	771
2000	8,163	5,737	1,146	445	835
2001	8,252	5,882	1,114	419	810
2002	8,650	6,116	1,262	420	852
2003	8,850	6,300	1,255	438	857
2004	8,888	6,314	1,222	463	889
2005	8,988	6,366	1,227	486	909
2006	9,290	6,530	1,367	491	902

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, records.

Table A 5 HOUSING UNITS

[Years 1990 to 1995 as of April 1, years 1996 to 2007 as of July 1]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui 1/
1990	389,810	281,683	48,253	17,613	42,261
1991	398,325	284,835	50,579	18,649	44,262
1992	407,606	288,805	53,421	19,439	45,941
1993	413,830	293,020	55,396	18,195	47,219
1994	420,748	296,699	57,204	18,758	48,087
1995	430,417	303,653	58,143	19,470	49,151
1996	433,039	306,799	59,032	19,346	47,862
1997	436,602	308,591	60,093	19,496	48,422
1998	440,044	310,309	61,140	19,640	48,955
1999	450,869	317,232	63,225	20,114	50,298
2000	461,693	316,461	63,023	25,395	56,814
2001	466,300	318,356	64,420	25,651	57,873
2002	470,792	320,256	65,703	25,988	58,845
2003	476,380	322,845	67,038	26,551	59,946
2004	482,873	325,775	69,093	27,054	60,951
2005	491,071	329,300	71,984	27,447	62,340
2006	500,036	332,726	75,189	28,321	63,800
2007	506,737	334,792	77,650	29,193	65,102

1/ Includes Kalawao County (Kalapaupa Settlement) on Molokai.

Source: "Estimates of Housing Units, Households, Households by Age of Householder, Annual Time Series, July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1998" <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/ST-98-51.txt>>

accessed September 21, 2006. 1999 state and 1996 to 1999 county housing units were estimated by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division "Table 4: Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties in Hawaii: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007" Table HU-EST2007-04-15 (August 21, 2008)

<<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/tables/HU-EST2007-04-15.xls>> accessed September 23, 2008.

B. Labor force and jobs

The number of civilians employed grew at a steady pace from 1990 to 2007 for all the counties. Hawaii County experienced the highest growth at 48.1 percent between the two years, followed by Maui County at 41.1 percent, Kauai County at 28.6 percent, and Honolulu County at 9.3 percent.

Between 1990 and 2007, statewide employment increased at an average of 5,541 per year.

Statewide unemployment rate fluctuated during the past 17 years, was the highest in 1996 (5.9 percent), and the lowest in 1990 (2.4 percent). Neighbor island counties had significant improvement in the labor market in recent years. During the 1990s, unemployment rates of neighbor island counties were much higher than Honolulu County, but by 2007, only Hawaii County had higher employment rate than Honolulu, while Maui and Kauai counties had similar unemployment rates as Honolulu.

The average annual wage of private employees climbed continuously from 1990 to 2007. Statewide nominal wage increased by \$15,201 in 2007 as compared with 1990. All counties experienced similar growth. Wage rate in Kauai County increased the most at 79.7 percent, followed by Hawaii County at 76.1 percent, County of Maui at 74.7 percent, and Honolulu County at 67.5 percent between 1990 and 2007.

Compared with 1990, non-agricultural industries as a whole had 95,150 more wage and salary jobs in 2007 while agriculture sector had 3,050 fewer jobs.

Statewide, all industries experienced gains in wage and salary jobs between 1990 and 2007 except agriculture, manufacturing, financial activities, and federal government.

Table B 1 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	551,000	409,250	58,350	26,100	57,300
1991	563,000	412,000	62,600	28,050	60,350
1992	576,000	418,000	64,250	28,950	64,800
1993	581,700	423,200	64,850	28,150	65,500
1994	585,850	425,450	65,500	28,550	66,350
1995	589,500	428,000	65,400	28,850	67,250
1996	596,750	432,000	67,400	29,000	68,350
1997	601,650	433,600	69,300	28,800	69,950
1998	604,350	434,700	69,500	29,050	71,100
1999	606,650	433,350	70,750	29,500	73,050
2000	608,950	433,100	74,200	30,350	71,300
2001	615,250	435,300	76,300	30,450	73,200
2002	608,900	429,800	76,450	30,350	72,300
2003 1/	616,300	433,750	78,400	31,300	72,850
2004 1/	622,550	436,150	79,800	31,800	74,800
2005 1/	635,400	445,200	81,850	32,350	76,000
2006 1/	647,600	451,300	85,050	32,950	78,300
2007 1/	649,100	449,850	86,300	33,250	79,700

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 2 CIVILIANS EMPLOYED

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	537,650	401,250	56,300	25,200	54,900
1991	547,350	403,600	59,750	26,900	57,100
1992	551,600	406,400	59,450	26,150	59,600
1993	556,300	409,900	59,900	24,500	62,000
1994	555,700	408,750	59,400	25,050	62,500
1995	557,000	409,550	59,100	25,750	62,600
1996	561,700	411,000	61,200	25,750	63,750
1997	566,750	412,800	62,900	25,850	65,200
1998	570,100	413,600	63,400	26,400	66,700
1999	576,350	414,300	65,250	27,450	69,350
2000	584,900	416,450	70,750	29,000	68,700
2001	589,250	417,500	72,500	28,950	70,300
2002	584,400	412,900	72,950	29,050	69,500
2003 1/	592,400	417,500	74,750	30,050	70,100
2004 1/	602,500	422,500	76,750	30,750	72,500
2005 1/	618,000	433,350	79,150	31,450	74,050
2006 1/	631,650	440,500	82,550	32,150	76,450
2007 1/	631,850	438,600	83,400	32,400	77,450

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 3 CIVILIANS UNEMPLOYED

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	13,400	8,000	2,050	950	2,400
1991	15,700	8,450	2,850	1,150	3,250
1992	24,450	11,600	4,850	2,800	5,200
1993	25,400	13,300	4,950	3,650	3,500
1994	30,100	16,700	6,050	3,500	3,850
1995	32,450	18,450	6,300	3,100	4,600
1996	35,050	21,000	6,200	3,250	4,600
1997	34,900	20,750	6,450	2,950	4,750
1998	34,150	21,100	6,100	2,600	4,350
1999	30,350	19,050	5,550	2,050	3,700
2000	24,150	16,700	3,500	1,350	2,600
2001	26,100	17,800	3,800	1,550	2,950
2002	24,600	16,950	3,500	1,350	2,800
2003 1/	23,850	16,250	3,650	1,250	2,700
2004 1/	20,100	13,650	3,100	1,050	2,300
2005 1/	17,350	11,850	2,700	850	1,950
2006 1/	16,000	10,850	2,500	800	1,850
2007 1/	17,200	11,250	2,900	850	2,200

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 4 CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 0.1 percent]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.6	4.2
1991	2.8	2.0	4.5	4.1	5.4
1992	4.2	2.8	7.5	9.6	8.0
1993	4.4	3.1	7.6	13.0	5.4
1994	5.1	3.9	9.2	12.2	5.8
1995	5.5	4.3	9.6	10.7	6.9
1996	5.9	4.9	9.2	11.3	6.7
1997	5.8	4.8	9.3	10.3	6.8
1998	5.7	4.9	8.7	9.0	6.2
1999	5.0	4.4	7.8	6.9	5.1
2000	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.5	3.7
2001	4.2	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.0
2002	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.4	3.9
2003 1/	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.7
2004 1/	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.1
2005 1/	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.6
2006 1/	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4
2007 1/	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.8

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 5 TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

[Persons holding more than one job are counted in each position. As a result, these data differ from corresponding estimates of employment, reported elsewhere in this section. Active-duty armed forces are excluded, unless also employed in civilian jobs. Persons not working because of labor disputes are included. Data for the component nonagriculture jobs are rounded to the nearest 50 except for 2000, which are rounded to the nearest 100. Totals may not add due to rounding. Includes agriculture]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	537,950	413,000	49,000	25,250	50,850
1991	548,650	417,850	51,650	26,350	52,850
1992	552,100	420,200	51,400	25,700	54,900
1993	547,350	416,900	50,900	23,450	56,200
1994	544,100	413,700	50,250	23,950	56,350
1995	540,200	410,250	49,550	24,450	56,000
1996	538,100	406,750	50,750	24,150	56,250
1997	538,800	405,550	51,850	24,200	57,150
1998	538,850	403,100	52,400	24,700	58,500
1999	542,700	403,700	53,350	25,500	60,250
2000	559,300	414,300	56,000	26,550	62,450
2001	562,350	414,750	57,350	26,300	63,950
2002	563,950	414,800	58,350	26,750	64,000
2003	574,750	421,800	60,100	27,800	64,900
2004	590,650	431,900	62,400	28,750	67,600
2005	608,600	444,650	64,700	29,550	69,700
2006 1/	623,950	453,650	67,700	30,350	72,250
2007 1/	630,050	456,000	69,050	31,000	73,950

1/ Data were benchmarked by Department of Labor & Industrial Relations.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Current Employment Statistics Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Jobs by County - Not Seasonally Adjusted, Historical Jobcount Series <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table B 6 ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

[In dollars. Workers covered by the Hawaii Employment Security Law]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	22,235	23,210	18,473	18,509	20,337
1991	23,180	24,198	19,619	19,356	21,114
1992	24,581	25,748	20,341	20,927	21,854
1993	25,322	26,419	20,896	23,979	22,205
1994	25,647	26,803	20,902	22,920	23,033
1995	25,930	27,096	21,448	22,536	23,289
1996	26,366	27,545	21,852	22,746	23,896
1997	26,978	28,282	22,147	23,129	24,282
1998	27,661	29,007	23,360	23,208	24,636
1999	28,155	29,513	23,617	23,624	25,547
2000	29,179	30,525	24,742	24,771	26,694
2001	29,802	31,202	25,425	25,231	27,148
2002	30,943	32,335	26,683	26,199	28,443
2003	31,966	33,338	27,820	27,067	29,632
2004	33,576	35,153	28,950	27,959	30,923
2005	34,558	35,974	30,280	29,371	32,329
2006	35,901	37,241	31,488	31,107	34,126
2007	37,436	38,871	32,536	33,267	35,536

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, *Employment and Payrolls in Hawaii* (annual) <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=613&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed October 30, 2008.

Table B 7 NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	528,400	410,700	45,500	24,100	48,300
1991	539,100	415,600	48,000	25,200	50,300
1992	542,800	418,000	47,600	24,600	52,700
1993	538,800	414,800	47,700	22,400	54,000
1994	536,100	411,600	47,300	22,900	54,400
1995	532,900	408,300	47,100	23,500	54,100
1996	530,700	404,700	48,200	23,300	54,300
1997	531,600	403,600	49,400	23,400	55,200
1998	531,300	400,900	49,900	23,900	56,500
1999	535,000	401,500	50,900	24,600	58,100
2000	551,400	412,000	53,300	25,600	60,500
2001	554,950	412,450	54,700	25,650	62,150
2002	556,750	412,800	55,950	26,000	61,950
2003	567,650	419,700	57,350	27,050	63,400
2004	583,350	429,700	59,700	28,050	65,900
2005	601,700	442,650	62,200	28,800	68,050
2006	617,050	451,800	65,150	29,650	70,500
2007	623,550	454,500	66,550	30,350	72,150

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
<<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 8 JOBS IN NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	35,600	26,900	3,600	1,800	3,400
1991	36,100	27,100	4,000	1,700	3,300
1992	34,100	26,200	3,400	1,700	2,800
1993	34,500	25,700	3,400	2,800	2,600
1994	30,900	23,600	2,900	1,900	2,500
1995	27,600	21,100	2,800	1,600	2,200
1996	25,000	18,900	2,500	1,300	2,400
1997	23,500	18,000	2,300	1,000	2,300
1998	22,800	17,100	2,400	900	2,400
1999	22,600	16,500	2,600	900	2,700
2000	24,800	17,500	3,100	1,100	3,200
2001	24,700	17,000	3,500	1,050	3,150
2002	26,000	17,800	3,850	1,250	3,050
2003	27,950	19,350	4,300	1,300	3,000
2004	29,450	20,550	4,450	1,350	3,100
2005	33,400	23,300	4,850	1,450	3,800
2006	36,500	24,900	5,500	1,750	4,400
2007	39,000	26,450	5,750	1,850	4,900

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 9 JOBS IN MANUFACTURING

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	20,600	15,300	2,400	800	2,100
1991	19,900	14,500	2,400	800	2,200
1992	18,800	13,500	2,300	800	2,200
1993	17,600	13,000	2,200	500	1,900
1994	16,800	12,700	2,000	400	1,700
1995	16,300	12,500	1,700	500	1,700
1996	16,000	12,200	1,600	400	1,800
1997	15,800	12,100	1,600	400	1,800
1998	15,700	11,900	1,600	400	1,800
1999	15,900	12,300	1,600	400	1,700
2000	16,400	12,700	1,600	400	1,700
2001	16,400	12,800	1,550	400	1,700
2002	15,200	11,750	1,450	400	1,650
2003	15,000	11,550	1,450	400	1,600
2004	15,400	11,950	1,450	400	1,600
2005	15,200	11,850	1,500	400	1,500
2006	15,300	11,850	1,600	400	1,500
2007	15,200	11,800	1,700	400	1,350

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 10 JOBS IN WHOLESALE TRADE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	17,700	14,900	1,300	500	1,000
1991	17,500	14,600	1,400	500	1,000
1992	17,200	14,400	1,400	400	1,000
1993	16,900	14,200	1,400	400	1,000
1994	16,400	13,800	1,200	400	1,000
1995	16,200	13,600	1,200	400	1,000
1996	15,900	13,300	1,200	400	1,000
1997	15,700	13,100	1,200	400	1,000
1998	15,900	13,200	1,200	400	1,100
1999	15,800	13,000	1,200	400	1,100
2000	16,200	13,400	1,300	400	1,200
2001	16,450	13,550	1,350	400	1,150
2002	16,400	13,500	1,400	400	1,100
2003	16,700	13,650	1,450	400	1,150
2004	17,050	13,800	1,550	450	1,200
2005	17,600	14,200	1,650	500	1,300
2006	18,050	14,450	1,700	550	1,300
2007	18,400	14,750	1,750	550	1,400

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 11 JOBS IN RETAIL TRADE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	67,400	50,200	6,900	3,500	6,700
1991	67,500	49,600	7,300	3,500	7,000
1992	67,800	49,800	7,400	3,300	7,300
1993	67,400	49,200	7,400	3,300	7,600
1994	67,400	48,900	7,400	3,400	7,700
1995	68,700	49,400	7,600	3,600	8,000
1996	67,700	48,800	7,500	3,500	7,900
1997	66,400	47,500	7,600	3,400	7,900
1998	64,500	45,400	7,800	3,400	7,900
1999	64,900	45,200	7,700	3,600	8,100
2000	66,300	46,200	7,900	3,800	8,300
2001	66,100	45,600	7,900	3,800	8,800
2002	64,000	43,600	7,950	3,700	8,750
2003	64,350	43,500	8,150	3,850	8,850
2004	66,950	45,050	8,600	4,050	9,300
2005	69,250	46,800	8,900	4,050	9,500
2006	70,050	47,100	9,200	4,050	9,700
2007	70,100	46,500	9,400	4,200	10,000

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 12 JOBS IN TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING AND UTILITIES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	28,400	22,100	2,400	1,400	2,600
1991	29,300	22,900	2,400	1,400	2,600
1992	29,800	23,200	2,500	1,400	2,600
1993	29,300	22,900	2,500	1,200	2,700
1994	28,900	22,200	2,500	1,300	2,800
1995	28,400	22,500	2,200	1,200	2,600
1996	27,900	22,000	2,100	1,200	2,600
1997	28,200	22,100	2,100	1,200	2,700
1998	27,600	21,500	2,200	1,200	2,700
1999	27,400	21,100	2,200	1,300	2,800
2000	28,200	21,700	2,200	1,300	2,900
2001	28,400	21,700	2,300	1,400	3,000
2002	26,350	19,450	2,450	1,450	3,000
2003	26,800	19,500	2,600	1,600	3,100
2004	28,250	20,650	2,800	1,550	3,250
2005	30,850	23,150	2,900	1,550	3,300
2006	32,950	24,700	3,150	1,600	3,500
2007	32,800	24,450	3,150	1,600	3,650

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
<<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 13 JOBS IN INFORMATION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	9,800	8,200	600	400	600
1991	9,800	8,100	600	300	700
1992	10,300	8,500	700	300	800
1993	10,000	8,200	700	300	800
1994	10,400	8,600	700	300	800
1995	10,400	8,500	700	300	900
1996	10,700	8,800	700	300	800
1997	11,100	8,900	800	500	900
1998	11,500	9,100	800	400	1,000
1999	11,600	9,200	800	400	1,100
2000	12,300	10,200	700	400	1,000
2001	11,850	9,950	650	350	900
2002	11,450	9,450	650	450	950
2003	10,450	8,650	600	300	900
2004	10,800	9,000	600	250	900
2005	10,800	9,000	650	300	850
2006	10,700	8,900	700	300	850
2007	10,750	8,850	750	350	850

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series* <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 14 JOBS IN FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	31,400	25,200	2,300	1,300	2,600
1991	31,600	25,400	2,500	1,300	2,400
1992	31,200	25,300	2,500	1,200	2,300
1993	32,300	26,600	2,300	1,100	2,200
1994	31,900	26,200	2,300	1,100	2,300
1995	30,900	24,900	2,300	1,300	2,400
1996	30,600	24,500	2,400	1,300	2,500
1997	30,100	23,900	2,300	1,300	2,700
1998	30,100	24,000	2,200	1,200	2,600
1999	29,800	23,800	2,100	1,200	2,600
2000	29,500	23,500	2,200	1,200	2,600
2001	28,050	21,850	2,300	1,250	2,650
2002	27,700	21,500	2,350	1,200	2,650
2003	28,350	21,850	2,450	1,200	2,850
2004	28,800	22,150	2,500	1,150	2,950
2005	29,300	22,450	2,600	1,200	3,000
2006	29,950	22,900	2,800	1,250	3,050
2007	30,050	22,850	2,850	1,200	3,100

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 15 JOBS IN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	50,000	43,000	2,500	1,400	3,000
1991	50,900	43,800	2,600	1,500	3,000
1992	51,600	44,000	2,600	1,500	3,500
1993	51,700	43,800	2,800	1,500	3,500
1994	52,700	44,700	3,000	1,500	3,500
1995	53,700	45,300	3,200	1,500	3,600
1996	55,500	46,300	3,800	1,700	3,800
1997	56,300	47,100	3,700	1,800	3,700
1998	56,400	46,900	3,300	2,000	4,200
1999	58,000	47,700	3,600	2,200	4,600
2000	61,500	50,200	4,100	2,200	5,000
2001	63,950	52,450	4,150	2,350	5,050
2002	67,250	55,250	4,550	2,500	5,000
2003	69,650	57,000	4,400	2,850	5,350
2004	70,750	57,400	4,500	3,150	5,700
2005	74,200	59,900	4,800	3,500	6,050
2006	76,800	61,700	5,000	3,650	6,500
2007	76,050	60,300	4,900	3,650	7,200

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 16 JOBS IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	8,900	8,200	300	100	300
1991	9,300	8,500	400	100	300
1992	9,600	8,700	400	100	300
1993	9,800	8,900	400	100	400
1994	9,700	8,800	500	100	400
1995	9,800	8,900	400	100	400
1996	10,100	9,100	500	100	500
1997	10,500	9,400	500	100	500
1998	10,700	9,500	500	100	500
1999	10,900	9,800	500	100	500
2000	11,200	10,000	600	200	500
2001	11,650	10,250	600	200	600
2002	12,150	10,600	650	150	700
2003	12,650	11,000	700	150	750
2004	13,000	11,050	850	200	950
2005	13,600	11,500	950	200	950
2006	13,900	11,700	950	200	1,050
2007	14,150	11,900	1,050	200	1,050

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 17 JOBS IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	37,900	31,300	2,500	1,600	2,600
1991	40,500	33,400	2,800	1,700	2,600
1992	41,400	34,000	2,900	1,700	2,800
1993	41,800	34,000	3,100	1,800	2,900
1994	42,600	34,000	3,300	2,000	3,200
1995	42,700	34,100	3,500	1,900	3,200
1996	43,200	34,200	3,800	1,900	3,300
1997	45,100	35,400	4,200	1,900	3,500
1998	46,800	36,800	4,300	2,000	3,700
1999	47,700	37,300	4,700	2,000	3,600
2000	48,700	38,200	4,900	1,900	3,700
2001	50,100	38,850	5,400	2,000	3,900
2002	51,150	39,650	5,450	2,050	4,000
2003	52,700	41,100	5,450	2,050	4,050
2004	54,650	42,650	5,650	2,150	4,200
2005	56,300	43,800	5,850	2,200	4,400
2006	57,250	44,450	6,100	2,200	4,550
2007	58,650	45,500	6,300	2,200	4,650

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 18 JOBS IN ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	9,300	6,500	600	800	1,400
1991	9,600	6,400	800	800	1,600
1992	10,300	7,000	700	800	1,800
1993	11,000	6,900	800	700	1,900
1994	10,600	7,000	800	800	2,000
1995	10,600	7,000	900	900	1,900
1996	10,100	6,900	800	700	1,700
1997	10,200	6,800	900	700	1,700
1998	10,300	6,700	1,000	800	1,800
1999	10,400	6,700	1,000	800	1,900
2000	10,800	6,900	1,100	800	2,000
2001	11,100	7,000	1,200	850	2,050
2002	10,900	6,800	1,300	900	1,950
2003	11,100	6,700	1,500	950	1,950
2004	11,400	6,800	1,550	1,000	2,050
2005	11,550	6,700	1,550	1,050	2,200
2006	11,650	6,500	1,750	1,050	2,400
2007	12,050	6,750	1,900	1,000	2,350

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 19 JOBS IN ACCOMMODATION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	38,800	19,800	6,200	3,800	9,100
1991	40,600	19,900	6,500	4,400	9,900
1992	41,000	19,700	6,000	4,100	11,100
1993	37,900	18,300	5,800	2,100	11,800
1994	37,900	18,300	5,400	2,600	11,600
1995	37,600	17,900	5,500	3,100	11,100
1996	38,300	17,900	6,100	3,300	10,900
1997	38,100	17,300	6,800	3,400	10,800
1998	37,700	16,600	6,900	3,600	10,700
1999	37,400	15,800	6,900	3,800	11,000
2000	38,300	15,900	7,100	3,900	11,400
2001	37,900	15,700	7,050	3,800	11,400
2002	36,150	15,050	6,650	3,600	10,850
2003	36,750	15,200	6,600	3,800	11,100
2004	37,800	15,450	6,800	4,000	11,550
2005	38,750	15,900	7,050	4,050	11,700
2006	39,150	16,100	7,150	4,150	11,800
2007	39,150	16,350	6,950	4,400	11,450

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 20 JOBS IN FOOD SERVICES AND DRINKING PLACES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	47,300	35,000	3,900	2,700	5,600
1991	47,200	34,900	3,900	3,100	5,400
1992	47,400	35,600	3,700	2,700	5,400
1993	46,100	35,100	3,600	2,000	5,500
1994	46,300	34,800	3,600	2,300	5,600
1995	47,100	35,100	3,700	2,600	5,800
1996	47,400	35,300	3,800	2,700	5,700
1997	47,200	34,900	3,800	2,700	5,800
1998	47,700	34,700	4,000	2,800	6,200
1999	48,600	35,200	4,100	2,900	6,400
2000	50,500	36,400	4,200	3,100	6,900
2001	50,200	35,650	4,250	3,050	7,200
2002	50,350	35,650	4,400	3,050	7,250
2003	51,850	36,600	4,650	3,200	7,350
2004	54,600	38,350	5,100	3,400	7,750
2005	56,050	39,400	5,300	3,400	7,950
2006	57,350	40,100	5,550	3,400	8,350
2007	58,700	41,050	5,850	3,450	8,350

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 21 JOBS IN OTHER SERVICES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	19,800	16,300	1,300	600	1,700
1991	20,500	16,700	1,300	600	1,900
1992	21,400	17,300	1,500	600	2,000
1993	21,700	17,600	1,500	600	2,100
1994	21,800	17,700	1,400	600	2,100
1995	21,700	17,700	1,300	600	2,100
1996	21,800	17,700	1,300	600	2,100
1997	21,700	17,400	1,300	700	2,300
1998	21,700	17,400	1,300	700	2,400
1999	21,800	17,400	1,300	700	2,400
2000	22,900	18,400	1,300	700	2,400
2001	23,550	18,800	1,500	700	2,550
2002	23,700	18,850	1,600	650	2,600
2003	24,200	19,200	1,650	650	2,700
2004	24,450	19,100	1,850	750	2,750
2005	25,200	19,600	2,000	800	2,800
2006	26,100	20,400	2,050	850	2,800
2007	26,550	20,650	2,150	950	2,800

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 22 JOBS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	34,200	32,600	800	400	400
1991	33,900	32,300	800	400	500
1992	33,300	31,600	800	400	500
1993	31,800	30,100	900	400	500
1994	31,300	29,500	900	500	500
1995	31,100	29,300	900	400	500
1996	31,100	29,300	900	400	500
1997	30,700	28,900	900	400	500
1998	30,400	28,800	900	400	500
1999	30,300	28,600	900	400	500
2000	31,000	28,900	1,000	400	600
2001	30,100	28,150	1,000	400	550
2002	30,650	28,600	1,050	400	600
2003	31,650	29,150	1,200	500	800
2004	31,450	29,000	1,200	500	750
2005	31,300	28,800	1,250	500	750
2006	31,850	29,300	1,250	500	800
2007	31,650	29,050	1,300	550	800

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 23 JOBS IN STATE GOVERNMENT

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	57,100	45,500	5,600	2,100	3,900
1991	60,300	47,400	6,300	2,300	4,300
1992	62,600	48,800	6,700	2,500	4,600
1993	64,200	49,800	7,000	2,800	4,800
1994	65,000	50,200	7,200	2,600	5,000
1995	63,900	49,300	7,100	2,600	5,000
1996	62,800	48,200	7,100	2,500	4,900
1997	64,300	49,400	7,200	2,600	5,100
1998	64,900	49,900	7,300	2,600	5,200
1999	65,800	50,500	7,500	2,600	5,300
2000	66,900	51,300	7,600	2,600	5,300
2001	67,300	51,400	7,750	2,650	5,450
2002	70,150	53,700	8,050	2,700	5,700
2003	70,550	54,300	7,950	2,600	5,700
2004	71,500	55,200	7,950	2,550	5,700
2005	71,150	54,900	8,000	2,550	5,700
2006	71,950	55,350	8,250	2,600	5,750
2007	72,400	55,550	8,350	2,600	5,850

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 24 JOBS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	14,400	10,000	2,000	900	1,600
1991	14,800	10,200	2,100	900	1,700
1992	15,300	10,400	2,100	1,000	1,800
1993	15,500	10,500	2,100	1,000	1,900
1994	15,600	10,500	2,100	1,100	1,900
1995	16,400	11,300	2,100	1,100	2,000
1996	16,600	11,500	2,200	1,000	2,000
1997	16,800	11,600	2,200	1,000	1,900
1998	16,900	11,600	2,300	1,100	1,900
1999	16,700	11,500	2,300	1,000	1,900
2000	16,700	11,400	2,300	1,100	1,900
2001	17,100	11,650	2,250	1,100	2,100
2002	17,150	11,600	2,250	1,100	2,150
2003	16,950	11,400	2,250	1,100	2,150
2004	17,100	11,500	2,300	1,100	2,200
2005	17,200	11,500	2,350	1,150	2,300
2006	17,450	11,550	2,450	1,150	2,350
2007	17,950	11,800	2,550	1,150	2,400

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 25 JOBS IN AGRICULTURE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	9,550	2,300	3,500	1,150	2,550
1991	9,550	2,250	3,650	1,150	2,550
1992	9,300	2,200	3,800	1,100	2,200
1993	8,550	2,100	3,200	1,050	2,200
1994	8,000	2,100	2,950	1,050	1,950
1995	7,300	1,950	2,450	950	1,900
1996	7,400	2,050	2,550	850	1,950
1997	7,200	1,950	2,450	800	1,950
1998	7,550	2,200	2,500	800	2,000
1999	7,700	2,200	2,450	900	2,150
2000	7,900	2,300	2,700	950	1,950
2001	7,400	2,300	2,650	650	1,800
2002	7,200	2,000	2,400	750	2,050
2003	7,100	2,100	2,750	750	1,500
2004	7,300	2,200	2,700	700	1,700
2005	6,900	2,000	2,500	750	1,650
2006	6,950	1,850	2,600	700	1,750
2007	6,500	1,500	2,500	650	1,800

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

C. Income and tax

From 1990 to 2006, per capita personal income growth was fairly even across the counties. Hawaii County's per capita personal income growth was 70.5 percent between the two years, followed by Maui County (70.4%), Kauai County (69.9%), and Honolulu County (68.3%).

Taxable retail sales in the state (retailing tax base) reached \$26.4 billion in 2007, representing an annual average growth rate of 4.3 percent between 1990 and 2007. Maui County had the largest annual growth rate in retail sales at 4.8 percent, followed by Honolulu County at 4.4 percent, County of Kauai at 3.6 percent, and Hawaii County at 3.4 percent during the 17 year period. Statewide taxable service sales (services tax bases) in 2007 was \$11.2 billion, 2.6 folds of the value in 1990. All counties experienced over one hundred percent growth in service sales between the two years, with Maui County grew the fastest at 225.2 percent, Kauai County at 207.8 percent, Hawaii County at 204.8 percent, and Honolulu County at 152.2 percent.

Reflecting construction activities in the state, the contracting tax base declined between 1990 and 1997 but bounced back afterward. By 2007, total contracting value reached \$8.1 billion for a single year in the state. All counties experienced gains in contracting activity between 1997 and 2007, with Hawaii County grew the fastest at 423.1 percent, followed by Maui County at 412.9 percent. Kauai County registered a growth rate of 376.2 percent, and Honolulu County grew by 137.6 percent between 1997 and 2007.

As the increase in Hawaii's visitor industry, value of hotel sales in the state (hotel rental tax base) reached \$3.4 billion in 2007, representing 116.6 percent increase from 1990. Kauai County had the largest increase at 209.1 percent, followed by Maui County at 205.1 percent, Hawaii County at 168.2 percent, and Honolulu County at 89.7 percent.

Readers should note that, though reported by counties, tax base and tax revenue data are based on place of filing and are not necessarily representing the place of business. For example, a head quarter in Honolulu may file taxes for its businesses on the neighbor islands. The tax base and revenue data are recorded under the County of Honolulu. Tax data by place of business are not available.

The net individual income tax revenues, from 1990 to 2007, grew the most in the County of Hawaii (439.5%), followed by County of Maui (288.1%), County of Kauai (253.3%), and Honolulu County (94.6%).

Table C 1 PERSONAL INCOME

[In millions of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	24,704.0	19,757.6	1,999.6	954.2	1,992.6
1991	26,026.5	20,738.1	2,167.6	1,033.4	2,087.4
1992	27,909.7	22,218.1	2,300.6	1,090.6	2,300.3
1993	28,799.0	22,826.5	2,418.5	1,133.1	2,421.0
1994	29,424.1	23,221.3	2,497.3	1,181.3	2,524.2
1995	29,926.4	23,565.3	2,552.2	1,226.0	2,583.0
1996	30,122.3	23,646.0	2,626.4	1,221.4	2,628.4
1997	31,001.9	24,363.5	2,693.9	1,238.4	2,706.1
1998	31,756.7	24,770.7	2,865.4	1,272.5	2,848.2
1999	32,645.7	25,302.8	2,987.1	1,319.4	3,036.5
2000	34,450.9	26,604.8	3,195.3	1,410.1	3,240.7
2001	35,126.3	26,976.0	3,371.2	1,434.0	3,345.0
2002	36,369.9	27,818.8	3,563.7	1,463.7	3,523.6
2003	37,836.9	28,885.5	3,721.7	1,538.5	3,691.2
2004 1/	41,027.3	31,244.1	4,056.2	1,684.9	4,042.1
2005 1/	44,282.9	33,684.4	4,439.8	1,820.0	4,338.6
2006	47,339.5	35,954.0	4,749.8	1,944.9	4,690.8
2007	50,358.8	38,002.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008
 <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm>> accessed April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008.

Table C 2 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

[In dollars. Computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2000 - 2007 reflect county population estimates available as of August, 2008]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	22,186	23,562	16,447	18,465	19,591
1991	22,895	24,383	17,032	19,360	19,767
1992	24,089	25,717	17,478	20,034	21,184
1993	24,555	26,227	17,903	20,430	21,627
1994	24,777	26,430	18,134	20,917	21,997
1995	25,004	26,736	18,166	21,482	21,909
1996	25,024	26,766	18,505	21,173	21,778
1997	25,587	27,476	18,650	21,458	22,041
1998	26,132	27,929	19,648	21,998	22,850
1999	26,973	28,789	20,324	22,646	24,068
2000 1/	28,435	30,401	21,435	24,101	25,146
2001 1/	28,826	30,742	22,347	24,416	25,445
2002 1/	29,599	31,492	23,268	24,625	26,532
2003 1/	30,506	32,488	23,808	25,635	27,365
2004 1/	32,713	34,875	25,331	27,619	29,474
2005 1/	34,935	37,343	26,946	29,511	31,190
2006	37,023	39,653	28,036	31,377	33,383
2007	39,239	41,964	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008
 <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm>> accessed April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008.

Table C 3 RETAILING TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	12,827,883	10,675,825	900,200	348,722	903,136
1991	13,398,382	11,337,348	934,462	323,070	803,502
1992	13,846,332	11,808,691	912,013	312,851	812,777
1993	13,976,049	11,796,078	916,029	359,322	904,620
1994	14,569,798	12,408,209	835,177	360,057	966,355
1995	15,050,113	12,869,532	878,686	348,421	953,474
1996	16,091,429	14,322,481	658,162	280,068	830,718
1997	15,973,955	14,547,807	558,814	246,074	621,261
1998	15,730,858	14,315,918	522,077	243,831	649,032
1999	15,957,379	13,396,962	927,525	432,881	1,200,011
2000	17,453,936	14,579,999	1,025,304	491,353	1,357,280
2001	17,823,297	14,862,697	1,105,758	490,982	1,363,859
2002	17,873,487	14,976,935	1,091,228	517,059	1,288,265
2003	18,835,041	15,649,247	1,222,709	546,155	1,416,929
2004	21,049,652	17,633,736	1,247,867	561,982	1,606,067
2005 1/	23,857,373	19,956,140	1,521,762	605,123	1,774,349
2006 1/	25,194,277	21,153,717	1,567,865	597,588	1,875,107
2007	26,448,776	22,213,213	1,601,817	635,827	1,997,920

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 4 SERVICES TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	4,276,876	3,596,421	323,049	102,447	254,959
1991	4,888,164	4,183,760	332,759	100,605	271,040
1992	5,032,682	4,315,822	337,962	99,298	279,600
1993	5,092,656	4,338,136	342,543	117,856	294,121
1994	5,270,844	4,476,018	350,150	132,680	311,996
1995	5,351,079	4,502,450	383,712	132,568	332,350
1996	5,618,027	4,811,902	354,392	128,077	323,656
1997	5,414,691	4,656,925	332,741	109,484	315,541
1998	5,545,001	4,716,990	368,551	130,610	328,849
1999	5,647,648	4,625,960	478,654	138,412	404,623
2000	6,045,695	4,924,177	534,323	141,367	445,827
2001	6,426,452	5,182,009	596,908	166,761	480,774
2002	6,831,646	5,520,537	632,805	180,698	497,606
2003	7,296,759	5,867,922	684,990	205,345	538,502
2004	8,108,248	6,607,358	699,104	220,321	581,464
2005 1/	9,706,571	7,932,517	810,323	261,026	702,706
2006 1/	10,724,839	8,723,638	917,242	296,309	787,649
2007	11,197,746	9,068,618	984,710	315,308	829,110

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 5 CONTRACTING TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	4,003,650	3,321,950	327,495	93,732	260,473
1991	4,334,051	3,593,819	358,931	98,878	282,423
1992	4,012,688	3,391,188	272,608	108,314	240,578
1993	3,803,605	3,121,531	247,979	235,560	198,535
1994	3,322,339	2,732,919	226,818	157,487	205,115
1995	3,133,510	2,600,669	217,633	126,711	188,497
1996	3,285,106	2,827,281	188,246	87,906	181,673
1997	2,944,427	2,550,530	165,146	67,282	161,469
1998	3,015,977	2,570,586	180,876	71,149	193,365
1999	2,991,201	2,377,631	263,907	89,952	259,712
2000	3,613,485	2,800,713	367,672	118,323	326,777
2001	3,766,404	2,832,650	446,028	127,158	360,569
2002	4,274,956	3,266,988	501,578	141,951	364,438
2003	4,536,323	3,406,143	550,419	154,691	425,070
2004	4,921,512	3,754,258	533,309	181,055	452,891
2005 1/	6,023,997	4,528,359	661,365	225,866	608,407
2006 1/	7,223,334	5,405,648	789,189	299,813	728,683
2007	8,072,912	6,060,563	863,833	320,384	828,132

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 6 HOTEL RENTAL TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	1,572,994	1,167,332	134,103	63,367	208,192
1991	1,512,990	1,100,333	157,076	76,464	179,117
1992	1,621,751	1,167,298	148,331	86,199	219,923
1993	1,527,041	1,056,729	159,278	23,717	287,317
1994	1,666,406	1,202,721	123,514	38,883	301,289
1995	1,776,527	1,280,550	139,234	54,448	302,295
1996	2,057,800	1,594,619	73,231	62,470	327,480
1997	2,155,319	1,818,182	57,265	60,227	219,644
1998	2,147,217	1,862,688	42,992	49,524	192,013
1999	2,158,193	1,651,386	115,675	58,397	332,735
2000	2,419,287	1,844,228	132,207	68,910	373,942
2001	2,421,813	1,879,022	140,510	84,230	318,052
2002	2,227,341	1,686,382	131,087	88,620	321,252
2003	2,322,434	1,714,000	160,710	88,023	359,702
2004	2,518,058	1,804,825	186,003	126,652	400,577
2005 1/	3,013,586	2,053,341	304,661	167,004	488,580
2006 1/	3,453,259	2,353,256	351,104	178,189	570,709
2007	3,406,579	2,214,537	359,653	195,888	636,501

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 7 PRODUCING TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	317,337	164,285	102,489	16,102	34,461
1991	301,884	155,302	97,152	15,327	34,103
1992	408,662	270,456	89,207	12,122	36,877
1993	474,859	328,909	92,303	15,967	37,680
1994	465,201	315,233	98,352	17,105	34,511
1995	475,538	303,574	102,350	15,138	36,476
1996	471,876	349,557	87,216	10,073	25,030
1997	505,557	400,331	76,938	6,576	21,713
1998	478,201	360,117	85,218	6,584	26,281
1999	501,501	365,770	93,471	12,847	29,412
2000	519,272	371,751	104,455	14,873	28,193
2001	499,896	349,335	110,286	14,351	25,924
2002	522,418	394,058	90,232	14,721	23,407
2003	543,561	389,790	99,753	30,981	23,038
2004	550,949	419,812	102,470	8,612	20,054
2005 1/	613,694	446,834	123,874	13,484	29,503
2006 1/	480,012	317,313	124,593	12,527	25,579
2007	475,827	336,620	106,861	9,367	22,979

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 8 GENERAL EXCISE AND USE TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	40,460,212	34,312,591	2,679,563	941,343	2,526,715
1991	43,131,886	36,805,527	2,793,380	980,131	2,552,848
1992	43,247,150	37,051,870	2,614,051	971,273	2,609,956
1993	44,287,475	37,854,261	2,607,220	1,122,637	2,703,357
1994	44,519,753	38,098,017	2,437,664	1,103,134	2,880,938
1995	45,577,029	39,145,006	2,598,075	1,029,931	2,804,017
1996	47,360,631	41,844,419	2,105,219	885,533	2,525,460
1997	47,708,855	43,044,249	1,899,854	780,722	1,984,030
1998	46,995,324	42,183,931	1,903,121	800,416	2,107,855
1999	47,888,314	40,439,994	2,834,001	1,184,806	3,429,514
2000	53,465,430	45,121,953	3,253,000	1,269,300	3,821,177
2001	54,565,481	45,752,995	3,545,090	1,325,843	3,941,553
2002	55,195,100	46,338,538	3,626,645	1,444,761	3,785,157
2003	58,150,687	48,423,061	4,085,547	1,534,380	4,107,698
2004	64,390,984	54,091,673	4,049,782	1,688,197	4,561,331
2005 1/	73,993,086	61,493,701	5,033,442	2,015,979	5,449,965
2006 1/	81,256,019	67,432,040	5,457,932	2,237,788	6,128,259
2007	84,499,454	70,068,140	5,592,384	2,305,947	6,532,983

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 9 GENERAL EXCISE AND USE TAX REVENUES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	1,250,203	1,043,381	86,800	32,979	87,043
1991	1,287,819	1,080,228	88,675	33,530	85,385
1992	1,299,814	1,097,679	83,295	33,498	85,342
1993	1,308,797	1,093,900	82,891	39,369	92,636
1994	1,347,945	1,134,420	78,233	38,448	96,844
1995	1,386,684	1,169,202	84,080	36,200	97,202
1996	1,469,766	1,240,831	86,103	34,826	108,007
1997	1,433,012	1,205,473	88,845	34,076	104,618
1998	1,436,654	1,198,141	90,758	36,093	111,662
1999	1,454,779	1,199,226	94,302	38,284	122,966
2000	1,611,446	1,325,291	107,538	43,865	134,751
2001	1,660,764	1,359,654	116,266	47,018	137,826
2002	1,679,840	1,373,675	120,105	49,412	136,648
2003	1,820,498	1,478,293	137,257	55,011	149,937
2004	1,991,539	1,624,928	140,530	59,388	166,694
2005	2,263,393	1,907,358	125,260	67,020	163,755
2006 1/	2,457,379	2,081,233	136,186	67,624	172,336
2007	2,623,514	2,187,470	161,486	75,098	199,459

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Collections - Calendar Year Summary December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 10 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION TAX REVENUES

[In dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	83,455,678	53,190,761	7,522,598	7,254,425	15,487,894
1991	77,930,727	50,095,836	8,218,737	6,643,315	12,972,840
1992	80,848,470	55,171,344	7,082,519	5,138,656	13,455,951
1993	75,405,773	49,081,200	7,744,226	982,642	17,597,705
1994	86,497,397	60,026,022	8,352,247	331,191	17,787,937
1995	105,617,571	73,571,781	8,943,185	3,128,034	19,974,571
1996	123,982,511	91,073,103	7,120,339	4,064,387	21,724,682
1997	126,892,063	99,580,906	7,236,496	4,158,254	15,916,406
1998	125,881,882	100,169,033	7,156,459	3,255,583	15,300,807
1999	153,366,944	115,133,276	8,611,934	5,212,887	24,408,845
2000	175,360,501	129,486,386	10,395,271	6,462,505	29,016,339
2001	174,601,760	131,319,162	10,583,853	7,994,178	24,704,568
2002	161,632,686	117,906,418	10,563,285	8,475,324	24,687,659
2003 1/	167,880,367	122,272,457	11,463,764	7,024,323	27,119,822
2004	189,908,264	128,173,719	14,403,775	10,704,828	36,625,943
2005	207,381,407	150,660,553	15,839,665	14,767,344	26,113,845
2006	220,549,584	151,706,131	21,446,872	13,300,785	34,095,796
2007	232,542,201	154,321,402	22,505,571	14,942,801	40,772,427

1/ Revised state tax 170,680,925; revised county taxes not available.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "State Tax Collections and Distribution - Year ending December" <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 11 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION TAX DISTRIBUTIONS

[In dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	58,860,533	10,846,459	4,574,697	3,566,296	5,607,693
1991	3,877,190	32,657,610	13,773,958	10,737,763	16,884,206
1992	4,204,265	33,800,094	14,255,822	11,113,410	17,474,879
1993	3,945,969	31,513,774	13,291,524	10,361,672	16,292,835
1994	10,318,904	33,594,715	14,169,200	11,045,881	17,368,696
1995	22,003,661	36,873,734	15,552,187	12,124,017	19,063,971
1996	25,829,690	43,285,394	18,256,425	14,232,159	22,378,843
1997	26,435,847	44,301,191	18,684,856	14,566,151	22,904,017
1998	26,225,392	43,948,512	18,536,107	14,450,191	22,721,680
1999	84,658,553	30,300,400	12,779,761	9,962,717	15,665,513
2000	96,798,996	34,645,624	14,612,440	11,391,418	17,912,023
2001	96,380,171	34,495,721	14,549,216	11,342,130	17,834,522
2002	89,221,242	31,933,447	13,468,529	10,499,659	16,509,809
2003	94,215,871	33,721,089	14,222,500	11,087,433	17,434,032
2004	104,829,362	37,519,796	15,824,676	12,336,441	19,397,990
2005	114,474,537	40,971,930	17,280,678	13,471,496	21,182,766
2006	121,743,370	43,573,540	18,377,956	14,326,901	22,527,817
2007	128,363,295	45,942,898	19,377,277	15,105,941	23,752,791

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "State Tax Collections and Distribution - Year ending December" <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrpt.htm>; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

Table C 12 NET INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	743,114	687,086	18,953	11,394	25,681
1991	900,962	813,174	34,467	14,897	38,425
1992	922,206	844,033	30,765	14,607	32,801
1993	951,405	873,298	28,748	15,155	34,204
1994	1,003,479	922,525	32,010	13,119	35,825
1995	918,811	859,373	24,539	9,304	25,595
1996	995,456	898,978	43,160	14,945	38,424
1997	985,000	875,258	48,214	15,698	45,831
1998	1,093,241	961,598	55,329	20,102	56,213
1999	1,053,858	918,708	56,528	21,038	57,584
2000	1,080,372	938,788	57,129	22,738	61,717
2001	1,100,317	955,080	61,672	24,221	59,344
2002	1,059,646	926,928	57,191	18,536	56,991
2003	1,071,360	952,227	53,650	17,473	48,011
2004	1,235,721	1,081,753	65,012	25,409	63,548
2005	1,447,744	1,244,523	83,528	38,910	80,783
2006	1,576,674	1,343,151	94,905	39,483	99,134
2007	1,579,138	1,336,961	102,251	40,250	99,676

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "StateTax Collections and Distribution Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

D. Tourism

Though total domestic visitor arrivals increased statewide from 1990 to 2007, but arrivals to Oahu in 2007 were still behind the 1990 levels mainly due to the decline in multiple island visitations and the increase in neighbor island flights. All other counties had more visitors in 2007 than 1990. International visitor arrivals are in the declining trend during the past 17 years. Hawaii County is the only county with gains in arrivals from the international market due to direct flights from Japan. Other counties experienced declines in international arrivals.

Trend in the last 17 years reveals that visitors visited fewer islands while in Hawaii but stayed longer on the islands they visited. This is reflected in the increase in average daily visitor census. From 1990 to 2007, statewide daily visitor census increased by 22.6 percent and reached 189,412 visitors present on the islands on a typical day. That represents two visitors for every 15 people on the islands.

County of Hawaii registered the highest growth in daily visitor census between 1990 and 2007 at 67.0 percent, followed by Maui County at 36.0 percent; Kauai County at 27.8 percent, and Honolulu County at 6.4 percent.

Neighbor island counties gained visitor accommodation units from 1990 to 2007 while Honolulu County lost 3,311 units during the same period. Hawaii County gained 2,109 visitor units, Maui County gained 2,010 units; Kauai County added 1,146 units. These gains offset the lost in visitor rooms in Honolulu County, making the statewide total 1,954 units more in 2007 than that in 1990.

In 2007, average daily hotel room rate was the highest in Maui County at \$262.23 a night due to the larger number of luxury hotel rooms. Honolulu County had the lowest average room rate at \$168.67 a night. Statewide room rate increased by 96.1 percent between 1990 and 2007; the largest raise was in Kauai County at 123.1 percent, followed by Maui County at 103.0 percent, Honolulu County at 81.0 percent, and Hawaii County 60.4 percent.

Table D 1. TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

[Visitors staying overnight or longer anywhere in the state, and any overnight or non-overnight interisland trips reported by these visitors]

Year	State 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	6,723,531	5,263,964	1,174,280	1,283,180	2,376,132
1991	6,518,460	5,028,468	1,184,756	1,265,047	2,318,573
1992	6,473,669	4,864,160	1,139,978	881,730	2,323,612
1993	6,070,995	4,472,235	1,117,656	576,366	2,263,114
1994	6,364,674	4,629,736	1,079,535	860,719	2,340,516
1995	6,546,759	4,817,552	1,081,047	929,150	2,326,797
1996	6,723,141	4,903,884	1,163,700	975,436	2,318,610
1997	6,761,135	4,875,612	1,205,081	997,087	2,330,384
1998	6,595,790	4,601,834	1,340,767	1,078,400	2,304,115
1999	6,741,037	4,560,142	1,307,720	1,089,289	2,347,002
2000	6,948,595	4,719,244	1,267,965	1,074,821	2,304,666
2001	6,303,791	4,257,535	1,181,551	1,008,698	2,104,478
2002	6,389,058	4,276,077	1,243,313	1,005,898	2,139,427
2003	6,380,439	4,090,483	1,207,164	975,867	2,196,447
2004	6,912,094	4,464,551	1,281,156	1,020,921	2,207,826
2005	7,416,574	4,731,843	1,521,537	1,090,147	2,346,480
2006 2/	7,528,106	4,688,117	1,614,408	1,204,132	2,498,234
2007	7,496,820	4,694,750	1,622,359	1,299,045	2,522,043

1/ The sum of the county arrivals is greater than the state arrivals, because some visitors stayed in more than one county.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 2 DOMESTIC VISITOR ARRIVALS

[Visitors staying overnight or longer anywhere in the state, and any overnight or non-overnight interisland trips reported by these visitors]

Year	State 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	4,315,161	3,039,912	956,135	1,090,244	1,912,537
1991	4,068,508	2,771,376	942,243	1,047,175	1,835,562
1992	3,791,945	2,421,637	874,716	689,876	1,754,371
1993	3,570,059	2,258,534	835,467	423,949	1,693,910
1994	3,813,279	2,284,181	826,892	701,573	1,808,906
1995	3,743,474	2,216,896	811,197	754,625	1,762,705
1996	3,794,113	2,227,349	838,692	790,505	1,732,034
1997	3,890,798	2,173,316	872,380	820,380	1,788,366
1998	4,014,140	2,222,551	927,037	881,571	1,776,165
1999	4,255,621	2,347,040	942,359	929,657	1,866,531
2000	4,446,936	2,485,058	925,356	884,407	1,834,631
2001	4,224,321	2,379,285	868,615	839,368	1,685,960
2002	4,358,850	2,423,169	918,680	849,913	1,770,103
2003	4,531,289	2,415,386	922,217	861,580	1,900,174
2004	4,892,960	2,612,029	982,704	906,105	1,937,797
2005	5,313,281	2,808,467	1,173,629	988,304	2,080,731
2006 2/	5,550,125	2,891,187	1,287,829	1,089,587	2,198,555
2007	5,582,530	2,950,383	1,305,218	1,183,490	2,224,813

1/ The sum of the county arrivals is greater than the state arrivals, because some visitors stayed in more than one county.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 3 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

[Visitors staying overnight or longer anywhere in the state, and any overnight or non-overnight interisland trips reported by these visitors]

Year	State 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2,408,370	2,224,052	218,145	192,936	463,595
1991	2,449,952	2,257,092	242,513	217,872	483,011
1992	2,681,724	2,442,522	265,262	191,854	569,241
1993	2,500,936	2,213,701	282,189	152,417	569,204
1994	2,551,395	2,345,555	252,643	159,146	531,610
1995	2,803,285	2,600,656	269,851	174,525	564,092
1996	2,929,028	2,676,535	325,008	184,931	586,576
1997	2,870,337	2,702,295	332,700	176,707	542,018
1998	2,581,650	2,379,283	413,731	196,828	527,950
1999	2,485,416	2,213,101	365,361	159,632	480,471
2000	2,501,659	2,234,186	342,609	190,414	470,035
2001	2,079,470	1,878,250	312,936	169,329	418,518
2002	2,030,208	1,852,908	324,633	155,985	369,324
2003	1,849,150	1,675,097	284,946	114,287	296,273
2004	2,019,134	1,852,523	298,452	114,816	270,029
2005	2,103,293	1,923,376	347,907	101,843	265,749
2006 2/	1,977,981	1,796,930	326,579	114,545	299,679
2007	1,914,290	1,744,367	317,141	115,555	297,230

1/ The sum of the county arrivals is greater than the state arrivals, because some visitors stayed in more than one county.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 4. AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS

[Arrivals by air]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	154,516	82,783	16,698	17,378	37,657
1991	147,323	75,008	17,535	17,720	37,060
1992	152,249	77,785	19,244	13,479	41,740
1993	147,498	78,108	18,974	8,283	42,132
1994	156,630	81,526	18,902	13,268	42,933
1995	157,098	81,362	18,547	14,439	42,751
1996	158,297	80,833	19,285	15,572	42,608
1997	157,188	76,150	21,656	15,999	43,383
1998	157,389	72,623	23,993	17,909	42,864
1999	164,439	79,497	22,736	18,214	43,992
2000	168,637	84,911	21,831	18,041	43,854
2001	158,247	79,702	21,064	16,830	40,651
2002	160,195	79,544	21,811	17,046	41,795
2003	161,048	76,776	21,934	17,828	44,510
2004	171,481	83,718	23,376	18,869	45,517
2005	185,445	89,588	27,768	19,675	48,414
2006 1/	189,441	89,167	28,336	20,903	51,034
2007	189,412	88,092	27,891	22,207	51,222

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 5 VISITOR ACCOMMODATION UNITS

[Units in hotels, apartment hotels, bed-and-breakfast, bungalows, cottages, hotels, lodges and condominium/hotel units. Condominium units in rental pools for transient use]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	71,266	36,899	8,952	7,546	17,869
1991	72,275	36,623	9,383	7,567	18,702
1992	73,089	36,851	9,170	7,778	19,290
1993	69,502	36,604	9,140	4,631	19,127
1994	70,463	36,194	9,595	5,870	18,804
1995	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1996	70,288	36,146	9,558	6,760	17,824
1997	71,025	35,971	9,913	6,589	18,552
1998	71,480	36,206	9,655	6,969	18,650
1999	71,157	35,861	9,815	6,872	18,609
2000	71,506	36,303	9,774	7,159	18,270
2001	72,204	36,824	9,944	7,202	18,234
2002	70,783	36,457	9,297	7,037	17,992
2003 1/	70,579	35,541	9,478	7,257	18,303
2004 1/	72,176	35,769	9,857	8,105	18,445
2005 1/	72,307	33,926	10,940	8,221	19,290
2006 1/	72,274	33,606	10,831	8,266	19,571
2007	73,220	33,588	11,061	8,692	19,879

NA Not available.

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 6 HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATE

[Annual average]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	78.8	86.1	61.4	67.3	69.3
1991	72.4	80.1	57.4	61.6	70.0
1992	72.7	80.0	58.8	69.6	63.7
1993	72.0	76.8	58.4	72.6	64.0
1994	76.5	80.9	63.5	76.0	67.7
1995	75.8	80.5	62.2	64.2	74.3
1996	75.2	80.8	66.7	65.3	71.6
1997	73.9	77.4	68.6	67.0	72.4
1998	71.5	72.4	70.1	65.8	73.8
1999	72.1	71.8	65.8	70.4	77.3
2000	76.0	76.2	71.1	74.6	80.3
2001	69.2	68.8	63.7	70.6	73.3
2002	69.7	70.5	63.9	70.6	70.9
2003	72.6	73.2	65.7	75.1	74.8
2004	77.7	79.7	70.0	78.3	77.8
2005	81.2	85.6	72.2	76.7	79.6
2006 1/	79.5	82.5	71.0	75.2	79.9
2007	75.3	76.9	67.6	75.8	76.5

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: PKF-Hawaii; Hospitality Advisors LLC; Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 7 AVERAGE DAILY HOTEL ROOM RATE

[In dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	101.90	93.21	126.17	92.03	129.19
1991	101.17	93.51	123.11	95.90	123.79
1992	104.52	98.10	119.66	87.51	123.01
1993	103.11	96.16	116.41	65.81	122.71
1994	104.95	100.82	118.21	109.10	126.04
1995	109.36	102.16	111.40	124.99	132.28
1996	116.17	105.96	109.57	126.07	145.18
1997	124.64	113.24	123.36	134.72	150.52
1998	128.66	111.72	143.36	137.82	155.32
1999	131.33	108.05	161.80	144.93	160.74
2000	140.58	115.17	166.92	148.48	168.89
2001	144.73	114.67	174.18	152.12	181.32
2002	140.03	113.50	158.79	152.82	179.62
2003	144.78	115.77	156.70	169.38	185.46
2004	151.48	123.08	162.03	177.94	194.32
2005	166.86	139.68	173.67	184.10	214.41
2006 1/	187.19	157.02	191.50	189.94	246.08
2007	199.87	168.67	202.34	205.35	262.23

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Smith Travel Research; Hospitality Advisors LLC; *Hawaii Hotel Flash Report*, (December/Year-End Highlights) (annual); Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

E. Construction

Private construction, as measured by the value of building permit, boomed in late 1980's and peaked in 1991 with \$2.2 billion for a single year. Then the construction activity declined to a little over \$1.0 billion in 1998 before it took off for another cycle of expansion. By 2006 total private permit value for that year was \$3.8 billion, a new historical high figure. In 2007, private permit value decreased 4.9% from 2006 at \$3.6 billion. 46.8% (or \$1.7 billion) of the 2007 private permit values were for construction on Oahu, 25.5% (or \$912.5 million) were on the Big Island, 20.3% (\$727.8 million) were in Maui County, and 7.5% (\$268.9 million) were on Kauai.

More than one third (35.7%) of the 2007 Oahu permit were for residential construction. However, 75.2 percent of the permit values on the Big Island were for residential construction, 41.6 percent of the permit values in Maui County were for residential construction.

Between 2006 and 2007, commercial construction in Maui County slowed down (-40.3%) but increased in Honolulu (+216.1%).

Table E 1 VALUE OF PRIVATE BUILDING PERMITS

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2,101,768	998,922	429,962	238,968	433,916
1991	2,151,849	1,462,676	369,453	118,547	201,173
1992	1,751,871	1,060,701	379,158	111,097	200,915
1993	1,505,420	966,505	248,183	87,557	203,177
1994	1,612,899	1,073,264	181,059	164,681	193,894
1995	1,531,317	980,703	267,108	78,918	204,588
1996	1,117,760	698,697	171,018	101,981	146,065
1997	1,179,182	772,825	155,776	97,808	152,773
1998	1,054,281	624,226	178,220	88,196	163,639
1999	1,320,218	706,358	243,852	140,846	229,162
2000	1,512,601	694,224	321,705	1/ 141,313	355,361
2001	1,585,739	682,660	380,248	210,094	312,738
2002	1,772,027	876,051	449,600	2/ 172,662	273,717
2003	2,351,762	1,109,568	619,675	2/ 153,242	469,277
2004	2,726,537	1,320,552	826,494	2/ 130,660	448,830
2005	3,491,964	1,364,029	1,008,388	2/ 288,132	831,416
2006	3,770,051	1,625,328	926,019	2/ 239,294	979,412
2007	3,585,447	1,676,232	912,529	2/ 268,915	727,772

1/ For November, commercial data not available.

2/ For all months, commercial data not available.

Source: Compiled by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from reports of the county building departments; U.S.Census Bureau, Building Permits <<http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>>.

Table E 2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	952,283	342,644	260,189	160,250	189,200
1991	1,191,988	721,693	296,525	65,483	108,288
1992	811,116	486,663	154,590	75,906	93,956
1993	742,131	439,495	155,470	58,975	88,191
1994	849,252	530,123	96,611	116,973	105,544
1995	745,521	515,331	117,897	45,790	66,503
1996	487,030	269,937	80,697	55,629	80,767
1997	542,481	323,468	83,690	48,468	86,855
1998	485,504	222,054	121,452	50,707	91,291
1999	628,778	241,989	181,203	81,955	123,633
2000	800,146	274,297	232,360	97,179	196,309
2001	882,445	308,622	253,022	134,253	186,548
2002	1,112,913	433,842	319,787	172,662	186,623
2003	1,335,117	441,172	469,419	153,242	271,287
2004	1,767,688	721,963	629,855	130,660	285,213
2005	2,259,267	650,966	833,761	288,132	486,407
2006	1,811,828	495,949	714,307	239,294	362,279
2007	1,855,375	597,794	686,264	268,915	302,401

Source: Compiled by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from reports of the county building departments; U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits <<http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>>.

Table E 3 VALUE OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING PERMITS

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	698,011	338,598	139,045	28,794	191,574
1991	556,193	433,696	40,385	35,694	46,418
1992	532,304	267,761	183,716	24,550	56,277
1993	308,036	202,939	43,786	15,071	46,241
1994	370,284	240,753	56,260	32,376	40,895
1995	368,332	160,117	82,797	16,774	108,645
1996	252,764	152,830	39,752	28,542	31,640
1997	264,490	167,165	34,749	34,140	28,437
1998	205,625	132,362	20,744	14,851	37,668
1999	306,177	202,784	27,485	15,420	60,488
2000	246,213	100,503	53,489	1/ 17,066	75,157
2001	329,109	106,653	84,681	51,159	86,619
2002	254,195	122,371	93,438	2/	38,385
2003	509,164	268,724	90,019	2/	150,423
2004	303,257	90,742	110,760	2/	101,758
2005	433,549	112,921	86,848	2/	233,782
2006	732,035	3/ 88,309	3/ 126,013	2/	517,712
2007	703,889	279,128	3/ 115,879	2/	308,881

1/ For November, commercial data not available.

2/ For all months, commercial data not available.

3/ For all months, no hotel construction.

Source: Compiled by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from reports of the county building departments; U.S.Census Bureau, Building Permits <<http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>>.

F. Business and production

U.S. Census Bureau reported that, in 2006, the state had a total of 33,118 business establishments, 3,805 more than that of 1990. Maui County added the most business establishments at 1,345 between the two years; Honolulu County gained 988 establishments, Hawaii County increased by 921, and Kauai County gained 504 establishments during the 16 year period.

Counting a little differently by the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, the number of private employers grew by 9,653 statewide between 1990 and 2007. The largest gain was in Honolulu County with 5,389 more employers in 2007 than in 1990. Maui County added 1,942 more employers; County of Hawaii gained 1,722; and Kauai County added 600 between the two years. Statewide in 2007, 94.9 percent of the employers hired 50 employees or less.

Sugar plantation ended in 1997 in the counties of Honolulu and Hawaii. Though still operating in the Counties of Kauai and Maui, value of sales decreased by 81.9 percent and 41.5 percent, respectively for Kauai and Maui between 1990 and 2006. The total statewide sales value was \$50.2 million in 2006, only 23.5 percent of the sales value in 1990.

Statewide value of pineapple (fresh equivalent) sales in 1990 was \$99.3 million but diminished to \$75.5 million in 2006.

As an indication of diversified agriculture, the value of sales of crops other than sugar and pineapple increased dramatically from 1990 to 2006. The value of sales reached \$376.4 million statewide in 2006, representing a growth of 100.9 percent between 1990 and 2006. All counties enjoyed the increases in diversified agriculture sales with Kauai County the largest in growth at 510.8 percent, followed by Maui County at 296.6 percent, Honolulu County at 268.2 percent and County of Hawaii grew by 34.8 percent.

Table F 1 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

[Business establishments with taxable payrolls. Excludes government
and self-employed workers]

Year	State	Statewide 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	29,313	7	21,176	3,376	1,515	3,239
1991	29,736	4	21,252	3,536	1,577	3,367
1992	30,467	4	21,553	3,712	1,716	3,482
1993	30,157	7	21,255	3,672	1,721	3,502
1994	29,995	1	21,063	3,634	1,719	3,578
1995	29,942	1	21,004	3,649	1,649	3,639
1996	29,967	1	20,986	3,675	1,597	3,708
1997	29,991	-	20,973	3,622	1,630	3,766
1998	29,603	-	20,675	3,552	1,630	3,746
1999	29,569	-	20,583	3,548	1,648	3,790
2000	29,853	-	20,637	3,629	1,698	3,889
2001	30,175	-	20,801	3,688	1,731	3,955
2002	30,633	-	20,952	3,764	1,807	4,104
2003	31,061	11	21,141	3,853	1,853	4,203
2004	31,605	45	21,439	3,929	1,897	4,295
2005	32,244	56	21,728	4,115	1,923	4,422
2006	33,118	54	22,164	4,297	2,019	4,584

1/ Employers without a fixed location within the State or of unknown county location.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns, Hawaii* (annual)

<<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>> accessed June 27, 2008.

Table F 2 NUMBER OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS

[Multiple-establishment employers are counted for each worksite reported, except for the construction industry which reports separately only for major projects]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	27,271	19,429	3,310	1,490	3,042
1991	29,682	20,985	3,681	1,643	3,373
1992	30,490	21,525	3,788	1,726	3,451
1993	30,938	21,711	3,833	1,839	3,555
1994	31,025	21,735	3,824	1,816	3,650
1995	30,473	21,310	3,742	1,732	3,689
1996	31,248	21,935	3,792	1,754	3,767
1997	31,182	21,868	3,779	1,745	3,790
1998	31,270	21,920	3,776	1,773	3,801
1999	31,271	21,825	3,808	1,772	3,866
2000	33,569	23,313	4,112	1,935	4,209
2001	34,288	23,750	4,229	1,968	4,341
2002	34,673	23,816	4,358	2,025	4,474
2003	35,793	24,379	4,589	2,122	4,703
2004	34,061	23,095	4,444	2,001	4,521
2005	35,131	23,882	4,601	1,990	4,658
2006	35,600	24,110	4,698	2,055	4,737
2007	36,924	24,818	5,032	2,090	4,984

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, *Employment and Payrolls in Hawaii* (annual) <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=613&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed October 30, 2008.

Table F 3 NUMBER OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS WITH LESS THAN 50 EMPLOYEES

[Multiple-establishment employers are counted for each worksite reported, except for the construction industry which reports separately only for major projects]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	25,768	18,320	3,170	1,401	2,877
1991	28,128	19,803	3,559	1,553	3,213
1992	28,918	20,316	3,665	1,652	3,285
1993	29,427	20,558	3,714	1,767	3,388
1994	29,529	20,588	3,714	1,742	3,485
1995	29,027	20,187	3,635	1,665	3,540
1996	29,766	20,796	3,680	1,685	3,605
1997	29,684	20,729	3,661	1,674	3,620
1998	29,764	20,791	3,653	1,697	3,623
1999	29,710	20,660	3,675	1,701	3,674
2000	31,970	22,116	3,981	1,857	4,016
2001	32,740	22,602	4,087	1,896	4,155
2002	33,049	22,623	4,199	1,950	4,277
2003	34,128	23,156	4,423	2,039	4,510
2004	32,335	21,831	4,272	1,917	4,315
2005	33,309	22,542	4,423	1,901	4,443
2006	33,749	22,761	4,511	1,960	4,517
2007	35,039	23,438	4,845	1,996	4,760

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, *Employment and Payrolls in Hawaii* (annual) <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=613&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed October 30, 2008.

Table F 4 VALUE OF CROP AND LIVESTOCK SALES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	588,844	181,083	197,997	65,276	144,488
1991	551,382	171,378	179,716	57,912	142,376
1992	520,227	152,483	168,406	46,549	152,789
1993	506,475	162,086	166,309	46,145	131,935
1994	503,780	160,678	161,475	54,438	127,189
1995	492,683	162,668	145,721	59,637	124,657
1996	494,565	156,590	141,433	69,955	126,587
1997	1/ 486,460	142,256	149,965	63,425	126,266
1998	493,442	160,819	142,522	54,728	135,373
1999	512,992	179,324	144,470	57,933	131,265
2000	499,730	177,704	154,240	46,739	121,047
2001	502,181	177,462	160,258	40,790	123,671
2002	514,338	179,778	155,651	(2/)	(2/)
2003	520,473	178,852	159,592	(2/)	(2/)
2004	523,957	163,974	174,388	(2/)	(2/)
2005	3/ 554,387	3/ 155,862	3/ 195,025	(2/)	(2/)
2006	560,827	154,648	183,917	(2/)	(2/)

1/ County totals do not add to State total.

2/ Data not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included in State total.

3/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table F 5 VALUE OF SUGAR (UNPROCESSED CANE) SALES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	213,800	36,800	55,000	52,400	69,600
1991	174,900	30,600	43,600	42,800	57,900
1992	153,700	27,300	38,200	32,600	55,600
1993	163,000	29,700	39,000	31,600	62,700
1994	160,100	30,600	35,800	35,200	58,500
1995	127,700	21,000	12,200	35,100	59,400
1996	108,100	10,400	1,700	38,800	57,200
1997	85,500	-	-	31,600	53,900
1998	87,400	-	-	28,700	58,700
1999	86,800	-	-	26,600	60,200
2000	62,200	-	-	18,500	43,700
2001	57,800	-	-	12,900	44,900
2002	64,300	-	-	13,000	51,300
2003	64,400	-	-	13,500	50,900
2004	61,500	-	-	15,300	46,200
2005	1/ 58,900	-	-	14,700	1/ 44,200
2006	50,200	-	-	9,500	40,700

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table F 6 VALUE OF PINEAPPLE (FRESH EQUIVALENT) SALES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	99,255	62,280	-	-	36,975
1991	107,775	62,075	-	-	45,700
1992	1/ 102,100	45,430	-	-	56,659
1993	1/ 79,850	54,923	-	-	24,890
1994	1/ 78,890	53,690	-	-	25,150
1995	87,360	62,585	-	-	24,775
1996	95,914	68,770	-	-	27,144
1997	91,721	63,426	-	-	28,295
1998	92,776	64,363	-	-	28,413
1999	101,448	73,123	-	-	28,325
2000	101,530	72,085	-	-	29,445
2001	96,337	69,222	-	-	27,115
2002	100,616	70,992	-	-	29,624
2003	101,470	71,029	-	-	30,441
2004	83,104	54,704	-	-	28,400
2005	79,288	(2/)	-	-	(2/)
2006	75,542	(2/)	-	-	(2/)

1/ County totals do not add to State total.

2/ Data not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included in State total.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table F 7 VALUE OF SALES OF CROPS OTHER THAN SUGAR AND PINEAPPLE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	187,345	36,819	113,580	7,867	29,079
1991	181,464	36,927	105,409	10,218	28,910
1992	1/ 176,158	36,235	102,035	9,079	28,820
1993	1/ 178,743	35,283	101,610	10,543	31,344
1994	1/ 188,160	35,668	104,970	14,775	32,797
1995	206,029	39,489	116,364	20,287	29,889
1996	224,657	41,875	123,728	26,954	32,100
1997	1/ 241,440	43,921	130,887	27,825	34,258
1998	240,558	60,267	121,676	20,912	37,703
1999	254,863	69,284	121,939	26,790	36,850
2000	267,752	73,699	128,161	24,386	41,506
2001	283,301	77,282	134,380	25,392	46,247
2002	288,484	82,733	128,426	27,854	49,471
2003	295,810	83,199	132,331	33,577	46,702
2004	315,098	84,174	143,972	32,352	54,600
2005 2/	355,803	133,918	164,772	34,618	101,783
2006	376,439	135,550	153,057	48,050	115,323

1/ County totals do not add to State total.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

G. Utilities

As compared with 1990, water consumption in 2007 increased in all counties. Statewide water consumption increased by 15.5 percent between the two years, a rate similar to the population growth. By per capita basis, water consumption declined on all the counties except Maui. Statewide per capita water consumption was leveled between 1990 and 2007 at about 63,000 gallons per person per year.

Electricity sold by public utilities, from 1990 to 2007, rose by 27.3 percent statewide. All counties experienced increases in electricity demand with Maui County lead the growth at 63.9 percent, followed by Hawaii County at 62.4 percent, Kauai at 36.2 percent, and Honolulu County at 18.6 percent.

Number of residential electricity customers increased by 27.7 percent between 1990 and 2007 for the State. City and County of Honolulu gained 41,784 customers, Hawaii County added 23,140, Maui County increased by 16,449, and Kauai County had 7,335 more electricity customers in 2007 than in 1990.

Statewide gas sales were level during the 1990 to 2007 period. Kauai County demanded 55.2 percent more gas in 2007 than in 1990, but Honolulu County declined in sales by 0.9 percent during the same period. Hawaii County increased gas consumption by 5.7%, and Maui County increased by 1.7% comparing 2007 and 1990.

Table G 1 WATER CONSUMPTION

[As of June 30. In millions of gallons]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	70,088	49,727	7,064	4,139	9,158
1991	72,642	50,663	7,356	4,465	10,158
1992	74,118	51,241	8,025	4,453	10,399
1993	73,338	51,033	7,937	4,056	10,312
1994	73,732	50,407	7,999	4,149	11,177
1995	74,990	51,004	8,378	4,114	11,494
1996	75,389	51,343	8,363	4,206	11,477
1997	71,810	48,624	7,804	3,944	11,438
1998	73,301	49,265	8,159	4,148	11,729
1999	76,631	51,614	8,097	4,373	12,547
2000	76,401	51,020	8,353	4,309	12,719
2001	78,798	52,608	8,676	4,631	12,883
2002	77,868	52,405	8,925	4,226	12,312
2003	80,735	54,576	9,166	4,298	12,695
2004	78,245	52,245	9,221	4,343	12,436
2005	77,171	51,044	9,134	4,032	12,961
2006	80,106	52,887	9,567	4,466	13,186
2007	80,959	53,297	9,914	4,490	13,258

Source: Data compiled by Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply, County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply, County of Kauai Department of Water, and County of Maui Department of Water Supply.

Table G 2 ELECTRICITY SOLD BY PUBLIC UTILITIES

[In millions of kilowatt-hours. Beginning in 1991, a change in the method of estimating unbilled kilowatt hour sales, increased power sold and revenues for all islands except Kauai and Molokai]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	8,312	6,472	716	343	781
1991	8,524	6,539	779	370	836
1992	8,667	6,650	791	335	891
1993	8,658	6,607	802	333	916
1994	8,948	6,797	836	355	960
1995	9,187	6,963	847	381	997
1996	9,379	7,091	876	388	1,024
1997	9,345	7,040	894	382	1,029
1998	9,261	6,938	903	391	1,029
1999	9,380	6,998	922	395	1,065
2000	9,691	7,212	954	419	1,105
2001	9,777	7,277	960	407	1,134
2002	9,959	7,390	995	414	1,159
2003	10,206	7,522	1,046	431	1,207
2004	10,509	7,733	1,083	445	1,248
2005	10,539	7,721	1,116	449	1,252
2006	10,568	7,701	1,149	452	1,266
2007	10,585	7,675	1,163	467	1,280

Source: Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Advocacy, records.

Table G 3 ELECTRIC COMPANY RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

[Residential refers to single-metered residential customers which may include condominiums for visitor use, but excludes master-metered apartment and condominium buildings used by residents which are classified as commercial customers]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	320,215	1/ 218,799	42,165	19,624	39,627
1991	328,899	223,304	44,244	20,129	41,222
1992	332,863	225,229	46,144	18,678	42,812
1993	341,471	230,192	47,252	20,484	43,543
1994	346,977	232,115	48,655	21,482	44,725
1995	352,589	235,905	49,129	22,081	45,474
1996	356,205	237,602	49,860	22,409	46,076
1997	358,683	238,825	50,590	22,589	46,679
1998	361,429	239,945	51,277	22,975	47,232
1999	366,273	242,579	52,277	23,316	48,101
2000	370,928	245,027	53,263	23,612	49,026
2001	376,054	247,672	54,453	23,922	50,007
2002	380,608	249,896	55,369	24,364	50,979
2003	387,162	253,033	57,257	24,762	52,110
2004	391,567	254,797	58,861	25,350	52,559
2005	398,332	257,804	60,699	25,694	54,135
2006	403,278	259,098	62,851	26,495	54,834
2007	408,923	260,583	65,305	26,959	56,076

1/ Based on November data.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Advocacy, records.

Table G 4 GAS SOLD BY PUBLIC UTILITIES

[In thousands of therms. Excludes bottled gas]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	34,806	31,645	2,297	58	806
1991	33,974	30,866	2,265	56	788
1992	33,662	30,528	2,278	69	787
1993	33,268	30,027	2,372	83	787
1994	34,010	30,762	2,338	93	816
1995	33,740	30,582	2,320	94	744
1996	33,531	30,339	2,360	88	743
1997	32,980	29,836	2,319	86	740
1998	33,095	29,930	2,307	86	772
1999	34,099	30,830	2,276	88	906
2000	34,820	31,619	2,214	88	900
2001	34,159	31,071	2,126	85	878
2002	33,974	30,852	2,182	87	853
2003	33,556	30,470	2,148	87	851
2004	34,241	31,011	2,275	90	864
2005	34,249	30,965	2,350	91	843
2006	34,340	30,936	2,496	92	816
2007	34,685	31,346	2,429	90	820

Source: Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Advocacy, records.

H. Other

Number of registered voters increased significantly between 1990 and 2006 at 46.2 percent statewide, a rate much higher than the population growth. Maui County had the highest growth in voter registration at 84.0 percent, followed by Hawaii County at 63.7 percent, Kauai County at 41.1 percent and Honolulu at 38.5 percent. However, of the registered voters in the state, about 52.7% of them actually went to vote in 2006 general election. That was lower than the 78% in 1990. The voting rates across the counties are similar at about 63% in 2006 except Maui. Maui's voting rate was at 48.3% in 2006, down from 80% in 1990.

Statewide hospital beds were relatively stable at 2,500 beds between 1990 and 2006. Honolulu and Kauai counties experienced a slight decrease, while Hawaii and Maui counties gained 10 and 31 beds, respectively from 1990 to 2006.

In 2007, there were a total of 1,134,542 vehicles registered in the state. From 1990 to 2007, the average increase in registered vehicles was 14,438 per year, with Honolulu at 6,456 per year, Hawaii County at 3,856 per year, Maui County at 2,970 per year, and 1,157 per year for Kauai.

There was an average of 69,129 crime cases a year statewide during the 1990-2006 periods. Honolulu accounted for 74.9% of the cases at 51,786 per year, followed by Maui at 7,817 per year (11.3% of the state total), Hawaii County at 6,958 (10.1% of state total), Kauai County at 2,568 (3.7%).

The number of recipients of temporary assistance to needy families decreased in all the counties between 1998 and 2007. Kauai County had the largest reduction rate at 71.7 percent, followed by Honolulu County (-67.5%), Hawaii County (-64.2%), and Maui County (63.5%) between the two years.

The number of recipients of temporary assistance to other needy families also dropped significantly for all the counties.

The average monthly number of individuals served by the food stamp program was the highest in 1996 for the state at 129,430 individuals. That number dropped to 88,848 in 2007, a 31.4 percent decrease from the peak year. Kauai County had the largest drop in number of individuals served by the food stamp program at 38.7 percent, followed Maui County (-31.8%), Hawaii County (-31.6%), and Honolulu County (-30.6%).

Table H 1. VOTERS REGISTERED FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	453,389	326,452	55,940	27,162	43,835
1992	464,495	328,463	62,023	26,771	47,238
1994	488,889	349,457	63,677	27,719	48,036
1996	544,916	386,546	71,270	30,009	57,091
1998	601,404	423,875	77,726	33,063	66,740
2000	637,349	444,945	84,421	34,652	73,331
2002	676,242	470,327	89,478	37,392	79,045
2004	647,238	445,253	87,812	36,685	77,488
2006	662,728	452,168	91,596	38,326	80,638

Source: State of Hawaii, Office of Elections, records.

Table H 2 VOTES CAST IN GENERAL ELECTION

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	354,136	252,605	44,799	21,626	35,106
1992	382,793	271,992	52,529	19,864	38,408
1994	377,011	269,121	48,907	22,394	36,589
1996	370,154	261,705	50,464	21,816	36,169
1998	412,520	291,114	53,658	24,366	43,382
2000	371,033	257,840	51,368	22,205	39,665
2002	385,462	270,071	50,368	23,464	41,554
2004	431,203	300,265	57,994	25,187	47,757
2006	348,988	239,753	48,684	21,334	38,980

Source: State of Hawaii, Office of Elections, records.

Table H 3 HOSPITAL BEDS, ACUTE CARE

[Excludes Tripler Army Medical Center]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2,532	2,017	236	114	165
1991	2,593	2,082	236	114	161
1992	2,583	2,069	239	114	161
1993	2,649	2,118	252	114	165
1994	2,600	2,076	251	114	159
1995	2,642	2,077	255	114	196
1996	2,633	2,090	235	114	194
1997	2,654	2,082	264	114	194
1998	2,619	2,053	250	108	208
1999	2,616	2,050	250	108	208
2000	2,561	1,992	253	110	206
2001	2,519	1,965	255	93	206
2002	2,462	1,939	222	95	206
2003	2,507	1,964	242	95	206
2004	2,464	1,932	238	95	199
2005	2,509	1,938	259	110	202
2006	2,523	1,976	246	105	196

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii State Health Planning & Development Agency, *Health Care Utilization Report* (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/health/shpda/sh05toc.htm> accessed October 2, 2008.

**Table H 4 RECIPIENTS OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
TO NEEDY FAMILIES**

[Fiscal year ending June 30. AFDC became TANF effective FY 1998]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1998	48,300	32,524	9,817	2,251	3,708
1999	45,540	30,630	9,164	2,125	3,621
2000	42,272	28,729	8,437	1,946	3,160
2001	37,741	25,565	7,815	1,683	2,678
2002	32,407	21,917	6,700	1,514	2,276
2003	26,960	18,100	5,515	1,198	2,147
2004	23,921	15,780	5,085	1,027	2,029
2005	21,549	14,176	4,671	820	1,882
2006	18,124	12,077	3,875	716	1,456
2007	16,079	10,574	3,514	637	1,354

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Research, *A Statistical Report on Welfare in Hawaii* (annual).

**Table H 5 RECIPIENTS OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
TO OTHER NEEDY FAMILIES**

[Fiscal year ending June 30. AFDC-UP became TAONF effective FY 1998.
General Assistance (Family) was also added to TAONF]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1998	27,026	16,531	6,437	1,531	2,528
1999	30,543	19,032	6,977	1,721	2,813
2000	28,612	18,522	6,225	1,473	2,392
2001	24,963	16,749	5,095	1,239	1,880
2002	21,011	14,433	4,082	1,064	1,432
2003	16,207	11,488	2,846	704	1,169
2004	13,844	9,869	2,473	490	1,012
2005	11,833	8,587	2,179	315	752
2006	9,383	7,123	1,615	193	452
2007	8,731	6,498	1,628	180	425

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Research, *A Statistical Report on Welfare in Hawaii* (annual).

**Table H 6 AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
BY THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM**

[As of June 30]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	79,496	53,543	17,226	3,232	5,495
1991	81,345	54,927	17,466	3,472	5,480
1992	89,465	59,547	19,482	4,111	6,325
1993	99,571	65,177	22,044	4,625	7,725
1994	111,409	72,911	24,603	5,194	8,701
1995	122,121	79,571	26,781	6,061	9,708
1996	129,430	83,960	28,298	6,739	10,433
1997	129,138	84,049	27,757	6,973	10,359
1998	122,215	78,032	27,081	6,911	10,191
1999	124,417	80,621	26,710	6,941	10,145
2000	120,467	79,622	25,177	6,330	9,338
2001	110,371	73,429	23,230	5,563	8,149
2002	106,748	70,826	22,348	5,664	7,910
2003	104,433	69,101	21,634	5,392	8,306
2004	99,128	65,014	21,145	5,029	7,940
2005	95,033	62,500	20,287	4,550	7,696
2006	88,968	58,923	18,894	4,217	6,934
2007	88,848	58,251	19,349	4,131	7,117

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Research, *A Statistical Report on Welfare in Hawaii* (annual).

Table H 7 MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

[Taxable and exempt vehicles. Includes passenger cars, ambulances, buses, trucks, motorcycles and vehicles registered but subsequently scrapped or shipped out of the State. Excludes trailers and semi-trailers]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	889,096	612,742	110,834	55,927	109,593
1991	897,193	613,119	113,265	57,751	113,058
1992	885,761	611,513	113,080	51,165	110,003
1993	880,152	604,602	111,138	54,068	110,344
1994	875,144	600,087	111,532	52,817	110,708
1995	877,756	601,239	111,624	52,364	112,529
1996	884,617	598,772	115,647	52,984	117,214
1997	884,267	595,121	118,364	53,904	116,878
1998	893,427	594,096	121,959	56,554	120,818
1999	906,935	597,610	126,039	57,882	125,404
2000	941,242	614,985	132,305	61,316	132,636
2001	967,146	631,232	136,786	62,655	136,473
2002	987,598	643,810	142,150	63,580	138,058
2003	1,030,845	667,565	150,983	67,312	144,985
2004	1,072,211	688,163	159,627	71,517	152,904
2005	1,119,838	714,604	169,396	75,561	160,277
2006	1,127,467	719,606	173,786	74,734	159,341
2007	1,134,542	722,486	176,386	75,594	160,076

Source: Hawaii State Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Safety Office, records.

Table H 8 ACTUAL INDEX OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

[Index Offenses include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Actual offenses include reported or known offenses, less unfounded cases. Excludes arson except for years 1990 to 1992, and excludes negligent manslaughter]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	68,121	51,342	7,517	2,605	6,657
1991	68,115	51,294	7,278	2,385	7,158
1992	71,258	53,826	6,940	2,502	7,990
1993	73,566	56,405	6,880	2,346	7,935
1994	78,763	60,825	7,116	2,365	8,457
1995	85,447	67,145	7,074	2,637	8,591
1996	77,961	60,059	6,855	2,977	8,070
1997	71,492	53,410	7,317	2,849	7,916
1998	63,623	47,453	6,757	2,263	7,150
1999	57,324	42,678	5,815	2,076	6,755
2000	62,987	46,659	6,425	2,578	7,325
2001	65,947	48,442	6,985	2,346	8,174
2002	75,238	57,271	6,936	3,045	7,986
2003	69,267	50,912	7,133	3,043	8,179
2004	63,665	46,628	6,219	2,701	8,117
2005	64,067	44,953	8,278	2,221	8,615
2006	58,347	41,055	6,760	2,711	7,821

Source: Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Uniform Crime Reports (annual) <<http://hawaii.gov/ag/cuja/main/rs/Folder.2005-12-05.2910>> accessed November 14, 2008; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

WAVELAY

Hale Alii Executive Summary
Draft 12/16/08

1. Executive Summary

Hale Alii ...translated from Hawaiian means "House of Royalty"

VISION:

HALE ALII will be Hawaii Kai's premier residential resort that will provide a new level of luxury, exclusivity and privacy on the Island of Oahu. Nestled between ocean and mountains, the Hale Alii vision is to provide a sense of luxurious seclusion within the thriving Hawaii Kai community. Hawaii Kai features such activities as boating, water sports, fine dining, movie theatre, an 18 hole golf course, gun and archery ranges and the incomparable underwater natural park of Hanauma Bay and are few minutes drive from the property.

The landscaping, skillfully designed by Brownlie and Lee, surrounds the property with lush tropical flowers. Spicy and fragrant gingers, cool green ferns, bromeliads, exotic orchids, bougainvillea, and sultry vines decorate the grounds. A variety of trees like Hawaiian wiliwili, koa, monkey pod, orchid trees, and coconut palms provide a fresh, cool shade in the sunlit gardens. Garden art will grace meandering paths that will invite quiet pauses for reflection. Along with subtle walls of rock lava and coral, the ambience will be one of relaxation, serenity, and renewal through luxurious attention to detail and lifestyle enhancements.

The Hale Alii Development LLC will set a new standard for upscale condominium living on Oahu, where Hale Alii residents will experience an old-world sense of privacy in the midst of contemporary Hawaiian luxury on the 1.8 acre property.

RESIDENCES

LOBBIES AND COMMON AREAS;

Interior amenities will include a formal Residents Lobby with a full-time concierge and around-the-clock security. A grand player piano (in the elegant foyer) will greet residents and guests alike. The lobby opens into a spacious library and 20-seat media theatre. Private, sound-controlled music rooms are conveniently located. A grand curving

stairway leads into a deluxe, climate-controlled wine cellar. The cellar, uniquely clad in coral stone, will have locking storage niches and a private tasting room with a fire place for catered events. Adjacent to the wine cellar is a wood-paneled recreation suite with a billiard table, fire-side seating and a music corner with karaoke capabilities for personal entertainment.

THE RESIDENCES:

The luxurious theme and upscale lifestyle features continue throughout the building. The property contains 133 fee simple residential condominiums. The units will include two bedroom residences, ranging in size from 1,500 to 2,000 square feet, three-bedroom residences, ranging in size from 1,950 to 2,350 square feet and Penthouse residences, ranging in size from 2,500 to 3,200 square feet. In addition, there will be 2 fully furnished guest suites with kitchenettes available for residential guests.

INTERIOR DESIGN:

Kitchens:

Each unit will have a gourmet kitchen that combines utility and refinement to enhance the culinary experience. Each kitchen will feature carefully-selected state-of-the-art appliances, including the finest offerings from high-end brands. Amenities include temperature-controlled wine storage and a 42" side-by-side Sub-Zero refrigerator. Cooking centers include a well-ventilated, low-maintenance Wolf gas cook top and a high-capacity microwave oven. Custom cabinetry and stone countertops and floors reflect careful attention to detail from designers. Culinary preparation and cleanup will be serviced by dual-capacity sink, single lever faucet, and a Bosch dishwasher.

Bathrooms:

Finished in stone, tile and marble, each bathroom respects the dual ideals of beauty and low maintenance. Bathroom fixtures of the highest quality add subtle touches of sophistication. The cast iron soaking tub accommodates two bathers.

Other Unit Features:

Each unit includes high speed wireless internet, individually controlled security and air conditioning systems.

Individual residences will feature stone in the entryway, kitchen, and bathrooms.

PROJECT TEAM:

Hale Alii has been designed by the architectural firm of CDS International, Brett Hill Management is the construction manager, the general contractor will be selected on December 1st 2009, the landscape architect is Brownlie and Lee and the interior designer is SN Design.

2. State of the real estate industry in Hawaii (not changed)

The Hawaii real estate industry peaked in October 2005. The market has slowed in all price ranges; however prices have remained reasonably stable, except in the lower priced brackets. According to current statistics on the Oahu housing market prices continue with their resilience. The neighborhoods that are doing well are primarily in town and along the ocean. Areas near downtown Honolulu are popular due to the close proximity to employment and shopping centers. Current buyers are taking more time to make their buying decisions and require concrete information before committing to a purchase. Hawaii prices have declined but not as much as the rest of the United States.

The high-end market, however, continues to attract out-of-state investors. These investors still view Hawaii's real estate market as a good value relative to other destinations. Hawaii offers an excellent way of life with access to high-end resorts, restaurants, entertainment, cultural activities and medical facilities. Buyers are attracted to the fact that Hawaii is exotic, but stable. From all indications the high-end market, \$2 million and over, is holding up. However, these buyers are looking for properties that are unique.

In summary, in the unique Hawaii high-end market, Hale Alii offers a surrounding of extraordinary beauty, that a fortunate few will enjoy a new standard of grace and refinement in residential resort living.

3. Hale Alii Living

A new day has dawned. You sip a cup of coffee and indulge in a hearty breakfast while taking in the magnificent sunrise over nearby Koko Head crater. You feel the gentle Hawaiian trade winds and acknowledge once again how wonderful it feels to live in an exclusive residential resort. It's the perfect time for a work out in the state-of-the-art fitness center followed by a cool down swim in the Ozone treated pool. Or you just decide to play with your dog at the community's dog park. The choice is yours.

And as the day progresses the wide array of community activities provide countless opportunities depending on your mood. Play a round of billiards in the beautiful recreation suite or browse the private library for the perfect book. The full time concierge will provide you with a wide range of options and services that you request. Today they'll help you finalize the plans for your special wine pairing in the private wine cellar this evening.

As the sun sets over the ocean, there's nothing like soaking in the hot tub to revitalize your soul. But now it's time to take pleasure in the uniquely clad coral stone wine cellar and its private tasting room. Your wines are at the perfect temperature as they come out of your private storage locker and you explain that in your opinion a wine's highest purpose is for it to be savored with food in a situation where both complement each other. The conversation is lively and the pairings are perfect. As the evening winds down you adjourn to the movie theater where you and your guests delight in the latest movie release.

Hale Alii. This is indeed the place. It is the best of all worlds.

Hale Alii at Hawaii Kai

Diamond Head Tower

A Residential Resort

- **133 Condominium Units**
- **10 Residential Floors 90 Ft.**
- **Underground Parking**
- **Average Sq. Ft. 2,100 Ranging from 1,611 – 4,476**
- **Prices starting at 1.3 Million USD**
- **Amenities Include:**
- **3,000 Sq. Ft. Underground Wine Cellar, Movie Theater, Music Studio, Spa and Fitness Center, Ozone Treated Swimming Pool, Golf Putting Greens**
- **Estimated Ground Breaking First Quarter 2010**
- **Estimated Project Completion Date Third Quarter 2012**



PROJECT-SPECIFIC
EXEMPLAR ECONOMIC
STUDY

Economic and Job Creation Impact Assessment of the Construction and Operation of a Prototype Residential-Second Home Development Project

Proposed EB-5 Regional Center in Hawaii



Good
1998



Hawaii

February 18, 2010
Prepared by:



Economic &
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Letter of Transmittal

February 18, 2010

(b) (4)



Sincerely,



Jeffery B. Carr
President
Economic & Policy Resources, Inc.

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COMMENT DRAFT

1. Summary and Highlighted Findings

(b) (4)



Exhibit 1:
The Business of Regional Dynamics, Inc.:
Economic Modeling Redefined – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

The Business of Regional Dynamics, Inc.
Economic Modeling Redefined

Regional Dynamics is an economic modeling company. We offer the REDYN advanced economic model by web subscription or batch services to consultants, agencies, firms, planners, and analysts (users). REDYN runs on the Internet. Subscriptions include advice to apply and interpret the model. Our model estimates the multi-regional impacts and year-by-year (dynamic) nonlinear effects on industries, consumers, and governments from changes in company sales, jobs, wages, or investments; changes in taxes or personal or government spending; or public policy changes such as energy, environment, school, health, or security measures. The results are called simulation forecasts, or simulations.

Our model is a fundamental re-envisioning of economic theory applied to estimating multi-regional, dynamic effects. It reflects advances in New Economic Geography, especially gravity theory (regional attraction) and trade flow (regional imports/exports), based on a new distance impedance database from Oak Ridge National Laboratories that enables calculating trade flow by commodity by road, rail, water, air, and proxy transport. The breakthrough in design is the commodity production linkage between the trade flow process and an entity-based data structure for the economy. Entities include industries, workers, governments, investors, etc., and commodities are the goods they use and make.

Shot—users can build and run multiple online custom models on the fly for solid project analysis. These features make REDYN more flexible, complete, and accessible than any other modeling process—in a nutshell: *No sticker shock; better solutions.*

Because our model runs on the Internet for all 3,100+ US counties, it meets the need for multi-regional tools usable by state, regional, Federal, and consulting organizations who share policy or forecasting interests or economic impact interests in the same geographic areas. The model's fresh, efficient design and its Internet accessibility make it ideal for supporting long-term collaborative efforts as well as for doing individual studies.

The model also is ideal for studying effects of sequential regional inputs, or generating a schedule of responses from a large set of alternative inputs, across a very large number of counties. Repetitive changes across many regions may be better handled as an offline batch job following an analytic script rather than as an Internet project. However, the batch approach has an engagement element as follows: After a user calls us, we accept and review the user's study information, set up and run the script, then produce and deliver agreed brief script reports in hard copy or electronic format from the simulation results. Alternatively, users can subscribe online to their simulation results so they can create their own simulation-based script reports at will for open-ended multiple studies.

We offer model subscriptions to consultants, but we're not in the consulting business. We're happy to initiate or partner with consultants if an agency, company, or other group issues a request for proposals (RFP) to do a study involving economic modeling and consulting. However, we'd prefer that the consultants do the modeling and produce the study defined in the RFP, and mention our name and modeling process in the study.

Exhibit 2:
How the Regional Dynamics Economic Model Works:
The REDYN Model in a Nutshell – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

How the Regional Dynamics Economic Model Works
The REDYN Model in a Nutshell

REDYN is a dynamic, nonlinear, endogenous, Input-Output (I-O), computable general equilibrium (CGE) economic and demographic forecasting and analysis engine based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). REDYN's online model-building edge excels at providing a uniquely complete and consistent Internet tool to configure and access plans, policies, events, and risks fully and very rapidly.

The REDYN model reflects advances in New Economic Geography (NEG) for gravity theory and trade flow to estimate all local and multi-regional trade flow effects by commodity by distance by transport mode by direction in response to any output or demand changes. It does not lock each industry into a straight-line industry transport cost within one implied universal transport distance, mode, and direction between county pairs. In addition, its multi-regional scope always includes the whole regionalized US economy in every forecast and simulation.

REDYN's breakthrough design links three elements into one core activity: its continuous make-and-use commodity transformation production function, its NEG trade flows, and its entity-based data structure for the economy (social accounting matrix). All industries and entities including labor both use and make one or more commodities (goods and services). All commodities use appropriate transport modes, or communications mode if non-material.

The REDYN model moves all commodities including labor both within counties and between all county pairs and the automatic rest-of-US area by five transport modes (road, rail, water, air, and estimated). It uses I-O transport demand and Cobb-Douglas step-wise adjustments (equal proportion changes, i.e., constant elasticity of substitution) to assign commodities to modes, and a detailed Oak Ridge National Laboratory impedance database to account for accessibility (impedance) by mode, distance, and travel direction by commodity (accounting for net elevation difference effects) between all origin-destination pairs.

Users can control access (impedance) either at a mode level, or at a commodity-by-mode level. The Cobb-Douglas shift of commodities toward transport mode(s) with increased accessibility (reduced impedance values) induces changes in delivered prices for all affected commodities including labor. The industries or entities producing or using the affected commodities then adjust their output and thus their need for inputs.

The price-driven output and input adjustment process also applies if a user models a non-transport change or policy, such as an impact, demand, cost, tax, or price scenario. These changes affect local and remote supply and demand for one or more commodities, and thus their delivered prices after they pass through the transportation system. To varying degrees, the process then affects delivered prices, outputs, and inputs for all commodities through the continuous commodity transformation production function applied by every industry and entity wherever located. Expressed over time and distance, this ongoing cycle is the essence of modern CGE-NEG modeling and forecasting defined by REDYN.

Operationally, REDYN's multi-processor Internet server carries active regions for over 3,100 counties, 700 industries, 820 occupations, hundreds of commodities, and a 50-year forecast in a 2-terabyte database. It offers much more power, flexibility, and multi-user access, including consultant and institutional collaboration, than desktop systems offer.

The REDYN model framework takes the traditional economic concept of the circular flow diagram absolutely seriously, and discards the artificial primacy given to the idea of factor inputs to production. The framework views the economy as a comprehensive, continuous process in which industries and entities convert input commodities into output commodities. For example, producers or industries clearly do this, as is seen in the classic I-O table structure based on real-world business behavior.

Labor too can be viewed as an "industry" or entity. It converts consumer goods and services into a wage bill, which is a market commodity behaviorally identical to any other. Similarly, remittance cohorts, defined as the unemployed as well as all individuals such as retired persons and others who receive government payments through transfers, can be seen as entities that convert consumer goods and services into transfer payments.

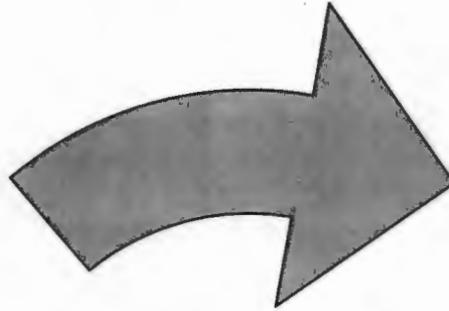
Likewise, governments convert purchases of commodities including industry goods and services and labor's wage bill into government goods and services that are "purchased" primarily through tax revenue. Finally, the model includes "investors" to produce financial capital, "speculators" to produce physical capital, and "land" to anchor each regional economy with its particular attributes so that the regions do not collapse together as would occur if all regions had the same basic labor, farm, water, mineral, and infrastructure resources when multiregional transport costs are considered.

The REDYN model can be visualized as regional entities using, making, and moving commodities in an organized circular process that captures supply (making goods and services), demand (using goods and services), and delivered price (costs for making and moving goods and services) to clear the supply and demand for all commodities in and across all regions.

The charts on the next five pages summarize the model's operation as follows...

- Circular Flow Economic Entity Process
- Commodity Make Table by Entity
- Commodity Use Table by Entity
- Entity Production Function Form by Region
- Demographics and Migration
- Economic Model Schematic Summary
- Economic Model Production Function and Commodities by Entity
- Economic Model Prices and Trade Flow

CIRCULAR FLOW ECONOMIC ENTITY PROCESS In & Between All Regions

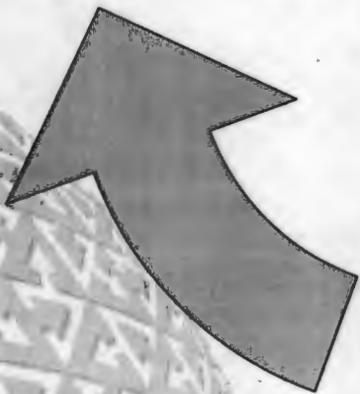


USE Commodities:

Demand
 (Delivered Price =
 ExWorks Price +
 Transport Cost)

MAKE Commodities:

Supply
 (ExWorks Price, i.e.,
 price at source of good
 or service)



MOVE Commodities:

Trade Flow
 (Transport Cost by
 Commodity, Distance,
 Mode, and Direction for
 all Regional Pairs)
 5 Modes: Road, Rail,
 Water, Air, Other



ENTITIES	Producer	Wage	Transfr	Govt	Fincl Cap	Phys Cap	
MAKE:	Goods	Bills	Pmts	Goods	(Div-Int-Rent)	(Resid, P&E)	Land
Producers	x						
Labor		x					
Remittance Cohorts			x				
Governments				x			
Financial Capital Providers (Investors)					x		
Physical Capital Makers (Speculators)						x	
Land							x

ENTITIES USE—	Producers	Labor	Remits	Govts	Investors	Spec	Land
Producer Goods&Svcs	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Labor (Wage Bill)	x			x		x	
Transfr Pmts/Taxes				x			
Govt Goods&Svcs	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fincl Cap (Div-Int-Rent)						x	x
Phys Cap (Resid, P&E)	P&E	Res	Res	P&E	Res		
Land	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Entity PRODUCTION FUNCTION FORM by Region

<u>Input Demanded</u>				<u>Output (Sales) Supplied</u>			
Commodity	Qty	RPC	Dlvr	Commodity	Qty	Ex Works Price	Intl Pct
			Price Jobs				
Land	x	1.0	x	Primary	x	x	x
Residential	x	x	x	2nd	x	x	x
Financial	x	x	x	3rd	x	x	x
Plant&Equip	x	x	x	4th	x	x	x
Wage Bill	x	x	x	Others/Misc	x	x	x
Goods&Svcs	x	x	x	Scrap	x	x	x

DEMOGRAPHICS: Cohort-survival estimation

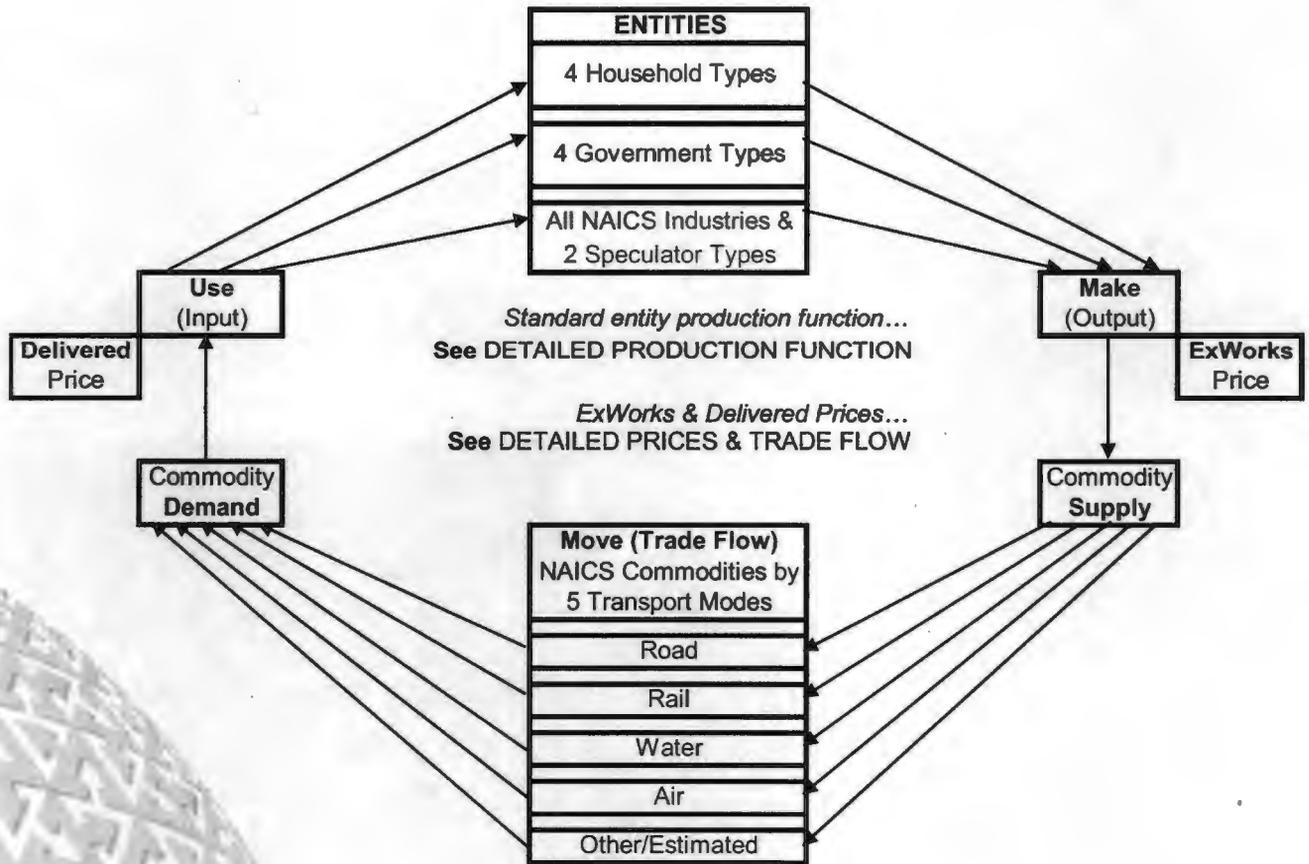
- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Other, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Male or Female
- Ages 0-1, 2-99 by year, 100+ years

MIGRATION: Induced by economic activity

- Intrinsic behavior of economic labor's wage bill commodity (historical relationships by region across wage bill, output, jobs, and people)
- Estimate wage bill and output changes, then scale to jobs and people (rational expectations notion)
- Subject to regional constants by cohort (controls for demographic composition)

REDYN Economic Model Schematic-SUMMARY

1/21/2006



REDYN Economic Model Schematic-DETAILED ENTITY PRODUCTION FUNCTION

1/21/2006

Standard Make & Use Production Function for All Entities

Entities ... Producers, Labor, Remittance Cohorts, Govts, Investors, Speculators

Standard Make & Use Production Function by Entity Group ...

Industries (By NAICS Code): Speculators (Capital Goods Makers: Residential, and Nonres Plant & Equip)

Use Commodites: Land, P&E (Indus only), Financial (Spec only), Labor, Goods&Svcs [Divrd Prices]

Make Commodities: Producer Indus (Primary, Others, Misc, Scrap); Spec (Res, P&E) [ExWorks Prices]

Households (Workers: Unemployed & Retired; and Savers)

Use Commodites: Land, Res, Goods&Svcs [Divrd Prices]

Make Commodities: Wage Bill, Proprietors Income, Transf Pmts, Div-Int-Rent [ExWorks Prices]

Govts (Fed Mil & Nonmil, and State & Local Educ & Noneduc)

Use Commodites: Land, Transf Pmts/Fees&Taxes, P&E, Labor, Goods&Svcs [Divrd Prices]

Make Commodities: Primary, Others, Misc, Scrap [ExWorks Prices]

Commodites

All NAICS Commodities ... Supplied & Demanded ...

Aggregated by Detailed NAICS Commodity Across All Entities by Region ...

Supplied Categories (Make By)

Land (Fixed by Region)

Residential (Speculators)

Div-Int-Rent (Households)

Plant & Equip (Speculators)

Wage Bill & Prop Income (HH)

Transf Pmt/Fee/Tax (HH/Indus/Spec)

Primary/Others/Misc/Scrap (Producers & Govts)

Demanded Categories (Use By)

Land (HH, Govts, Indus, Spec)

Residential Capital (HH)

Financial/D-I-R Capital (Spec)

Plant & Equip Capital (Govts, Indus)

Labor (Govts, Indus, Spec)

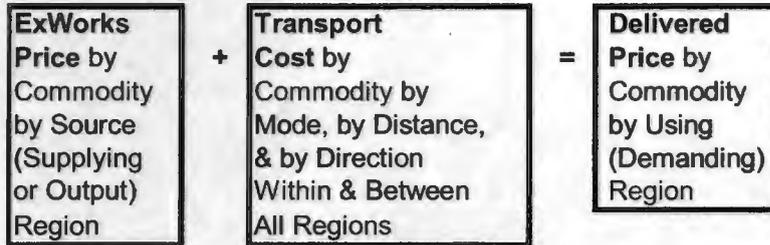
Transf Pmts/Fees&Taxes (Govts)

Goods&Svcs (HH, Govts, Indus, Spec)

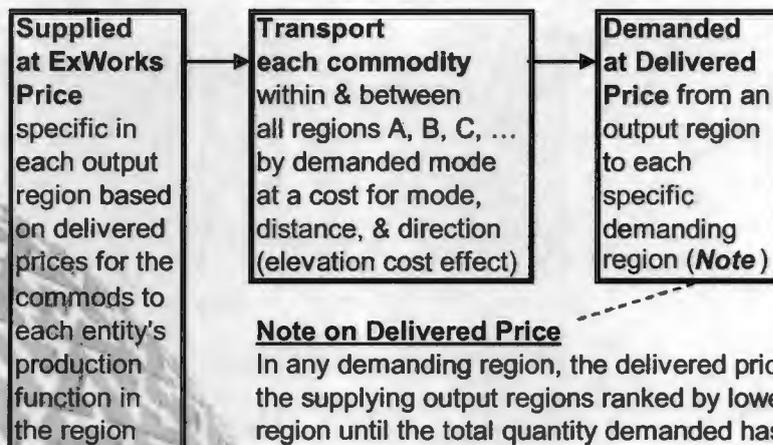
REDYN Economic Model Schematic-DETAILED PRICES & TRADE FLOW

1/21/2006

Prices & Trade Flow ...



Details on Prices & Flows ...



Note on Delivered Price

In any demanding region, the delivered price by commodity is the blend across the supplying output regions ranked by lowest delivered price to the demanding region until the total quantity demanded has been met for the demanding region.

Exhibit 3:
REDYN Model Data Sources and Baseline Estimation Process:
Where the REDYN Model Gets Data – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

REDYN Model Data Sources and Baseline Estimation Process

Where the REDYN Model Gets Data

Regional Dynamics uses several sources to estimate county-level employment and output for its baseline database. The REDYN model applies the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) at the five-digit detail level (703 industries), and also uses NAICS to identify all the goods and services (over 180 commodities) consumed and produced by the detailed industries. NAICS is used by the US Government to classify and organize information about all the various industries making up the US economy, such as retail stores, automobile manufacturing, insurance firms, and so forth. NAICS reports five levels of detail. The two-digit level aggregates all activity into 24 broad economic industries, and the five-digit level identifies activity across 703 specific industries.

The primary data sources are the County Business Patterns (CBP) from the Bureau of the Census, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Wage Bill (payroll) data are derived from the same sources and with the same techniques as the employment data. The CBP reports the total annual payroll for each NAICS code up to the five-digit level of detail for the US as a whole and for every region, state, and county. However, total employment data and total payroll data are subject to data suppressions for privacy. Regional Dynamics developed a sophisticated row-and-column sum (RAS) analytic system to fill all data suppressions by using all information available in the CBP series and guaranteeing internal consistency with unsuppressed wage and employment data. All the furnished and estimated CBP wage bill and employment data are then totaled and scaled to match the wage bill and employment data reported in the BEA's REIS, which includes all county and state wage bill data at three-digit NAICS detail and employment data at two-digit NAICS detail.

The REIS directly provides wage bill and employment data for the government and agriculture sectors, and also disposable personal income data by county. The REIS county income data are used to allocate national consumption to counties from the BEA's National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA).

Annual Input-Output (IO) tables are constructed using BEA IO make-and-use tables, as well as biennial 10-year IO forecast tables from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Make tables describe all the commodities made by each economic entity, and use tables describe all the commodities used by each economic entity. The very detailed BEA IO make-and-use tables are extended year-by-year to match the annual changes in make-and-use composition implied by the current 10-year BLS IO tables. This generates a detailed annual forecast series of national IO make-and-use tables.

Each county's wage bill by industry is used to allocate each industry's national output to counties from the NIPA, and then the regional output by industry is allocated to commodities based on the national IO make table proportions. This assumes that the commodities produced by an industry are truly joint in the production process, as dictated by a uniform production function for all firms in each industry based on competitive pressures to diffuse advantages quickly across all firms in an industry.

Exhibit 4:
The Regional Dynamics Economic Analysis Model:
What the REDYN Model Does – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

The Regional Dynamics Economic Analysis Model

What the REDYN Model Does

Regional Dynamics offers REDYN, a fundamentally new, web-based, massively multi-regional, dynamic, nonlinear New Economic Geography analysis engine with a complete economic database and baseline forecast. After subscribing to the system, users input online changes by region and year: e.g., jobs, wages, output, income, intermediate demand, and final consumption, investment, and government demand. REDYN then estimates detailed, annual, gravity-based trade flows and impacts in all US counties and industries. The model is a live, online Internet service. It's also available to run batch mode jobs to process massively multi-regional tasks (3,100+ regions) for automated or scripted work.

The REDYN model applies a fresh I-O methodology based on very detailed make-and-use tables with social accounting matrix features for all entities, a comprehensive commodity production transformation function, and impedance-based commodity trade flows by five transport modes. Oak Ridge National Laboratories developed the impedance measures.

The model automatically includes an explicit extra region for all US counties outside any given simulation to identify the full US output and trade flow response. The model also automatically seeks the suppliers of suppliers to find the complete US supply chain response by region and industry in any simulation.

REDYN excels at offering a uniquely complete and consistent model-building edge that no other modeling process can replicate for configuring and assessing plans, events, and risks fully and rapidly across regions and years.

Here's how it works. At run time, users apply their subscribed resources as an online tool kit to build and run custom models at will. This design flexibility lets users quickly build models scaled correctly for any studies, event analysis, overlapping or alternative analytic perspectives, or backcast analysis.

The REDYN model estimates employment, output, wages, occupations, income, gross product, demand, self-supply, trade flow, etc. Within a user's subscription, the model generates year-by-year reports by county and year, for all subscribed counties, or for any aggregation into user-defined areas for each study. For easy regional comparison at no extra cost, each report focuses on one concept (jobs, output, wages, and so forth) arranged by region by year on a sheet in a spreadsheet book. Users then can apply full spreadsheet tools for sorting and charting. Online and phone support are included.

The model is available to all users across agency levels. Clients can offer access to other users through user-group web pages with discounts or rebates based on the size of the client's subscription. Clients subscribe to a regional area (one or more counties, states, or groups); to 703 industries (North American Industrial Classification System); and to an analytic type (I-O only, or equilibrium and I-O). The client sets the number and identity of its subscribing users; one user is free. Subsequently added users including consultants or staff can be managed by one or more additional users on an incremental fee basis.

Exhibit 5:
Feature Comparison – Major Commercial Economic Models
Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Feature Comparison – Major Commercial Economic Models

Feature	REDYN	REMI	IMPLAN	RIMS	Notes
Access/Subscription	Internet/Yes	Desktop CD/No	Desktop CD/No	Desktop CD/No	1*
Process to Deliver Custom Study Models	Immediate at user run time, any time	Queue, batch, + mail or overnight	Batch + mail or overnight	Batch + mail or overnight	2*
# of Custom Area Study Models per User	Build any custom models as needed	One (1) model per client	Alternative single regions only	Alternative single regions only	3*
Fee for User-defined Custom Study Models	None within subscription	Non-trivial fees for more models	None, but 1 region only	None, but 1 region only	4*
Dynamic Forecast	Yes (50 years)	Yes (to 2050)	No	No	5
Nonlinear Forecast	Yes	Minimal	n/a	n/a	6
Active Multi-regions	3,100+	80+ maximum	None	None	7
Automatic MRUS	Yes	No	n/a	n/a	8*
Impedance Database	Yes	No	No	No	9*
# of Transportation Modes (Trade Flow)	5 (road/rail/air/water/special)	None	None	None	10*
Last History Year Lag	Soon: 6-7 months	2+ years	2 years	90-180 days	11*
Industry Detail	NAICS 5 (703)	REMI 3 (169)	NAICS 2-5 (509)	NAICS (473)	12
Commodity Detail and Classification Type	NAICS /180+ non-agr commods	None	SIC /528 commods incl agr	None	13*
Std Occup Code Detail	820+ /SOC 6-digit	90+ /std; 820+ /fee	None	None	14
IO Tables	Make & Use	Industry only	Make & Use	Industry only	15
Integrated IO-SAM	Yes	No	Partial	No	16*
Wage Bill & Empl	CBP & REIS	CBP & REIS	CBP & REIS	REIS only	17
Suppression Fill for Wage Bill & Empl	NAICS 5-digit RAS process	NAICS 4-digit statistical process	Yes, but not exhaustive	n/a	18
Disposable Income incl Commuters	REIS direct & Res Adj/JTW/gravity	REIS directly & Res Adj/JTW	REIS directly & Res Adj/JTW	No data access	19*
County Consumption	REIS & NIPA	REIS & NIPA	REIS & NIPA	No data access	20*
County Output	Wages & NIPA	Wages & NIPA	Wages & NIPA	No data access	21*
County Output by Commodity	Output & detailed IO Make Table	None	Output & IO Make Table	None	22
Demographics/Migr	Yes/rational migr	Yes/adaptive migr	No	No	23*
Business Cycle	Yale—Fair-Parke	U. Mich.—RSQE	n/a	n/a	24
BEA IO Forecast	Yes	No	No	No	25*
Multi-regional Search for All Suppliers	Search process by region for full US	Search step only for client's regions	Search step only for one region	n/a	26*
Analytics	CGE and IO	CGE and IO	IO only	Multipliers only	27
Jobs+Wages+Output	Blended handling	Double count input	Double counts	Double counts	28
Backcasting	Plan 1998 in 2006	No	No	n/a	29*
Subcounty Regions	Plan for 2006	Yes (manual)	By ZIP Code	No	30
Production Function Includes All Supply, Demand, Trade Flow	Inclusive function for IO and CGE processing	Non-inclusive function needs post process equations	No endogenous gravity-based trade flow	n/a	31*
Displacement Effect	Allocated or Prop	Allocated only	No	No	32*
Induced Investment	Yes	Yes	No	n/a	33
Fiscal Effects	Yes (standalone)	Yes (integrated)	No	No	34
Display Data Results	Multi-regional	Region by region	One region	One region	35*
Consultant/Other User	Incremental fee	Non-trivial fees	Full price fee	No added fee	36*

***/ Line Notes for Features:**

- 1-4: REDYN subscribers subscribe to a pool of regions from which to build custom run time models at will.
- 8: The REDYN model automatically creates and reports on an active extra region for the rest-of-US outside the region(s) being modeled. This allows results for the selected region(s) to reflect endogenous trade flow, supply chain, and other demand effects stemming from the whole multi-region US (MRUS) model.
- 9, 10, 13: REDYN's New Economic Geography (NEG) engine applies a complete database of impedance measures by transport mode developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratories. Unlike straight-line measures, impedance can differ between regions with the mode and with the direction of travel, and trade flows can be estimated by commodity by mode. ORNL's database also enables REDYN's equilibrium model to estimate economic effects from transportation network models, and to estimate freight system effects on the economy due to commodity volume changes or transport mode capacity changes in county transportation networks.
- 11: The REDYN model uses available CBP and REIS county values to allocate current US wage bill and employment data to populate counties with apportioned detail numbers. Initial data from 2001; soon 2005.
- 16: The REDYN commodity make-and-use Input-Output tables use a Social Accounting Matrix to capture every economic entity type. Entities include producers (industries), employed labor (occupations), remittance cohorts (unemployed labor, retirees), governments, investors, and speculators. Commodities include producer commodities, labor occupations, transfer payments, government goods, financial capital, and physical capital.
- 19-21: The impedance database (note 9 above) enables REDYN to separate the process for populating the database from processes for estimating a gravity model's effective distance parameters. REDYN can use gravity analysis on commuter Journey-to-Work to estimate occupations and income levels by residence.
- 23: Intrinsic rational expectations induce migration from economic activity subject to cohort regional constants.
- 25: The REDYN model extends the very detailed BEA IO make-and-use tables year-by-year to match the annual changes in make-and-use composition implied by the 10-year BLS IO tables. This generates a detailed annual forecast series of national IO make-and-use tables.
- 26: The REDYN model applies the detailed national IO use tables to estimate a complete US multi-regional supply response to indirect and induced demand, and to exogenous final demand, in a search cycle which looks for the suppliers of suppliers across all US industries by every US region until the process cuts off.
- 29: The REDYN model will use 2001-2002 county values to allocate 1998-2000 US NAICS data to counties.
- 31: The inclusive REDYN commodity transformation production function captures all production and NEG gravity relationships – there is no need for post-process adjustment equations. Detailed industries and other entities by region by year transform input commodities into output commodities using a robust, nonlinear, dynamic, parameterized, endogenous, iterative production function in a continuous process that fully includes intermediate and factor inputs, final demand, jobs and output, and endogenous gravity trade flows.
- 32: Displacement is sales crowding out; REDYN allows supply-source allocation or equal proportion crowding.
- 35: The REDYN report suite automatically includes a comparative regional display format as an embedded feature at no extra cost. Results are generated as sheets in a spreadsheet book with full sorting, charting, scaling, and pivot capabilities.
- 36: Subscribers can offer access to other users (e.g., mixed state/local agencies, partners, clients, etc.) through user-group web pages with discounts or rebates up to 50% based on the size of the master subscription—and subscribers and other users can add staff or consultants by one or more new users on an incremental fee basis.

MSM 1.67



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INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT APPLICATION

Important Information about Procedures for Opening a New Account: To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means to you: When you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, organization documents and other information that will allow us to identify you.

PART 1: CLIENT INFORMATION

Full Legal Name of Entity

EB-5 Pacific LLC

Taxpayer Identification Number

(b) (3) (A)

(b) (4)



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FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT

This Funds Transfer Agreement is entered into between RBC BANK(USA) Trust Services, a North Carolina banking corporation, with its principal office in Raleigh, North Carolina, (the "Bank") and EB-5 Pacific LLC a banking corporation, banking association, corporation, partnership, professional association or individual (hereinafter referred to as the "Customer").

The Bank agrees to accept from time to time instructions from certain of its customers to affect the transfer of funds to or from the accounts of the Customer with the Bank. The undersigned requests the Bank to execute the Customer's written or electronically transmitted instructions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

1. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

For those customers other than individuals, the Customer shall designate by written resolution or other document satisfactory to the Bank the individuals or officers (the "Signatory Representative(s)") who are authorized on behalf of the Customer to execute this Agreement, and modifications to the Agreement and any other documents in connection with this Agreement or Funds Transfer Services in general. A Signatory Representative shall specify in the Exhibit to this Agreement or in a written document satisfactory to the Bank those parties ("Authorized Representative(s)") who are authorized to transmit instructions and authorizations for the transfer and receipt of funds to or from accounts of the Customer. A Signatory Representative may from time to time revoke the designation of a party as an Authorized Representative or add new parties as Authorized Representatives upon written notice in a form satisfactory to the Bank. The Bank shall not be required to act upon such notice until it has received such notice and the Bank has had a reasonable opportunity to process such notice. The Bank may from time to time, in its sole discretion, act upon verbal notices, which the Bank reasonably believes to be from a Signatory Representative. As set forth in exhibits to this Agreement, the authority of Authorized Representatives may be limited to transfers involving certain specified accounts of the Customer as to maximum transfer amounts. A revocation of the authority of or a change in the designation of a Signatory Representative must be in the form of a corporate resolution or by other document satisfactory to the Bank. Customer shall also designate an authorized security contact person (the "Security Contact") who will be the Customer's recipient from time to time of the Bank's test code procedures and other confidential information. The Security Contact may be changed by the Signatory Representative.

2. AUTHORIZATIONS

The Customer hereby authorizes the Bank:

a) to execute and charge to the Customer's accounts at the Bank all funds transfer instructions ("Transfer Instructions") transmitted by an Authorized Representative in accordance with this Agreement;

b) to transfer funds (i) from specific Customer accounts with the Bank to any other specified Customer bank accounts, whether such accounts are with the Bank or other banks or financial institutions ("Intra-Customer Transfer"), and (ii) (unless the customer requests otherwise as hereinafter set forth) from the Customer's accounts with the Bank to any accounts of a third party, whether such third party accounts are with the Bank or other banks or financial institutions ("Third Party Transfer");



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c) in the Bank's sole discretion, to record mechanically any voiced verifications completed by the Bank;

d) in the Bank's sole discretion, to execute Funds Transfer Instructions transmitted by the Customer (or others) in any order convenient to the Bank, and to select such means and routes for the transfer of funds as the Bank considers appropriate under the circumstances; and

e) to charge the Customer (i) such Funds Transfer fees as the Bank may impose from time to time in accordance with its customary pricing policies, and (ii) any direct or indirect transfer charges incurred by the Bank arising out of the Bank's execution or Customer's Funds Transfer Instructions. The Bank shall notify the Customer as to whether the charges will be assessed directly against the Customer's accounts or charged to the Customer individually through account analysis and balance requirements. In the absence of such notice, charges will be assessed directly against the Customer's accounts.

f) to receive funds transferred to the Bank for the account of the Customer and to post such funds to the Bank account of the Customer specified in the Funds Transfer Instruction.

3. SECURITY PROCEDURES

Various security procedures apply to the payment orders that the Customer transmits to the Bank. The full scope of security procedures which the Bank offers and strongly recommends for wire transfers is available only if the Customer's payment orders for wire transfers are transmitted by the Customer directly to the Bank's wire room either by telephone or other electronic means. Such security procedures are designed to assure both the authenticity and correctness of payment orders, and any amendments of payment orders, which are transmitted to the Bank. Such security procedures include recorded telephone lines, algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, callback procedures, or similar security devices. The security procedures are available only if the Customer's payment orders and amendments are transmitted directly to the Bank's wire room. If the Customer chooses to transmit such payment orders and amendments by telephone to a Bank representative outside the wire room, the security procedures are limited to possible voice recognition. Voice recognition can provide only limited assurance of authenticity, and of course voice recognition is not always possible. Furthermore, it provides little assurance, if any, of the correctness of the payment orders that the Bank believes have been transmitted to the Bank. Accordingly, if the Customer transmits any payment order amendment to a bank representative outside the wire room, the Customer will be deemed to have refused the security procedures that the Bank is offering and recommending as "commercially reasonable," and the Customer will be deemed to have agreed to be bound by any such payment order, whether or not authorized, which is issued in the Customer's name and accepted by the Bank in good faith.

4. PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

In order to minimize the possibility of fraud and error the Bank may supply an Authorized Representative with a Personal Identification Number ("Caller Pin"). In addition, the Bank may furnish an Authorized Representative with a fixed code or procedure to be used in connection with a funds transfer. If a Pin is utilized, Test code procedures will be attached to this Agreement or will otherwise be delivered to an Authorized Security Contact of the Customer. The Bank may from time to time change the Caller PIN and fixed code by giving written notice to the Authorized Representative. Each Authorized Representative agrees (i) to keep the Caller PIN and any fixed code procedures confidential



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and secure and (ii) to prevent access to the Caller PIN by any other individual and to notify the Bank immediately if the confidentiality of the Caller PIN or the fixed code procedures are compromised. The customer agrees that the Bank's records which demonstrate the use of the Caller PIN and fixed code procedures will be conclusive proof that any Transfer Instructions received by the Bank were authorized and approved by the Customer. By signing this Agreement and upon the use of the Funds Transfer System, the Customer acknowledges that it is satisfied with the security procedures used by the Bank in connection with funds transfers and that such procedures are commercially reasonable.

The Bank may also institute from time to time and in its sole discretion additional security measures in connection with the transfer of funds on behalf of the Customer whether or not such measures are required of any other customer. Any such additional measures not objected to in writing within said ten (10) day period shall be deemed accepted by the Customer. In the event the Customer objects to the Bank's modification of the Procedures or to the implementation of additional measures and in the event the same shall not be waived or otherwise resolved in writing by the parties, this Agreement shall terminate ten (10) days following the Bank's receipt of such objection, in which case the Bank shall have no further obligations or liabilities hereunder.

5. COMMUNICATION OF TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS

Each Authorized Representative must provide written or electronic instructions when communicating wire transfer instructions to the Bank. The Bank has the option (but not the obligation) to authenticate any Transfer Instructions by having the instructions verified by another Authorized Representative or by any other means which the Bank considers appropriate, but failure to authenticate instructions will not be evidence of any failure to exercise reasonable care or to act in good faith. The Bank will not be liable for refusal to honor any Transfer Instructions if it is unable to satisfy itself that the Transfer Instructions were given by an Authorized Representative in accordance with the procedures outlined herein. In order for the Bank to effect Transfer Instructions on a particular business day, it must receive such Transfer Instructions before the cutoff times established by the Bank from time to time on that day. Cutoff times shall be made known to the Customer upon request. Transfers for which we receive Transfer Instructions after such cutoff times will be made on the next business day following receipt thereof. Transfer Instructions must include the number(s) of the Account(s) to be debited, the amount of funds to be transferred and the name, location and any account number of the transferee of the funds. In addition, all Transfer Instructions must be made in accordance with the Bank's standard transfer procedures (the "Procedures") as published by the Bank. The Bank shall be entitled to modify the Procedures from time to time on at least ten (10) days notice to the Customer. Any such modifications not objected to in writing by the Customer within said ten (10) day period shall be deemed accepted by Customer. If the customer gives the Bank Transfer Instructions, which identify the transferee (recipient of the funds) by both name and identifying bank or account number, payment may be made to the transferee's bank on the basis of the identifying bank account, even if the number identifies a person different from the named transferee. If the customer gives the Bank Transfer Instructions which identify an intermediary or transferee's bank by both name and an identifying number, the Bank may rely on the number as a proper identification even if it identifies a different bank than the named bank.

6. COLLECTED BALANCES

The Bank shall not be obligated at any time to transfer funds from any account in an amount greater than the amount of the total collected balance then on deposit in such account. Should the Bank elect to transfer funds from the account in excess of the collected balance and thereby create an overdraft, the overdraft balance together with any interest fees or charges which would otherwise be



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charged to the Customer as a result of an overdraft account based upon the Bank's account rules and pricing schedules, are immediately due.

7. CANCELLATION OF INSTRUCTIONS

The Bank shall have no obligations or duty to reverse, revoke or alter Transfer Instructions received from a Customer under the terms of this Agreement after any action implementing the execution of such instructions has occurred. The Bank will make a reasonable effort to comply with the Customer's revocation request prior to such action being taken provided that the Bank has been given sufficient notice and a reasonable opportunity to act upon such request. Any such revocation request must be made directly to a representative Trust Services at the Bank. The Bank may reasonably rely on an oral revocation request if it in good faith believes it is being given by an Authorized Representative. Any revocation request must provide the Bank with the amount and date of the proposed transfer and the recipient of the proposed transfer. Any oral request which the Bank is able to comply with must be confirmed in writing by the Customer within five days of making the request. The Customer shall discharge and release the Bank from any liability for claims, demands, and expenses (including attorney's fees) in connection with such discrepancy, error or unauthorized transfer.

8. INCOMING TRANSFER

Should the Bank receive a transfer for the account of a Customer, the Bank shall be entitled to post such funds to the account specified in the transfer order. The Bank shall not be liable to the Customer in any event for posting an incoming transfer to an account specified in the transfer order. In its sole discretion, the Bank may contact an Authorized Representative if there are any ambiguities or questions concerning the deposit of such funds for the Customer's benefit. All credits to Customer's accounts for funds transfers which the Bank receives are provisional until the Bank receives final settlement for the funds. If the Bank does not receive such final settlement, the Customer is hereby notified and agrees that Bank is entitled to a refund of the amount credited to the Customer's account for that transfer. In that situation, the person who originated the transfer to the Customer's account will not be deemed to have paid the amount of that transfer and, accordingly, the Customer's right to expect that payment from that third party would be preserved. Upon request and at such charges as may be set by the Bank from time to time, the Bank agrees to notify an Authorized Representative of the receipt of an incoming transfer of funds. The liability of the Bank for the failure to so notify the Customer is limited to an amount equal to \$500 or the notification charges previously paid by the Customer to the Bank within thirty (30) days of the day notice was not given, whichever is less.

9. ADDITIONAL SERVICES

The Customer may request and the Bank may agree to perform additional services or follow the Customer's special instructions in connection with outgoing or incoming funds transfers at such rates and upon such terms as the Customer and the Bank may agree upon in writing. Any such agreement shall be attached to this Agreement as an Exhibit and the terms of this Agreement shall control unless there is a direct conflict between this Agreement and the Exhibit in which case the Exhibit shall control.

10. LIMITATION ON THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITY OF THE BANK

a) Bank Obligation- Limitations. In its sole discretion, the Bank may choose not to execute Transfer Instructions transmitted by the Customer if such instructions are not in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, if the transfer of the funds is prohibited as a result of a court order, garnishment, tax levy or the like or if for any reason the Bank reasonably believes that execution of the



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Transfer Instructions might result in an unauthorized or erroneous transfer of funds or might otherwise cause the Bank to suffer a loss. The Bank will notify the Customer within the time limits, if any, required under any state law of its election not to accept the Transfer Instructions.

b) Bank Liability- Limitations. Customer acknowledges that the amount paid to the Bank for the rendition of services under this Agreement is very small in relation to the amount of funds which will be transferred pursuant to this Agreement and that in order to provide this service the Bank must limit its liability as provided for in this Agreement and except for the Bank's fraud or willful misconduct, the Bank shall not be liable for any claims, demands or expenses (including attorneys' fees and costs) loss or damage of any kind arising directly or indirectly out of the Bank's execution or failure to execute or receive Transfer Instructions transmitted by the Customer. Under no circumstances shall the Bank be responsible for any indirect, incidental, consequential, remote or special losses or damages. The Customer acknowledges the Bank's inability to foresee, due to the volume of the transfers made by the Bank, any special circumstances surrounding a particular transfer which may result in special or consequential losses to the Customer.

In the event of an improper or erroneous transfer, the Bank agrees to cooperate fully with the Customer in the Customer's efforts to recover from any third party the funds improperly transferred. In the event of the Bank's complete failure to transfer funds for the Customer (which is not otherwise excused or permitted under this Agreement or by applicable law) the Bank's sole liability shall be limited to the amount of interest which the funds to be transferred (less required reserves) would have earned at the "Average Federal Funds Rate" as determined by the Federal Reserve Board had they been invested on the date the transfer should have been made for a period not to exceed the earlier of (i) the date of notification by the Customer of the failure to transfer or (ii) fourteen days from the date the Customer is deemed to have received the Bank statement which would otherwise have listed the transfer.

Any reimbursement to the Customer may be made directly to the Customer or by adjustment to analysis fees, which might be owed by Customer. The Bank shall not be liable for any claims or demands resulting from the execution of Transfer Instructions transmitted to the Bank and accompanied by a proper Caller PIN number or transfer code.

The Customer shall bring any allowable claim against the Bank under this Agreement no later than one (1) year from the date of the event-giving rise to the claim.

The Bank will not be responsible for loss or damage resulting from any delay in the performance of or failure to perform responsibilities under this agreement which is caused by an act of God, fire, work stoppage, civil disorder, war, or natural disaster or other catastrophe; electrical or computer failure; acts, omissions or errors of any carrier or agent operating between the Customer and the Bank, any Federal Reserve Bank or other agency utilized to execute transfers or receipt of funds; any incorrect unauthorized or fraudulent use of the Caller PIN or test code procedure or fraud by any person other than the Bank's employees; or without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any other cause or circumstance beyond the Bank's control. If the Bank pays any compensation to the Customer hereunder, the Customer agrees to subrogate any rights it may have against any person with respect to the transaction out of which such compensation arose. No representation or statement made by anyone not expressly contained in this Agreement shall be binding upon the Bank.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

This Agreement together with any and all exhibits and schedules hereto and additional written agreements which may be from time to time incorporated herein by reference constitutes the entire



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agreement of the Bank and the Customer and supersedes any and all other agreements, either oral or written, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. No term or provision of this Agreement may be amended, waived, supplemented, modified or terminated orally but only by an instrument in writing signed by the party against which the amendment, waiver, supplement, modification or termination is sought.

All notices to the Bank and the Customer shall be in writing and directed to the address of each party as listed in this Agreement. The Bank shall have a reasonable time to act upon any notice addressed to it, which shall be at least two (2) business days following receipt thereof by the Bank.

12. NOTICE OF THE USE OF FEDWIRE

Fedwire may be used to send or receive a wire transfer of the Customer. Regulation J promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board is the law governing all Fedwire transactions.

13. SPECIAL AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE PROVISIONS

The Bank may give the Customer credit for automated clearing house (ACH) payments before it receives final settlement of the funds transfer. Any such credit is provisional until the Bank receives final settlement, and the Bank is entitled to a refund from the Customer of the amount credited to the Customer in connection with the ACH entry. ACH transactions are governed by operating rules of the National Automated Clearing House Association. In accordance with these, the Bank will not provide the Customer with next day notice of receipt of ACH credit transfers to the Customer's account. The Customer will continue to receive notices of receipt of ACH items in the periodic account statement, which the Bank provides.

This Agreement shall in all respects be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina.

This Agreement shall be of no force or effect unless and until it is fully executed by all parties hereto. The effective date shall be the date on which this Agreement is executed by RBC Bank (USA).

CUSTOMER: EB-S Pacific LLC

By: X *Joel L. Cavasso*
(Print Name): Joel L. Cavasso
Title: Managing Member
Date: _____

By: X *Kurt R. Nelson*
(Print Name): Kurt R. Nelson
Title: Managing Member
Date: 1-26-10

RBC BANK (USA)

By: *Jeff Shadrick*
(Print Name): Jeff Shadrick
Its: Institutional Trust Advisor
Date: 2/4/2010



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EXHIBIT 1 FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT BANK ACCOUNT(S)

(b) (4)



Name of Signatory Representative ^{OR}	Title
Joel L. Cavasso/ Kurt r. Neilsen	Managing Members
Signature of Authorized Account Signer x <i>Joel Cavasso</i> x	Date <i>1-26-10</i>

(a) If Signatory Representative is different from original Funds Transfer Agreement, attach Board of Directors Resolution indicating that authority.



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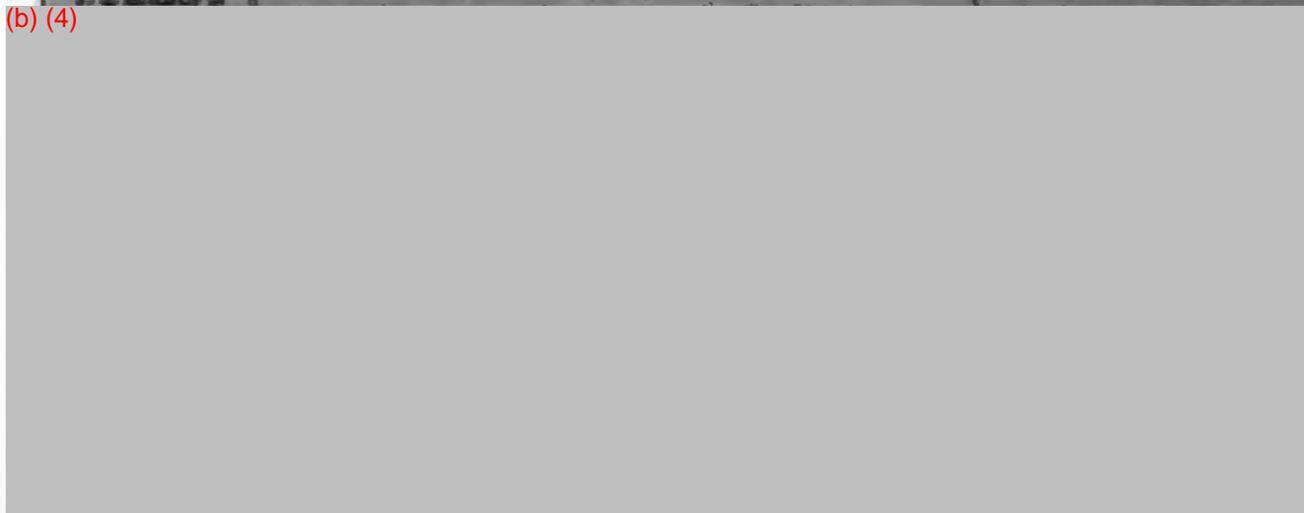
EXHIBIT 2 FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE FOR WIRE INITIATION PURPOSES

This is: Original Exhibit
 Modification Number _____ to Original Exhibit

Listed below are the names of the Authorized Representatives, their transfer limits, and the account numbers from which each user is authorized to transfer funds in accordance with the Funds Transfer Agreement between the Customer and RBC BANK. This list supersedes all previously submitted authorized representatives for wire initiation documentation. A new listing must be submitted by the Customer whenever Authorized Representatives for wire initiation are added to, or deleted from the system's authorized user list. Exhibit 3 must be used to request any Authorized Representatives for wire initiation change. Letters are not acceptable. (For Authorized Representatives whose maximum amounts are unlimited, please specify the maximum amount as "NO LIMITATION").

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES FOR WIRE INITIATION		
Account # 1-2 and/or 3	Name and Phone Number	Maximum Amount

(b) (4)



Name of Signatory Representative ¹⁰⁰	Title
Joel L. Cavasso/ Kurt R. Neilsen	Managing Members
Signature of Authorized Signer	Date
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	1-26-10

(a) If Signatory Representative is different from original Funds Transfer Agreement, attach Board of Directors Resolution indicating that authority.

EXHIBIT 3



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FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE FOR NOTIFICATION PURPOSES

This is: Original Exhibit
 Modification Number _____ to Original Exhibit

Listed below are the names of the Authorized Representatives who may accept notification of credits received for the Customer. This list supersedes previously submitted Authorized Representatives for wire notification documentation. A new listing must be submitted by the Customer whenever Authorized Representatives for wire initiation are added to, or deleted from the systems authorized user list. Exhibit must be used to request any Authorized Representatives for wire notification change. Letters are not acceptable.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES FOR WIRE NOTIFICATION		
Account Number	Name and Phone Number	Maximum Amount

(b) (4)



Name of Signatory Representative	Title
Joel L. Cavasso/ Kurt R. Neilsen	Managing Members
Signature of Authorized Signer	Date
x <i>Joel Cavasso</i> x	1-26-10

EB-5 Pacific LLC

65-1291 Kawaihae Road, Suite #101 Kamuela, HI 96734
Phone: 808-443-2600 Fax 808-885-6350

January 21, 2010

RBC Bank USA Trust Services
Attention: Jeff Shadrick
1927 First Avenue North, 9th Floor
Birmingham, AL 35203

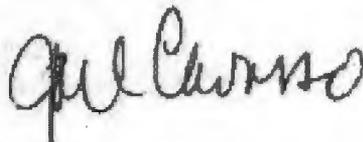
RE: Authorized Signors

Dear Jeff,

(b) (4)



Respectfully,



Joel L. Cavasso

Managing Member

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
Business Registration Division
335 Merchant Street
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 40, Honolulu, Hawaii 96810
Phone No. (808) 586-2727



ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION FOR LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
(Section 429-613 Hawaii Revised Statutes)

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY IN BLACK INK

The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Hawaii, do hereby make and execute these Articles of Organization:

I

The name of the company shall be:
EM'S FITNESS LLC

(The name shall not be the same as that of a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other entity organized under the laws of the State of Hawaii.)

II

The mailing address of the initial principal office is:
65-1291 KAWAIIAE RD STE 101, , Kaimuki, HI 96743 USA

III

The company shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Hawaii an agent and street address of the agent for service of process on the company. The agent may be an individual resident of Hawaii, a domestic entity, or a foreign entity authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this State, whose business office is identical with the registered office.

a. The name of the company's initial agent for service of process is:
Joel Cavasso

(Name of Registered Agent)

(State or Country)

b. The street address of the initial registered office in this State is:
65-1291 Kawaihae Road, Suite #101, Kaimuki, HI 96743 USA

IV

The name and address of each organizer is:
Joel Cavasso

1088 Koohee Place, Kailua, HI 96734 USA

The period of duration is (check one):

Indefinite

For a specified term to expire on:

Month Day Year

The company is (check one):

a. Manager-managed, and the names and addresses of the initial managers are listed in paragraph "c", and the number of initial members are:

b. Member-managed, and the names and addresses of the initial members are listed in paragraph "c".

c. List the names and addresses of the initial managers if the company is Manager-managed, or List the names and addresses of the initial members if the company is Member-managed.

Joel Cavasso

1088 Koohoo Place, Kailua, HI 96734 USA

Kurt Neilson

85-1291 Kaimukoo Road, Suite #101, Kaimukoo, HI 96743 USA

The members of the company (check one):

Shall not be liable for the debts, obligations and liabilities of the company.

Shall be liable for all debts, obligations and liabilities of the company.

Shall be liable for all or specified debts, obligations and liabilities of the company as stated below, and have consented in writing to the adoption of this provision or to be bound by this provision.

We certify, under the penalties set forth in the Hawaii Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, that we have read the above statements, I am authorized to sign this Articles of Organization, and that the above statements are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Signed this 06 day of January 2010

Joel Cavasso

Kurt Neilson

(Type/Print Name of Organizer)

(Type/Print Name of Organizer)

x Joel Cavasso
(Signature of Organizer)

x Kurt Neilson
(Signature of Organizer)

Date of this notice: 01-21-2010

Employer Identification Number:
(b) (3) (A)

Form: 99-4

Number of this notice: CP 575 B

EB-5 PACIFIC LLC
JOEL CAVASSO MBR
65-1291 KAWAIHAE RD STE 101
KAMUELA, HI 96743

For assistance you may call us at:
1-800-829-4933

**IF YOU WRITE, ATTACH THE
STUB AT THE END OF THIS NOTICE.**

WE ASSIGNED YOU AN EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

(b) (3) (A) Thank you for applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN). We assigned you
This EIN will identify you, your business accounts, tax returns, and documents, even if you have no employees. Please keep this notice in your permanent records.

When filing tax documents, payments, and related correspondence, it is very important that you use your EIN and complete name and address exactly as shown above. Any variation may cause a delay in processing, result in incorrect information in your account, or even cause you to be assigned more than one EIN. If the information is not correct as shown above, please make the correction using the attached tear off stub and return it to us.

Based on the information received from you or your representative, you must file the following form(s) by the date(s) shown.

Form 1065

04/15/2011

If you have questions about the form(s) or the due date(s) shown, you can call us at the phone number or write to us at the address shown at the top of this notice. If you need help in determining your annual accounting period (tax year), see Publication 538, *Accounting Periods and Methods*.

We assigned you a tax classification based on information obtained from you or your representative. It is not a legal determination of your tax classification, and is not binding on the IRS. If you want a legal determination of your tax classification, you may request a private letter ruling from the IRS under the guidelines in Revenue Procedure 2004-1, 2004-1 I.R.B. 1 (or superseding Revenue Procedure for the year at issue). Note: Certain tax classification elections can be requested by filing Form 8832, *Entity Classification Election*. See Form 8832 and its instructions for additional information.

A limited liability company (LLC) may file Form 8832, *Entity Classification Election*, and elect to be classified as an association taxable as a corporation. If the LLC is eligible to be treated as a corporation that meets certain tests and it will be electing S corporation status, it must timely file Form 2553, *Election by a Small Business Corporation*. The LLC will be treated as a corporation as of the effective date of the S corporation election and does not need to file Form 8832.

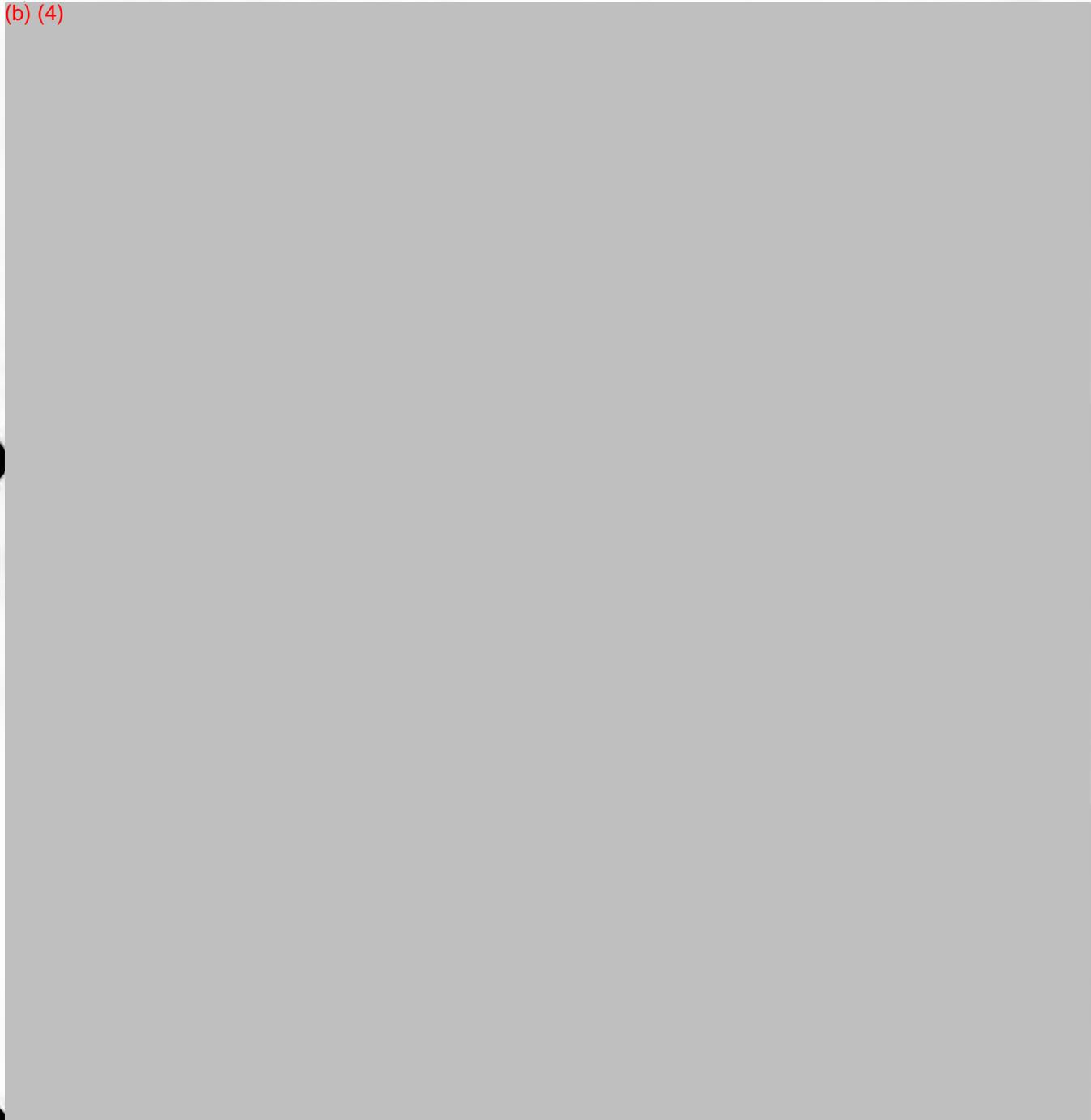
To obtain tax forms and publications, including those referenced in this notice, visit our Web site at www.irs.gov. If you do not have access to the Internet, call 1-800-829-3676 (TTY/TEF 1-800-829-4059) or visit your local IRS office.

Customer No. _____
Account No. _____

RBC BANK (USA)

Escrow Agreement

(b) (4)



18. Miscellaneous. All capitalized terms used herein but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed in the Subscription Agreement. All references in this Agreement to dollar amounts shall mean United States dollars.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

The undersigned have executed this Agreement as of the day and year stated herein.

Escrowor:

EB-5 Pacific LLC

By: [Signature]

Name: Karl Neilson

Title: Manager

Date January 26, 2010

Escrow Agent:

RBC BANK (USA), as Escrow Agent

By: [Signature]

Name: Jeff Shadrick

Title: Institutional Trust Advisor

Date 2/11, 2010

**Escrow Agreement Supplement
(Terms of Disbursement)**

[This page intentionally left blank as of the date of execution of Agreement.]

**Attachment 1
(Confirmation Receipt)**

Escrow Agent's Deposit Receipt

To: EB-5 Pacific LLC / Kurt Nielsen

From: RBC BANK (USA), as Escrow Agent

Date:

Subject: Escrow Deposit

(b) (4)



**Attachment 2
(Disbursement Request)**

Request for Disbursement of Escrowed Funds

**To: RBC BANK (USA), as Escrow Agent
Attention: Jeff Shadrick, Institutional Trust Advisor**

From: EB-5 Pacific LLC / Kurt Nielsen

(b) (4)



**Attachment 3
(Notice of Disbursement)**

Notice of Disbursement of Escrowed Funds

To: EB-5 Pacific LLC / Kurt Neilsen

From: RBC BANK (USA), Escrow Agent

(b) (4)



Pacific EB5 Regional Center Subscription Agreement
DRAFT
January 24, 2010
PACIFIC EB5 REGIONAL CTR
MEMBER INTEREST
SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT

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Print & Sign Legal Name of Subscriber:

Date:

Print Full Name

Subscriber Signature

NON-U.S. PURCHASER

THE MEMBER INTERESTS REFERENCED IN THIS AGREEMENT WILL BE ACQUIRED FOR INVESTMENT AND HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR ANY STATE SECURITIES ACT, PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE EXEMPTIONS. WITHOUT SUCH REGISTRATION, SUCH MEMBER INTERESTS MAY NOT BE SOLD, PLEDGED, HYPOTHECATED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED AT ANY TIME WHATSOEVER, EXCEPT UPON DELIVERY TO THE COMPANY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL SATISFACTORY TO THE COMPANY'S MANAGER THAT REGISTRATION IS NOT REQUIRED FOR SUCH TRANSFER OR THE SUBMISSION TO THE MANAGER OF SUCH OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY BE SATISFACTORY TO THE MANAGER AND/OR THE COMPANY'S COUNSEL TO THE EFFECT THAT ANY SUCH TRANSFER WILL NOT BE IN VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED OR APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR ANY RULE OR REGULATION PROMULGATED THEREUNDER. ADDITIONALLY, ANY SALE OR OTHER TRANSFER OF MEMBER INTERESTS IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS AS SET FORTH IN THE COMPANY'S OPERATING AGREEMENT.

**PACIFIC EB5 REGIONAL CTR
MEMBER INTEREST
SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT**

THIS SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made and entered into as of the date shown on the signature page hereof, by the undersigned ("Subscriber") identified on the signature page of this Agreement, in favor of **PACIFIC EB5 REGIONAL CTR**, a Hawaii limited liability company (the "**Company**"), and if accepted by the Company in writing in accordance with the terms hereof, then this Agreement shall be by and between the Subscriber and the Company.

(b) (4)

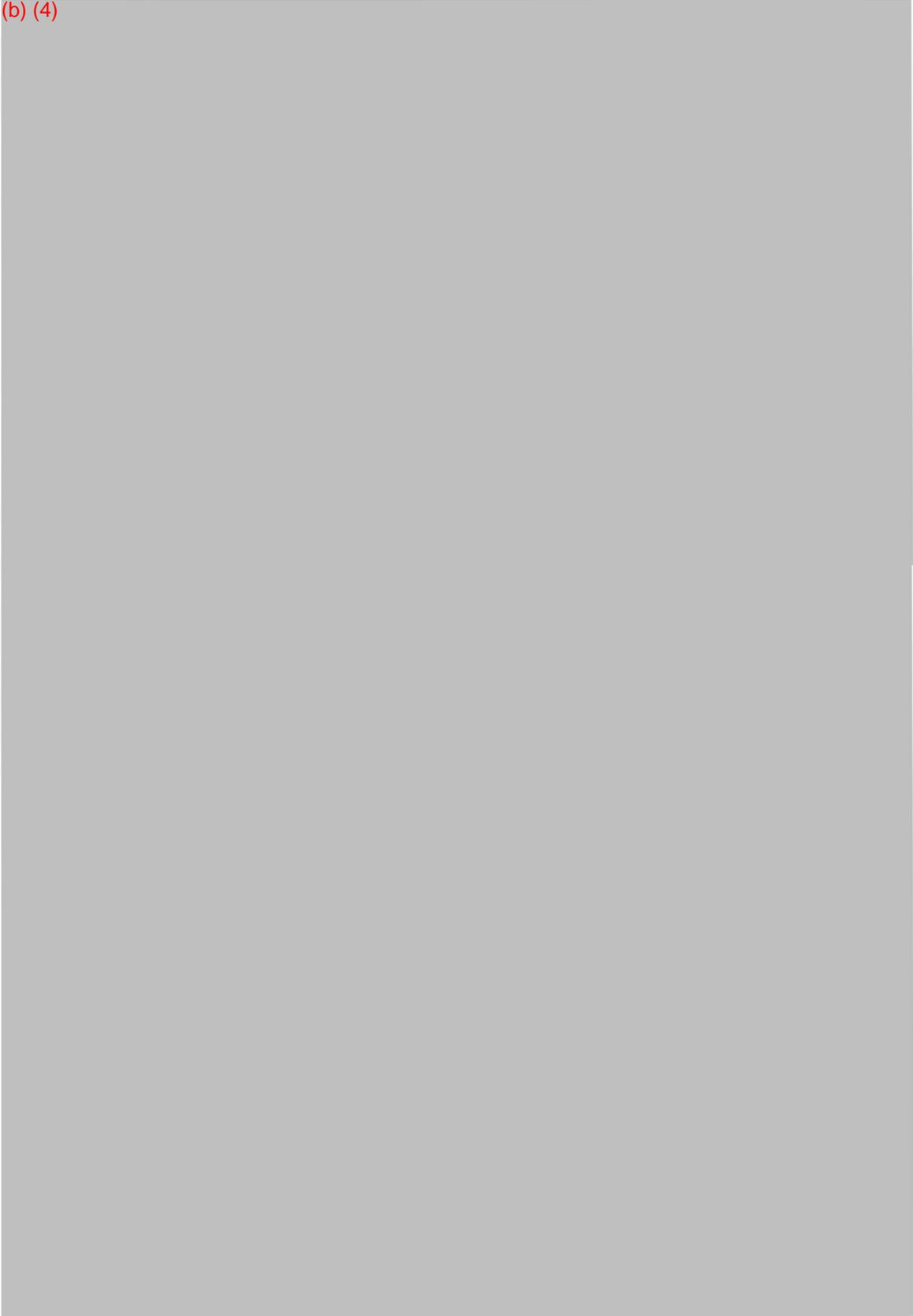


AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, the Subscriber hereby agrees as follows:

1. Subscription. The Subscriber hereby irrevocably subscribes for and agrees to purchase the Member Interest indicated on the signature page of this Agreement:

(b) (4)

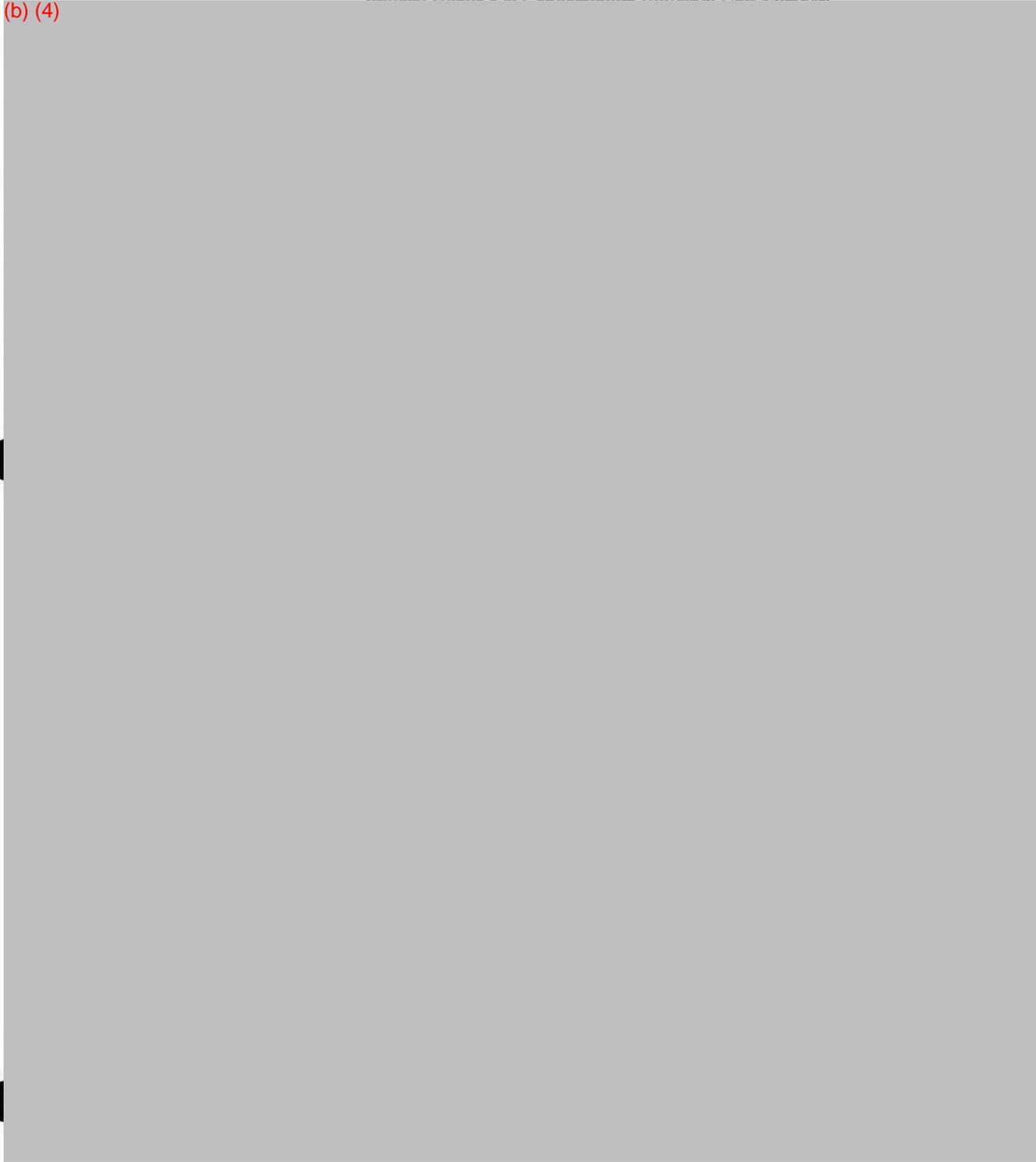


HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, LLC. RENTAL AGENCY AGREEMENT

THIS RENTAL AGENCY AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made this ___ day of ___ -' 200-, by and between HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Agent"), and Owner(s) ("Owner") of the unit ("Unit") identified below:

Project: Umu Kai Condominium Building Unit Number: _____

(b) (4)





EB5投资商旅可为外商安排轻松的美国商务出行，使你愉快地访问美国区域中心或其他美国投资区域。我们将商务旅行与EB5二者结合，关照您出行中的抵达、接机及至离境等事宜。我们已与离EB5区域中心最近的极佳度假地所有者建立了合作伙伴关系。

一旦您选好了EB5投资项目，无论是该项目位于区域中心、还是直接投资区域，都会使你获得绿卡，到美国居留。

EB5项目可以帮助您实现居留的意愿。我们的商旅设计内容也包含房地产投资类别。

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



此行中您会有机会与本地法律及金融专业人员谋面，向他们咨询关于如何投资，以及调整及管理实现您的美国梦想的方案。也能与先于您的EB5投资人交流心得，他们有的是从事开发，也有运作小型商业的。我们会向您提供关于保健、房地产、基础建设、居留指南、资产规划、房地产投资、房地产现行法规、本地化等信息咨询。

如想了解更多关于如何实现美国梦的信息，请联络我们。方式如下所示：

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5 投资商旅

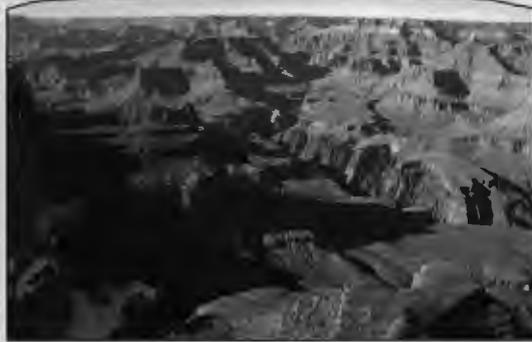
为中国投资者提供
有关已正确注册为美国EB5区域
中心的客观评论



我们不是在推销。我们不隶属于某一区域中心（也不是赞助商）。故此，我们答复您关于有意向的区域中心的疑问时，将持诚实且坦率的态度。

EB5投资商旅与中国最好的资质机构合作，在上海、北京、香港均可办理，有第三方监管帐户确保您的商务考察。我们在中国的代理商会全程协助您办理签证，提供高品质服务。您可以在如下地点选择商旅目的地，计划美国EB5投资项目。

夏威夷
纽约
旧金山
佛罗里达
华盛顿特区



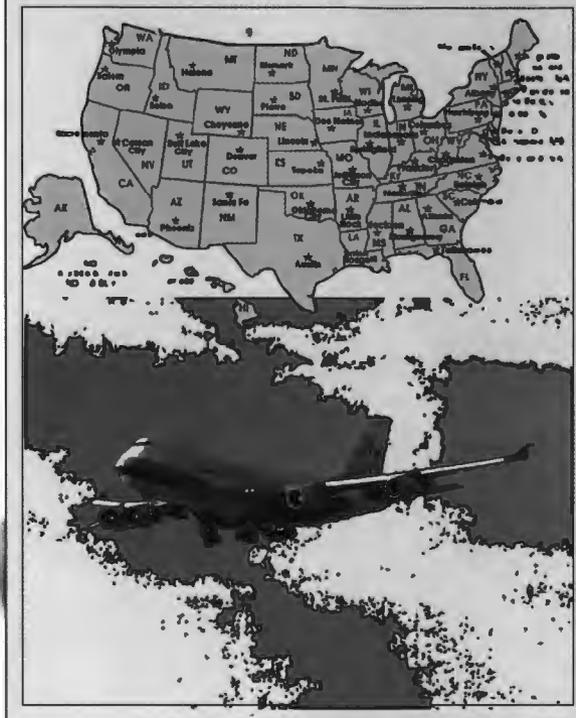
EB5 investment Tours offers foreign investors an enjoyable and stress free way to travel the EB5 Regional Centers or USA Investment of your choice. We Combine business with pleasure.

EB5 Investment Tours will take care of you from your arrival to the airport and departure. EB5 Tours partner with the premier Resorts located near EB5 Regional Center.

Identify the best EB5 Investment in either EB5 Regional Center or Direct investment, which will allow you to acquire your Green card into the USA.

EB5 Investment Tours can assist with investment in residents if needed. Many of the properties that we tour do have the option to purchase real estate investment as well.

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



Meet the best legal and financial professionals in the country. Learn how to invest, relocate and manage your new American Dream. Visit with others who've gone before you -- developers, small business owners. You will be introduced to information regarding Healthcare options, Real Estate Corporation and Foundation structures, Residency Programs, Estate Planning, Real Estate investments, Real Estate Law, Relocation Services and more..

Join us for an insiders look at your American dream destination.

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5 INVESTMENT TOURS

Offers Chinese investors with **TRULY OBJECTIVE PREVIEWS** of **PROPERLY REGISTERED U.S. EB5 Regional Centers.**



We are not offering sales pitches, we are not owned by a Regional Center (sponsor). Therefore we can answer your questions honestly and openly about any Regional Center you may be interested in.

EB5 Investment Tours work with the best licensed agencies in China, meet you in Shanghai, Beijing or Hong Kong, and provide personal escort service for you round trip. Our partner agents in China arrange your visas, and we provide first class, round trip assistance to the most exciting investment destinations in the U.S. Including:

HAWAII
NEW YORK
LAS VEGAS
FLORIDA
WASHINGTON DC
And more...

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EB-5 Pacific Regional Center

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Cover Letter
Application Guidelines—Response to Requirements
Regional Center Business Plan—Executive Summary
Regional Center Management & Reporting—Overview
Regional Center Marketing Plan
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Marketing Agency Agreement—‘Exemplar’

Section Two

Economic Impact Study—Preliminary Scoping Study: State of Hawaii
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Section Three

Project-Specific Business Plan—Hale Alii (‘Exemplar Project’)
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Section Four

RBC Trust Services Agreement—EB-5 Pacific Regional Center LLC
RBC Escrow Services Agreement—EB-5 Pacific Regional Center LLC

Section Five

Investor Subscription Agreement—‘Exemplar’
Investor Property Management & Rental Agreement—‘Exemplar’

REC'D CSC 10 APR 7 12:23

AL3160021

To:
Chief, Office of Service Center Operations
USCIS California Service Center
ATTN: EB-5 Regional Center Proposal
P.O. Box 10526
Laguna Niguel, CA 92607-0526

For non-U.S. Postal Service deliveries (e.g. private couriers), send to:

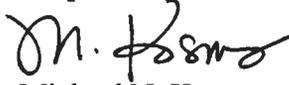
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
California Service Center Attn: EB-5 Processing Unit
24000 Avila Road, 2nd Floor
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Re: Submission for Application of a U.S. Regional Center, State of Hawaii
TBA "EB-5 Pacific LLC"

Respectfully Submitted by
Michael N. Kosmas
As 'Agent'
Return Service Address
1603 N. Indian River Rd.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169

(b) (6)

Dear Sirs,
Please accept this submission for application to permit a new Regional Center "EB-5 Pacific LLC" in accordance with the guidelines as put forth by the USCIS.
We await your prompt reply and appreciate your consideration of acceptance.
Respectfully Submitted,


Michael N. Kosmas

APPLICATION FOR REGIONAL CENTER DESIGNATION

Please see the following responses in “red” to address each of the requirements for a Regional Center as set forth by the USCIS:

Initial evidence requirements.

1. 8 CFR 204.6 (m) states in pertinent part:

(3) Requirements for Regional Centers. Each regional center wishing to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program shall submit a proposal to the...[Chief, Office of Service Center Operations]..., which:

Enclosure (3 ring binder)

(i) Clearly describes how the regional center focuses on a geographical region of the United States, and how it will promote economic growth through improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment;

Preliminary Economic Report—Section Two

(ii) Provides in verifiable detail how jobs will be created indirectly;

Preliminary Economic Report—Section Two

(iii) Provides a detailed statement regarding the amount and source of capital which has been committed to the regional center, as well as a description of the promotional efforts taken and planned by the sponsors of the regional center;

Business Plan “Amount and Source of Capital” and “Promotional Efforts”—Section One

(iv) Contains a detailed prediction regarding the manner in which the regional center will have a positive impact on the regional or national economy in general as reflected by such factors as increased household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the regional center; and

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

(v) Is supported by economically or statistically valid forecasting tools, including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets for the goods or services to be exported [if any], and/or multiplier tables.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

2. It is always best to start with a cover letter that acts as an executive summary followed by a table of contents of the various tabbed sections to follow.

In reference to 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(i) as stated above the geographical area must be contiguous and clearly delineated. It is most helpful to provide the following series of maps, charts or written descriptions:

- The entire desired Regional Center Area
- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)
- Rural Areas (areas outside SMSA's with populations under 20,000 people)
- High Unemployment Targeted Employment Areas (TEA's) as determined by the Governor or designee, (1.) areas within SMSA's or 2.) population

centers of 20,000 or more outside SMSA's; with unemployment rates 150% or more of the national rate)

- Census Tracts, Cities, Towns, Counties, etc.
- Unemployment Rates by Cities, Towns, Counties or Census Tracts, etc.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

3. In reference to 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(ii) as stated above for a Regional Center it is imperative to fully explain indirect job creation, as well as the direct and induced jobs, if any. The requirement of creating at least 10 new full-time (35 hours per week) jobs per each individual alien investor may be satisfied by showing that, as a result of the investment and the activities of the new enterprise, at least 10 jobs per alien investor will be created directly or indirectly through an employment creation multiplier effect. Submit an Economic Analysis and model that shows and describes job creation for each category of economic activity (for example, manufacturing, food production/processing, warehousing, tourism and hospitality, transportation, power generation, agriculture, etc.) Aspects of this element of the proposal may be combined with items 7 and 8, below in a single economic analysis and job creation model.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

Concerns about the lack of a level and range of detail in the business plan and impact analyses, which makes sound business sense, especially at the individual I-526 level of detail, unfortunately is neither explicitly required nor demanded under the provisions of the INA which apply to the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program nor specific amendments to the statute, especially in the 2002 amendment Per Public Law 107-273, enacted November 2, 2002, which clearly states:

Business Plan: Executive Summary—Section One

“A regional center shall have jurisdiction over a limited geographic area, which shall be described in the proposal and consistent with the purpose of concentrating pooled investment in defined economic zones. The establishment of a regional center may be based on general predictions, contained in the proposal, concerning the kinds of commercial enterprises that will receive capital from aliens, the jobs that will be created directly or indirectly as a result of such capital investments, and the other positive economic effects such capital investments will have.”

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

When relying on econometric models for indirect job creation¹ it is imperative that “direct jobs” will be real identifiable jobs supported by wage reports or I-9 forms otherwise they must be explicitly identified as hypothetical in nature. Another method would be to predict jobs based on dollar amount invested in the overall project, this too must be made clear. This distinction will be critical at the I-829 removal of condition stage of the immigration process.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

4. In reference to 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(3)(iii), a proposal must include a detailed statement regarding the amount and source of the capital that has been committed to the Regional Center, in addition to the description of the promotional efforts taken and

¹ USCIS does not accept “construction jobs” in these permanent job creation forecasts as they are transient in nature and disappear when the construction is complete or are seasonal at best. However, support positions associated with construction jobs such as home supply product sales, routine maintenance and repair, and manufacturing of building materials can be included as indirect jobs in the calculations.

planned by the Regional Center's sponsors. USCIS has interpreted the words, "amount and source of capital that has been committed to the Regional Center" to mean the capital sufficient to sustain the Regional Center distinct from immigrant investors' required capital investment in a new commercial enterprise within the Regional Center.

Business Plan: Executive Summary "Amount & Sources of Funds"—Section One

The detailed statement that is required to meet the regulatory requirement relating to the amount and source of capital committed to the Regional Center should include: 1.) the exact amount of funds that have been dedicated to the Regional Center to accomplish the goals of the Pilot Program; 2.) the source of such funds; 3.) whether the amount is sufficient to sustain the Regional Center; and 4.) evidence that the funds have already been committed to the Regional Center. None of the capital sustaining the Regional Center can come from immigrant investors' required threshold capital investment (as distinct from the new commercial enterprises' revenues). This separation of funds is necessary to enable the alien entrepreneur to qualify for the conditional EB-5 immigrant investor classification at the I-526 petitioning stage of the immigration process.

Business Plan: Executive Summary "Amount & Sources of Funds"—Section One

5. Also, under 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iii) as stated above for any individual alien investor who will be solicited by a Regional Center to invest the requisite capital into a Regional Center commercial activity, it will be incumbent on the Regional Center to engage in a due diligence process to establish that all sources of capital can be fully explained and clearly shown to have been lawfully obtained.

Subscriber Agreement—Section Three

Submit a plan of proposed Regional Center operation which addresses how investors will be recruited and how the Regional Center will conduct its due diligence to accommodate the requirement that all immigrant investor funds will be lawfully obtained and describe what measures will be taken by the Regional Center to ensure and validate this. Will the submission of certain financial documents be required of foreign investors or will the Regional Center, for example, utilize a professional investigating firm to vet a potential investor's source of funds? What are your plans in this regard?

Subscriber Agreement—Section Three

6. Lastly under 8 CFR 204.6(m)(3)(iii), USCIS interprets the words "promotional efforts" to mean an advertising or marketing program planned by the sponsors of the Regional Center that is designed to attract immigrant investors to the Regional Center. Regional Center proposals require a full description of the past, current and future promotional activities for the Regional Center. This shall include a description of the budget for this activity as well as a statement as to the source of those funds used to accomplish this necessary task.

Marketing Plan—Section Five

7. In reference to 8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3)(iv) as stated above a detailed prediction must be provided which includes the topics of regional or national impact, household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the Regional Center. This can be combined with items 3, above, and 8, below.

The proposal should not make vague references to regional economic impacts but should provide actual monetary predictions and address the elements listed in USCIS regulations. The economic model and analysis requested in item 3, above, and item 8, below, will also need to address these specific points as listed here.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

8. In reference to 8 CFR 204.6 (m)(3)(v) as stated above submit a complete and valid economic analysis sufficiently detailed to predict the overall economic impact to be made by the Regional Center. This can be combined with items 3 and 7, above.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

Again it is stressed that the economic analysis that can be combined with items 3 and 7, above, must be sufficiently detailed to predict the overall economic impact and localized impacts to be made by the Regional Center's investment activities and projects.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

9. The business aspects of the Regional Center must be fully explained as to its structure. This aspect of a proposal includes, but is not limited to, the following basic elements or samples of them as applicable to the business approach and structure to be used by the Regional Center:

- An overall Business Plan-mandatory
- Draft Operating Agreement See Exemplar: "Rental Management Agreement"
- Draft Partnership Agreement See Exemplar: "Rental Management Agreement"
- Draft Subscription Agreement See Exemplar: "Draft Subscription Agreement"
- Draft Escrow Agreements and Instructions (one for capital and one for any service fees) Such agreements usually include an "out clause" in the event of an unsuccessful visa process as a marketing tool but are not required.
- List of proposed reputable financial institutions to serve as the Escrow Agent(s)
- Draft of an Offering Letter, Memorandum, Confidential Private Placement Memorandum, or similar offering made in writing to an immigrant investor through the Regional Center.
- Draft Memorandum of Understanding, Interagency Agreement, Contract, Letter of Intent, Advisory Agreement, or similar agreement to be entered into with any other party, agency or organization to engage in activities on behalf of or in the name of the Regional Center.

Escrow and Trust Agreement—Section Two

10. Submit a description of the applicant's plans to administer, oversee, and manage the proposed Regional Center, including but not limited to such things as to identify, assess and evaluate proposed immigrant investor projects and enterprises; how the proposed Regional Center would perform "due diligence" as to whether investment capital to be sought will consist solely of alien investor capital or a combination of alien investor capital and domestic capital; how to monitor all investment activities affiliated, through or under the sponsorship of the proposed Regional Center, and to maintain records, data and information on projects, investors, business activities, etc., in order to report to USCIS for each Federal Fiscal Year. This is known as "due diligence" and is coupled with "oversight reporting responsibilities".

DESIGNEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES INHERENT IN CONDUCT OF A USCIS DESIGNATED REGIONAL CENTER:

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

The law, as reflected in the regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(6), requires that an approved Regional Center in order to maintain the validity of its approval and designation must continue to meet the statutory requirements of the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program by serving the purpose of promoting economic growth, including increased export sales (where applicable), improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment. Therefore, in order for USCIS to determine whether your Regional Center is in compliance with the above cited regulation, and in order to continue to operate as a USCIS approved and designated Regional Center, your administration, oversight, and management of your Regional Center shall be such as to monitor all investment activities under the sponsorship of your Regional Center and to maintain records, data and information on a quarterly basis in order to report to USCIS upon request the following year to date information for each Federal Fiscal Year², commencing with the initial year as follows:

- A. Provide the principal authorized official and point of contact of the Regional Center responsible for the normal operation, management and administration of the Regional Center.

Mr. Kurt Nielsen, Principal, EB-5 Pacific LLC, 65-1291 Kawaihae Rd, Suite 101, Kamuela, HI 96743

- B. Be prepared to explain how you are administering the Regional Center and how you will be actively engaged in supporting a due diligence screening of its alien investors' lawful source of capital and the alien investor's ability to fully invest the requisite amount of capital.

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

- C. Be prepared to explain the following:

- a. How the Regional Center is actively engaged in the evaluation, oversight and follows up on any proposed commercial activities that will be utilized by alien investors.
- b. How the Regional Center is actively engaged in the ongoing monitoring, evaluation, oversight and follows up on any investor commercial activity affiliated through the Regional Center that will be utilized by alien investors in order to create direct and/or indirect jobs through qualifying EB-5 capital investments into commercial enterprises within the Regional Center.

- D. Be prepared to provide:

² A Federal Fiscal Year runs for twelve consecutive months from October 1st to September 30th.

- a. the name, date of birth, petition receipt number, and alien registration number (if one has been assigned by USCIS) of each principal alien investor who has made an investment and has filed an EB-5/I-526 Petition with USCIS, specifying whether:
 - i. the petition was filed,
 - ii. is pending,
 - iii. was approved,
 - iv. denied, or
 - v. withdrawn by the petitioner, together with the date(s) of such event.
- b. The total number of visas represented in each case for the principal alien investor identified in D.a. above, plus his/her dependents (spouse and children) for whom immigrant status is sought or has been granted.
- c. The country of nationality of each alien investor who has made an investment and filed an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS.
- d. The U.S. city and state of residence (or intended residence) of each alien investor who has made an investment and filed an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS.
- e. For each alien investor listed in item D.a., above, identify the following:
 - i. the date(s) of investment in the commercial enterprise;
 - ii. the amount(s) of investment in the commercial enterprise; and
 - iii. the date(s), nature, and amount(s) of any payment/remuneration/profit/return on investment made to the alien investor by the commercial enterprise and/or Regional Center from when the investment was initiated to the present.

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

- E. Be prepared to identify/list each of the target industry categories of business activity within the geographic boundaries of your Regional Center that have:
- a. received alien investors’ capital, and in what aggregate amounts;
 - b. received non-EB-5 domestic capital that has been combined and invested together, specifying the separate aggregate amounts of the domestic investment capital;
 - c. of the total investor capital (alien and domestic) identified above in E.a and E.b, identify and list the following:
 - i. The name and address of each “direct” job creating commercial enterprise.

- ii. The industry category for each indirect job creating investment activity.

F. Be prepared to provide:

- a. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-526 petitions per each Federal Fiscal Year to date made through your Regional Center.
- b. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-829 petitions per each Federal Fiscal Year to date through your Regional Center.

G. The total aggregate sum of EB-5 alien capital invested through your Regional Center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since your approval and designation.

H. The combined total aggregate of “new” direct and/or indirect jobs created by EB-5 investors through your Regional Center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since your approval and designation.

I. If applicable, the total aggregate of “preserved” or saved jobs by EB-5 alien investors into troubled businesses through your Regional Center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since your approval and designation.

J. If for any given Federal Fiscal Year your Regional Center did or does not have investors to report, then provide:

- a. a detailed written explanation for the inactivity,
- b. a specific plan which specifies the budget, timelines, milestones and critical steps to:
 - i. actively promote your Regional Center program,
 - ii. identify and recruit legitimate and viable alien investors, and
 - iii. a strategy to invest into job creating enterprises and/or investment activities within the Regional Center.

K. Regarding your website, if any, please be prepared to provide a hard copy which represents fully what your Regional Center has posted on its website, as well as providing your web address. Additionally, please provide a packet containing all of your Regional Center’s hard copy promotional materials such as brochures, flyers, press articles, advertisements, etc.

L. Finally, please be aware that it is incumbent on each USCIS approved and designated Regional Center, in order to remain in good standing, to notify the USCIS EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program within 15 business days at USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov of any change of address or occurrence of any material change in:

- the name and contact information of the responsible official and/or Point of Contact (POC) for the RC
- the management and administration of the RC,
- the RC structure,
- the RC mailing address, web site address, email address, phone and fax number,
- the scope of the RC operations and focus,
- the RC business plan,
- any new, reduced or expanded delegation of authority , MOU, agreement, contract, etc. with another party to represent or act on behalf of the RC,
- the economic focus of the RC, or
- any material change relating to your Regional Center's basis for its most recent designation and/or reaffirmation by USCIS.

“EB-5 Pacific LLC Management and Reporting Services”—Section Five

Now that USCIS has outlined the duties inherent in the conduct of a Regional Center, please submit a plan of action to remain in compliance with the enumerated requirements.

11. With respect to the process by which a High Unemployment Area (USCIS TEA) is designated by the State. The exact and complete relevant language of the regulation that covers this may be found at 8 CFR 204.6(i), where it reads as follows:

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

State designation of a high unemployment area. The state government of any state of the United States may designate a particular geographic or political subdivision located within a metropolitan statistical area or within a city or town having a population of 20,000 or more within such state as an area of high unemployment (at least 150 percent of the national average rate). Evidence of such designation, including a description of the boundaries of the geographic or political subdivision and the method or methods by which the unemployment statistics were obtained, may be provided to a prospective alien entrepreneur for submission with Form I-526. Before any such designation is made, an official of the state must notify the... [Chief, Office of Service Center Operations]... of the agency, board, or other appropriate governmental body of the state which shall be delegated the authority to certify that the geographic or political subdivision is a high unemployment area.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

Therefore it is incumbent upon the state to notify USCIS which “governmental body of the state” has been delegated the authority by the Governor to certify that a geographic or political subdivision is a high unemployment area for purposes of being designated as a

Targeted Employment Area (TEA) under USCIS regulations. [**Applicable sentence in bold above.**] It is left to the appropriate designee within the state to exercise its authority and utilize what method or methods of its choosing in obtaining the unemployment statistics.

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

A letter from the Governor of the state identifying the designated authority within the state to certify the geographic area(s) or political subdivision(s) within applicable metropolitan statistical areas as having high unemployment equal to 150% or more of the national unemployment rate would need to be addressed as follows and sent via Express Mail or courier service to:

**Chief, Office of Service Center Operations, MS 2060
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20529-2060**

Further clarification of the role of the state designated authority in the I-526 process is found at 8 CFR 204.6 (j) (6) (ii) (B) as follows:

(6) If applicable, to show that the new commercial enterprise has created or will create employment in a targeted employment area, the petition must be accompanied by:

.....

(ii) In the case of a high unemployment area:

.....

(B) A letter from an authorized body of the government of the state in which the new commercial enterprise is located which certifies that the geographic or political subdivision of the metropolitan statistical area or of the city or town with a population of 20,000 or more in which the enterprise is principally doing business has been designated a high unemployment area. The letter must meet the requirements of 8 CFR 204.6(i). [Applicable sentence underlined above.]

Detailed Economic Impact Report—Section Three

It is hoped that the above references and information will be of help to you and the appropriate officials of the state with respect to your interest in seeking to establish a Regional Center through the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program that would focus within the state.

PLEASE NOTE: For your proposal submission and supporting evidence for items 1 through 11 above, please use acco-fasteners or place in a three ring binder with tabs to attach the documents at the top of each page, and individually tab the written materials/responses which you submit for each of the applicable items listed above in items 1 through 11. Also, submit the proposal in duplicate.

Translations Any document containing a foreign language submitted to USCIS shall be accompanied by a full English translation that the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

Copies Unless specifically required that an original document be filed with an application or petition, an ordinary legible photocopy may be submitted. Original documents submitted when not required will remain part of the record, even if the submission was not required.

Address Changes If you change your address and you have an application or petition pending with USCIS, you may change your address by sending notification to:

**USCIS California Service Center
P.O. Box 10526
Laguna Niguel, CA 92607-0526
(Or by E-mail at USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov.)**

If you have any questions concerning any such approval and designation under the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, please contact the USCIS EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program by Email at USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov.

**Business Plan
Executive Summary**

Overview

(b) (4)



EB-5 PACIFIC LLC Management and Reporting Services

EB5 Pacific LLC is uniquely qualified to provide complete management services and back office support for the regional center in satisfying the USCIS's requirement that a designee of a regional center maintains proper administration and conduct of the regional center...

Pursuant to Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) regulations at 8 CFR 204.6(m)(6)a designee must, through reporting requirements prescribed by the USCIS, verify that an approved regional center continues to meet the statutory requirements of the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program by serving the purpose of promoting economic growth, including increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation and increased domestic capital investment. USCIS has been charged with the responsibility of determining whether a regional center is in compliance with the above cited regulation and whether a regional center should continue to operate as a UCIS approved and designated regional center.

The USCIS requires that a designee maintain administration, oversight and management of the regional center by monitoring all investment activities under the sponsorship of the regional center and to maintain records, data and information on a quarterly basis and to report to the USCIS upon request year to date for each Federal Fiscal Year (A Federal Fiscal Year runs for twelve consecutive months from October 1 to September 30). The following discussion outlines the reporting expectations of the USCIS:

1. Management of the regional center must demonstrate how it is administering its regional center and that it is actively engaged in supporting a due diligence screening of its alien investors' lawful source of capital and the alien investor's ability to fully invest the requisite amount of capital.
2. Management of the regional center must demonstrate how it is actively engaged in the evaluation, oversight and follow up on any proposed commercial activities that will be utilized by alien investors in order to create direct and /or indirect jobs through qualifying EB-5 capital investments into commercial enterprises within the regional centers defined territory.
3. Maintain a record of the name, date of birth and alien registration number of each alien investor who makes and investment and files an EB-5/I-526 Petition with the USCIS, specifying whether the petition was approved, denied or withdrawn by the petitioner.

4. The country of nationality of each alien investor who makes an investment and files an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS.
5. The city and state of residence of each alien investor who makes an investment and files an EB-5/I-526 petition with USCIS
6. The categories of business activity within the geographic boundaries of the regional center that have received the alien investor's capital, and in what amount.
7. The names and locations of each job creating commercial enterprise located within the geographic boundaries of the regional center that have received alien investor capital.
8. The amounts of alien investor capital and the amounts of other domestic capital that has been invested together in each job creating commercial enterprise specified in 7. Above, distinguishing the separate totals for each.
9. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-526 petitions per Federal Fiscal Year to date made through the regional center.
10. The total aggregate number of approved EB-5 alien investor I-829 petitions per Federal Fiscal Year to date made through the regional center.
11. The total aggregate of EB-5 alien capital invested through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since the USCIS approval and designation.
12. The combined total aggregate of new direct and or indirect jobs created by EB-5 investors through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since the USCIS approval and designation.
13. If applicable, the total aggregate of preserved jobs by EB-5 alien investors into troubled businesses through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year to date since USCIS approval and designation.
14. If for any given Federal Fiscal Year the regional center does not have investors to report, then provide an explanation for the inactivity along with a specific plan which details timelines and steps to actively promote the regional center, and recruit legitimate and viable alien investors
15. Notification to USCIS within 30 days of the occurrence any material change in the structure, operation, administration, focus, or activities relating to the regional center's basis for it's most recent designation and/or reaffirmation by USCIS.
16. The total aggregate of EB-5 alien capital invested through the regional center for each Federal Fiscal Year.

EB-5 PACIFIC LLC will accommodate all required reporting needs through internal and external resources; from complete accounting and bookkeeping services, job tracking software, and paperwork administration.

Accounting and bookkeeping services

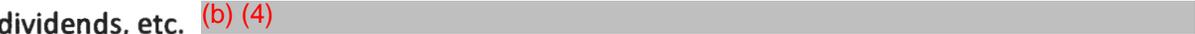
As described above, the USCIS requires each regional center to track domestic and alien investor capital invested on a quarterly, Federal Fiscal year to date and in aggregate. USCIS also requires the regional center to track alien and domestic capital invested by project. If you prefer to outsource this function, EB-5 PACIFIC LLC staff and partners can perform this service for you using our accounting and reporting software. Alternatively, we can work with your staff to ensure accuracy and timeliness of reporting. There are regional centers that have lost their designation due to lack of accurate and timely reporting. EB-5 PACIFIC LLC will ensure that this information is maintained on a timely and accurate basis.

Job Tracking

(b) (4)



In the past, regional centers have lost their designations because they were unable to provide USCIS with current employment reports on an ongoing basis, even up to the moment in some cases. Additionally, it is a requirement of USCIS that the regional center monitor and track the location of the regional center foreign investors and their current status as to investments, dividends, etc. (b) (4)




Unannounced visits and requests for information are the norm for the USCIS, so the regional center must be ready with the data immediately.

EB-5 Pacific LLC: Regional Center Marketing Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(b) (4)





EB5投资商旅可为外商安排轻松的美国商务出行，使你愉快地访问美国区域中心或其他美国投资区域。我们将商务旅行与EB5二者结合，关照您出行中的抵达、接机及至离境等事宜。我们已与离EB5区域中心最近的极佳度假地所有者建立了合作伙伴关系。

一旦您选好了EB5投资项目，无论是该项目位于区域中心、还是直接投资区域，都会使你获得绿卡，到美国居留。

EB5项目可以帮助您实现居留的意愿。我们的商旅设计内容也包含房地产投资类别。

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



此行中您会有机会与本地法律及金融专业人员谋面，向他们咨询关于如何投资，以及调整及管理实现您的美国梦想的方案。也能与先于您的EB5投资人交流心得，他们有的是从事开发，也有运作小型商业的。我们会向您提供关于保健、房地产、基础建设、居留指南、资产规划、房地产投资、房地产现行法规、本地化等信息咨询。

如想了解更多关于如何实现美国梦的信息，请联络我们。方式如下所示：

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5 投资商旅

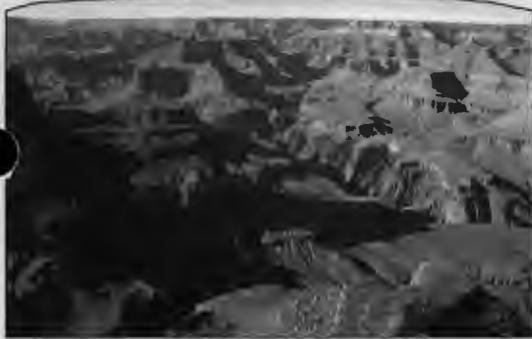
为中国投资者提供
有关已正确注册为美国EB5区域
中心的客观评论



我们不是在推销。我们不隶属于某一区域中心（也不是赞助商）。故此，我们答复您关于有意向的区域中心的疑问时，将持诚实且坦率的态度。

EB5投资商旅与中国最好的资质机构合作，在上海、北京、香港均可办理，有第三方监管帐户确保您的商务考察。我们在中国的代理商会全程协助您办理签证，提供高品质服务。您可以在如下地点选择商旅目的地，计划美国EB5投资项目。

夏威夷
纽约
旧金山
佛罗里达
华盛顿特区



EB5 investment Tours offers foreign investors an enjoyable and stress free way to travel the EB5 Regional Centers or USA Investment of your choice. We Combine business with pleasure.

EB5 Investment Tours will take care of you from your arrival to the airport and departure. EB5 Tours partner with the premier Resorts located near EB5 Regional Center.

Identify the best EB5 Investment in either EB5 Regional Center or Direct investment, which will allow you to acquire your Green card into the USA.

EB5 Investment Tours can assist with investment in residents if needed. Many of the properties that we tour do have the option to purchase real estate investment as well.

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



Meet the best legal and financial professionals in the country. Learn how to invest, relocate and manage your new **American Dream**. Visit with others who've gone before you -- developers, small business owners. You will be introduced to information regarding Healthcare options, Real Estate Corporation and Foundation structures, Residency Programs, Estate Planning, **Real Estate investments**, Real Estate Law, Relocation Services and more..

Join us for an insiders look at your American dream destination.

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5 INVESTMENT TOURS

Offers Chinese investors with **TRULY OBJECTIVE PREVIEWS** of **PROPERLY REGISTERED U.S. EB5 Regional Centers.**



We are not offering sales pitches, we are not owned by a Regional Center (sponsor). Therefore we can answer your questions honestly and openly about any Regional Center you may be interested in.

EB5 Investment Tours work with the best licensed agencies in China, meet you in Shanghai, Beijing or Hong Kong, and provide personal escort service for you round trip. Our partner agents in China arrange your visas, and we provide first class, round trip assistance to the most exciting investment destinations in the U.S. Including:

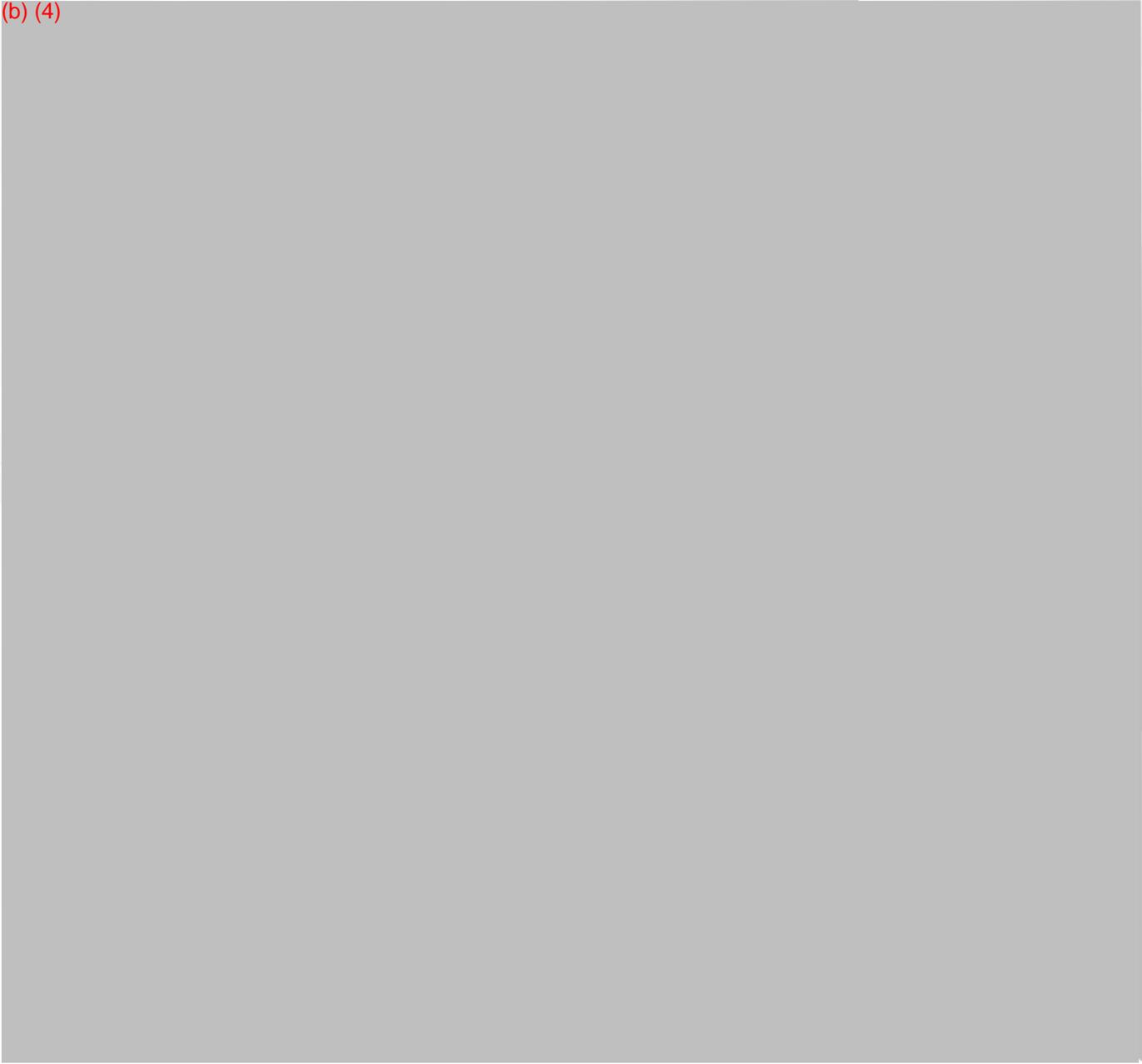
HAWAII
NEW YORK
LAS VEGAS
FLORIDA
WASHINGTON DC
And more...

██████████
██████████ Regional Center
██████████

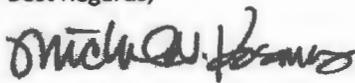
Dear Jim,

Per our discussion I am writing a brief overview of the action items and tasks which will need to be completed in order to register your Regional Center. Although there are multiple moving parts, I will break it down to the four cornerstones, which will be further broken down into sub-tasks as we progress.

(b) (4)



Best Regards,


Michael Kosmas

EB 5 INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, INC.
Services Agreement

(b) (4)





11/11/1987

Economic and Job Creation Impact Assessment of a Prototype Resort Development Project in the Hawaii EB-5 Regional Center



Source
1998

Hawaii

January 22, 2010
Prepared by:



EPR Economic &
Policy Resources, Inc.
Economists, Policy and Financial Analysts

400 Cornerstone Drive, Suite 310
Williston, VT 05495
800-765-1377
www.epreconomics.com

DRAFT

DRAFT

Letter of Transmittal

January 22, 2010

(b) (4)



Sincerely,



Jeffery B. Carr
President
Economic & Policy Resources, Inc.

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CLIENT COMMENT DRAFT

1. Summary and Highlighted Findings

(b) (4)



Appendix 3

Schedule of Exhibits

A Prototype Resort Development in the Hawaii Hospitality EB-5 Regional Center

Exhibit 1: The Business of Regional Dynamics, Inc.: *Economic Modeling Redefined* – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 2: How the Regional Dynamics Economic Model Works: *The REDYN Model in a Nutshell* – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 3: REDYN Model Data Sources and Baseline Estimation Process: *Where the REDYN Model Gets Data* – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 4: The Regional Dynamics Economic Analysis Model: *What the REDYN Model Does* – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 5: Feature Comparison – Major Commercial Economic Models – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

CLIENT COMMENT DRAFT

Table A 1 RESIDENT POPULATION

[Based on place of usual residence, regardless of physical location on the estimate or census date. Includes military personnel stationed or homeported in Hawaii and residents temporarily absent; excludes visitors present]

Year 1/	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui 2/
1990	1,113,491	838,534	121,572	51,676	101,709
1991	1,136,754	850,510	127,266	53,379	105,599
1992	1,158,613	863,959	131,630	54,439	108,585
1993	1,172,838	870,348	135,085	55,461	111,944
1994	1,187,536	878,591	137,713	56,478	114,754
1995	1,196,854	881,399	140,492	57,068	117,895
1996	1,203,755	883,443	141,935	57,688	120,689
1997	1,211,640	886,711	144,445	57,712	122,772
1998	1,215,233	886,909	145,833	57,843	124,648
1999	1,210,300	878,906	146,970	58,264	126,160
2000	1,211,586	875,133	149,071	58,509	128,873
2001	1,218,553	877,496	150,860	58,734	131,463
2002	1,228,763	883,357	153,162	59,439	132,805
2003	1,240,325	889,102	156,320	60,015	134,888
2004	1,254,172	895,895	160,129	61,006	137,142
2005	1,267,581	902,034	164,770	61,673	139,104
2006	1,278,635	906,715	169,419	61,986	140,515
2007	1,283,388	905,601	173,057	62,828	141,902

1/ As of July 1. Population estimates for 1990 through 1999 were revised based upon the April 1, 2000 figures. The revisions were released April 19, 2002. Population estimates after April 1, 2000 are based on revisions released in March 2008.

2/ Includes Kalawao County (Kalaupapa Settlement) on Molokai. The resident population of Kalawao was 130 in 1990, 147 in 2000, 135 in 2001, 111 in 2005, 120 in 2006, and 119 in 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, "Time Series of Hawaii Intercensal Population Estimates by County: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000" (CO-EST2001-12-15)

<<http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-15.php>> accessed April 19, 2002; "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Hawaii: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007" (CO-EST2007-01-15) (March 20, 2008)

<<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2007-01-15.xls>> accessed March 20, 2008.

Table A 2 DE FACTO POPULATION

[Includes all persons physically present in an area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence. Includes visitors present but excludes residents temporarily absent, both calculated as an average daily census]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui 1/
1990	1,257,319	913,268	137,103	68,558	138,390
1991	1,252,265	901,717	141,240	69,605	139,703
1992	1,271,662	912,514	146,421	66,076	146,651
1993	1,267,849	909,506	148,014	61,262	149,067
1994	1,289,804	919,898	150,311	67,161	152,434
1995	1,298,096	921,626	152,482	68,844	155,144
1996	1,303,915	921,609	154,364	70,474	157,468
1997	1,327,930	932,931	161,225	71,763	162,011
1998	1,334,125	931,439	165,205	73,920	163,562
1999	1,332,442	927,689	164,570	74,441	165,743
2000	1,334,072	924,696	166,256	74,675	168,445
2001	1,330,234	921,454	167,301	73,599	167,880
2002	1,342,201	926,954	170,370	74,353	170,524
2003	1,347,926	926,671	172,561	75,358	173,336
2004	1,368,172	937,160	177,384	77,078	176,550
2005	1,387,352	943,193	185,145	78,371	180,643
2006	1,399,420	947,161	189,891	79,408	182,960
2007	1,406,133	948,147	192,292	81,692	184,002

1/ Includes Kalawao County (Kalaupapa Settlement) on Molokai. The 2007 de facto population of Kalawao County was 119.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates
 "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Hawaii: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007"
 (CO-EST2007-01-15) (March 20, 2008)
 <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2007-01-15.xls>> accessed March 20, 2008;
 Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch,
 records; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

Table A 3 RESIDENT BIRTHS

[Place of residence basis. Excludes births to Hawaii residents occurring out of State]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	20,438	15,380	2,228	945	1,885
1991	19,880	14,756	2,278	983	1,863
1992	19,837	14,827	2,234	892	1,884
1993	19,567	14,599	2,118	961	1,889
1994	19,438	14,733	2,068	896	1,741
1995	18,552	13,791	2,028	842	1,891
1996	18,378	13,728	1,979	807	1,864
1997	17,326	12,860	1,891	742	1,833
1998	17,567	13,127	1,912	773	1,755
1999	17,032	12,546	1,926	751	1,809
2000	17,514	12,962	1,947	746	1,859
2001	17,043	12,547	1,959	777	1,760
2002	17,444	12,844	2,010	731	1,859
2003	18,066	13,219	2,150	814	1,883
2004	18,238	13,288	2,230	825	1,895
2005	17,882	12,949	2,297	727	1,909
2006	18,927	13,683	2,376	841	2,027

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, records.

Table A 4 RESIDENT DEATHS

[Place of residence basis. Excludes death to Hawaii residents occurring out of state]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	6,687	4,796	889	341	661
1991	6,696	4,793	880	358	665
1992	6,846	4,914	916	369	647
1993	7,226	5,202	973	398	653
1994	7,206	5,158	1,021	400	627
1995	7,488	5,438	973	374	703
1996	7,803	5,557	1,064	403	779
1997	7,710	5,484	1,052	419	755
1998	7,969	5,609	1,123	418	819
1999	8,125	5,800	1,105	449	771
2000	8,163	5,737	1,146	445	835
2001	8,252	5,882	1,114	419	810
2002	8,650	6,116	1,262	420	852
2003	8,850	6,300	1,255	438	857
2004	8,888	6,314	1,222	463	889
2005	8,988	6,366	1,227	486	909
2006	9,290	6,530	1,367	491	902

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, records.

Table A 5 HOUSING UNITS

[Years 1990 to 1995 as of April 1, years 1996 to 2007 as of July 1]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui 1/
1990	389,810	281,683	48,253	17,613	42,261
1991	398,325	284,835	50,579	18,649	44,262
1992	407,606	288,805	53,421	19,439	45,941
1993	413,830	293,020	55,396	18,195	47,219
1994	420,748	296,699	57,204	18,758	48,087
1995	430,417	303,653	58,143	19,470	49,151
1996	433,039	306,799	59,032	19,346	47,862
1997	436,602	308,591	60,093	19,496	48,422
1998	440,044	310,309	61,140	19,640	48,955
1999	450,869	317,232	63,225	20,114	50,298
2000	461,693	316,461	63,023	25,395	56,814
2001	466,300	318,356	64,420	25,651	57,873
2002	470,792	320,256	65,703	25,988	58,845
2003	476,380	322,845	67,038	26,551	59,946
2004	482,873	325,775	69,093	27,054	60,951
2005	491,071	329,300	71,984	27,447	62,340
2006	500,036	332,726	75,189	28,321	63,800
2007	506,737	334,792	77,650	29,193	65,102

1/ Includes Kalawao County (Kalapaupa Settlement) on Molokai.

Source: "Estimates of Housing Units, Households, Households by Age of Householder, Annual Time Series, July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1998" <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/ST-98-51.txt>> accessed September 21, 2006. 1999 state and 1996 to 1999 county housing units were estimated by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division "Table 4: Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties in Hawaii: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007" Table HU-EST2007-04-15 (August 21, 2008) <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/tables/HU-EST2007-04-15.xls>> accessed September 23, 2008.

B. Labor force and jobs

The number of civilians employed grew at a steady pace from 1990 to 2007 for all the counties. Hawaii County experienced the highest growth at 48.1 percent between the two years, followed by Maui County at 41.1 percent, Kauai County at 28.6 percent, and Honolulu County at 9.3 percent.

Between 1990 and 2007, statewide employment increased at an average of 5,541 per year.

Statewide unemployment rate fluctuated during the past 17 years, was the highest in 1996 (5.9 percent), and the lowest in 1990 (2.4 percent). Neighbor island counties had significant improvement in the labor market in recent years. During the 1990s, unemployment rates of neighbor island counties were much higher than Honolulu County, but by 2007, only Hawaii County had higher employment rate than Honolulu, while Maui and Kauai counties had similar unemployment rates as Honolulu.

The average annual wage of private employees climbed continuously from 1990 to 2007. Statewide nominal wage increased by \$15,201 in 2007 as compared with 1990. All counties experienced similar growth. Wage rate in Kauai County increased the most at 79.7 percent, followed by Hawaii County at 76.1 percent, County of Maui at 74.7 percent, and Honolulu County at 67.5 percent between 1990 and 2007.

Compared with 1990, non-agricultural industries as a whole had 95,150 more wage and salary jobs in 2007 while agriculture sector had 3,050 fewer jobs.

Statewide, all industries experienced gains in wage and salary jobs between 1990 and 2007 except agriculture, manufacturing, financial activities, and federal government.

Table B 1 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	551,000	409,250	58,350	26,100	57,300
1991	563,000	412,000	62,600	28,050	60,350
1992	576,000	418,000	64,250	28,950	64,800
1993	581,700	423,200	64,850	28,150	65,500
1994	585,850	425,450	65,500	28,550	66,350
1995	589,500	428,000	65,400	28,850	67,250
1996	596,750	432,000	67,400	29,000	68,350
1997	601,650	433,600	69,300	28,800	69,950
1998	604,350	434,700	69,500	29,050	71,100
1999	606,650	433,350	70,750	29,500	73,050
2000	608,950	433,100	74,200	30,350	71,300
2001	615,250	435,300	76,300	30,450	73,200
2002	608,900	429,800	76,450	30,350	72,300
2003 1/	616,300	433,750	78,400	31,300	72,850
2004 1/	622,550	436,150	79,800	31,800	74,800
2005 1/	635,400	445,200	81,850	32,350	76,000
2006 1/	647,600	451,300	85,050	32,950	78,300
2007 1/	649,100	449,850	86,300	33,250	79,700

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 2 CIVILIANS EMPLOYED

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	537,650	401,250	56,300	25,200	54,900
1991	547,350	403,600	59,750	26,900	57,100
1992	551,600	406,400	59,450	26,150	59,600
1993	556,300	409,900	59,900	24,500	62,000
1994	555,700	408,750	59,400	25,050	62,500
1995	557,000	409,550	59,100	25,750	62,600
1996	561,700	411,000	61,200	25,750	63,750
1997	566,750	412,800	62,900	25,850	65,200
1998	570,100	413,600	63,400	26,400	66,700
1999	576,350	414,300	65,250	27,450	69,350
2000	584,900	416,450	70,750	29,000	68,700
2001	589,250	417,500	72,500	28,950	70,300
2002	584,400	412,900	72,950	29,050	69,500
2003 1/	592,400	417,500	74,750	30,050	70,100
2004 1/	602,500	422,500	76,750	30,750	72,500
2005 1/	618,000	433,350	79,150	31,450	74,050
2006 1/	631,650	440,500	82,550	32,150	76,450
2007 1/	631,850	438,600	83,400	32,400	77,450

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 3 CIVILIANS UNEMPLOYED

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	13,400	8,000	2,050	950	2,400
1991	15,700	8,450	2,850	1,150	3,250
1992	24,450	11,600	4,850	2,800	5,200
1993	25,400	13,300	4,950	3,650	3,500
1994	30,100	16,700	6,050	3,500	3,850
1995	32,450	18,450	6,300	3,100	4,600
1996	35,050	21,000	6,200	3,250	4,600
1997	34,900	20,750	6,450	2,950	4,750
1998	34,150	21,100	6,100	2,600	4,350
1999	30,350	19,050	5,550	2,050	3,700
2000	24,150	16,700	3,500	1,350	2,600
2001	26,100	17,800	3,800	1,550	2,950
2002	24,600	16,950	3,500	1,350	2,800
2003 1/	23,850	16,250	3,650	1,250	2,700
2004 1/	20,100	13,650	3,100	1,050	2,300
2005 1/	17,350	11,850	2,700	850	1,950
2006 1/	16,000	10,850	2,500	800	1,850
2007 1/	17,200	11,250	2,900	850	2,200

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 4 CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

[Data beginning with 1990 reflect new modeling approach (redesign) and reestimation and have been adjusted to incorporate revised intercensal population controls for the 1990's. Counties' data from 1990-1999 reflect 2000 Census-based geography & new model-based controls at the state level. Data from 2000-2006 reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs and methodological changes. Beginning with January 2005 data, labor force estimates are produced using a new estimation methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 0.1 percent]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.6	4.2
1991	2.8	2.0	4.5	4.1	5.4
1992	4.2	2.8	7.5	9.6	8.0
1993	4.4	3.1	7.6	13.0	5.4
1994	5.1	3.9	9.2	12.2	5.8
1995	5.5	4.3	9.6	10.7	6.9
1996	5.9	4.9	9.2	11.3	6.7
1997	5.8	4.8	9.3	10.3	6.8
1998	5.7	4.9	8.7	9.0	6.2
1999	5.0	4.4	7.8	6.9	5.1
2000	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.5	3.7
2001	4.2	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.0
2002	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.4	3.9
2003 1/	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.7
2004 1/	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.1
2005 1/	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.6
2006 1/	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4
2007 1/	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.8

1/ 2003 to 2007 have been benchmarked, 2006 and 2007 are preliminary subject to Bureau of Labor Statistics' approval.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Unemployment/Labor Force Estimates, Not Seasonally Adjusted <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=463&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>> accessed April 22, 2008.

Table B 5 TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

[Persons holding more than one job are counted in each position. As a result, these data differ from corresponding estimates of employment, reported elsewhere in this section. Active-duty armed forces are excluded, unless also employed in civilian jobs. Persons not working because of labor disputes are included. Data for the component nonagriculture jobs are rounded to the nearest 50 except for 2000, which are rounded to the nearest 100. Totals may not add due to rounding. Includes agriculture]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	537,950	413,000	49,000	25,250	50,850
1991	548,650	417,850	51,650	26,350	52,850
1992	552,100	420,200	51,400	25,700	54,900
1993	547,350	416,900	50,900	23,450	56,200
1994	544,100	413,700	50,250	23,950	56,350
1995	540,200	410,250	49,550	24,450	56,000
1996	538,100	406,750	50,750	24,150	56,250
1997	538,800	405,550	51,850	24,200	57,150
1998	538,850	403,100	52,400	24,700	58,500
1999	542,700	403,700	53,350	25,500	60,250
2000	559,300	414,300	56,000	26,550	62,450
2001	562,350	414,750	57,350	26,300	63,950
2002	563,950	414,800	58,350	26,750	64,000
2003	574,750	421,800	60,100	27,800	64,900
2004	590,650	431,900	62,400	28,750	67,600
2005	608,600	444,650	64,700	29,550	69,700
2006 1/	623,950	453,650	67,700	30,350	72,250
2007 1/	630,050	456,000	69,050	31,000	73,950

1/ Data were benchmarked by Department of Labor & Industrial Relations.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Current Employment Statistics Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Jobs by County - Not Seasonally Adjusted, Historical Jobcount Series <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID=>> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table B 6 ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

[In dollars. Workers covered by the Hawaii Employment Security Law]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	22,235	23,210	18,473	18,509	20,337
1991	23,180	24,198	19,619	19,356	21,114
1992	24,581	25,748	20,341	20,927	21,854
1993	25,322	26,419	20,896	23,979	22,205
1994	25,647	26,803	20,902	22,920	23,033
1995	25,930	27,096	21,448	22,536	23,289
1996	26,366	27,545	21,852	22,746	23,896
1997	26,978	28,282	22,147	23,129	24,282
1998	27,661	29,007	23,360	23,208	24,636
1999	28,155	29,513	23,617	23,624	25,547
2000	29,179	30,525	24,742	24,771	26,694
2001	29,802	31,202	25,425	25,231	27,148
2002	30,943	32,335	26,683	26,199	28,443
2003	31,966	33,338	27,820	27,067	29,632
2004	33,576	35,153	28,950	27,959	30,923
2005	34,558	35,974	30,280	29,371	32,329
2006	35,901	37,241	31,488	31,107	34,126
2007	37,436	38,871	32,536	33,267	35,536

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, *Employment and Payrolls in Hawaii* (annual) <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=613&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed October 30, 2008.

Table B 7 NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	528,400	410,700	45,500	24,100	48,300
1991	539,100	415,600	48,000	25,200	50,300
1992	542,800	418,000	47,600	24,600	52,700
1993	538,800	414,800	47,700	22,400	54,000
1994	536,100	411,600	47,300	22,900	54,400
1995	532,900	408,300	47,100	23,500	54,100
1996	530,700	404,700	48,200	23,300	54,300
1997	531,600	403,600	49,400	23,400	55,200
1998	531,300	400,900	49,900	23,900	56,500
1999	535,000	401,500	50,900	24,600	58,100
2000	551,400	412,000	53,300	25,600	60,500
2001	554,950	412,450	54,700	25,650	62,150
2002	556,750	412,800	55,950	26,000	61,950
2003	567,650	419,700	57,350	27,050	63,400
2004	583,350	429,700	59,700	28,050	65,900
2005	601,700	442,650	62,200	28,800	68,050
2006	617,050	451,800	65,150	29,650	70,500
2007	623,550	454,500	66,550	30,350	72,150

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 8 JOBS IN NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	35,600	26,900	3,600	1,800	3,400
1991	36,100	27,100	4,000	1,700	3,300
1992	34,100	26,200	3,400	1,700	2,800
1993	34,500	25,700	3,400	2,800	2,600
1994	30,900	23,600	2,900	1,900	2,500
1995	27,600	21,100	2,800	1,600	2,200
1996	25,000	18,900	2,500	1,300	2,400
1997	23,500	18,000	2,300	1,000	2,300
1998	22,800	17,100	2,400	900	2,400
1999	22,600	16,500	2,600	900	2,700
2000	24,800	17,500	3,100	1,100	3,200
2001	24,700	17,000	3,500	1,050	3,150
2002	26,000	17,800	3,850	1,250	3,050
2003	27,950	19,350	4,300	1,300	3,000
2004	29,450	20,550	4,450	1,350	3,100
2005	33,400	23,300	4,850	1,450	3,800
2006	36,500	24,900	5,500	1,750	4,400
2007	39,000	26,450	5,750	1,850	4,900

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 9 JOBS IN MANUFACTURING

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	20,600	15,300	2,400	800	2,100
1991	19,900	14,500	2,400	800	2,200
1992	18,800	13,500	2,300	800	2,200
1993	17,600	13,000	2,200	500	1,900
1994	16,800	12,700	2,000	400	1,700
1995	16,300	12,500	1,700	500	1,700
1996	16,000	12,200	1,600	400	1,800
1997	15,800	12,100	1,600	400	1,800
1998	15,700	11,900	1,600	400	1,800
1999	15,900	12,300	1,600	400	1,700
2000	16,400	12,700	1,600	400	1,700
2001	16,400	12,800	1,550	400	1,700
2002	15,200	11,750	1,450	400	1,650
2003	15,000	11,550	1,450	400	1,600
2004	15,400	11,950	1,450	400	1,600
2005	15,200	11,850	1,500	400	1,500
2006	15,300	11,850	1,600	400	1,500
2007	15,200	11,800	1,700	400	1,350

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 10 JOBS IN WHOLESALE TRADE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	17,700	14,900	1,300	500	1,000
1991	17,500	14,600	1,400	500	1,000
1992	17,200	14,400	1,400	400	1,000
1993	16,900	14,200	1,400	400	1,000
1994	16,400	13,800	1,200	400	1,000
1995	16,200	13,600	1,200	400	1,000
1996	15,900	13,300	1,200	400	1,000
1997	15,700	13,100	1,200	400	1,000
1998	15,900	13,200	1,200	400	1,100
1999	15,800	13,000	1,200	400	1,100
2000	16,200	13,400	1,300	400	1,200
2001	16,450	13,550	1,350	400	1,150
2002	16,400	13,500	1,400	400	1,100
2003	16,700	13,650	1,450	400	1,150
2004	17,050	13,800	1,550	450	1,200
2005	17,600	14,200	1,650	500	1,300
2006	18,050	14,450	1,700	550	1,300
2007	18,400	14,750	1,750	550	1,400

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 11 JOBS IN RETAIL TRADE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	67,400	50,200	6,900	3,500	6,700
1991	67,500	49,600	7,300	3,500	7,000
1992	67,800	49,800	7,400	3,300	7,300
1993	67,400	49,200	7,400	3,300	7,600
1994	67,400	48,900	7,400	3,400	7,700
1995	68,700	49,400	7,600	3,600	8,000
1996	67,700	48,800	7,500	3,500	7,900
1997	66,400	47,500	7,600	3,400	7,900
1998	64,500	45,400	7,800	3,400	7,900
1999	64,900	45,200	7,700	3,600	8,100
2000	66,300	46,200	7,900	3,800	8,300
2001	66,100	45,600	7,900	3,800	8,800
2002	64,000	43,600	7,950	3,700	8,750
2003	64,350	43,500	8,150	3,850	8,850
2004	66,950	45,050	8,600	4,050	9,300
2005	69,250	46,800	8,900	4,050	9,500
2006	70,050	47,100	9,200	4,050	9,700
2007	70,100	46,500	9,400	4,200	10,000

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 12 JOBS IN TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING AND UTILITIES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	28,400	22,100	2,400	1,400	2,600
1991	29,300	22,900	2,400	1,400	2,600
1992	29,800	23,200	2,500	1,400	2,600
1993	29,300	22,900	2,500	1,200	2,700
1994	28,900	22,200	2,500	1,300	2,800
1995	28,400	22,500	2,200	1,200	2,600
1996	27,900	22,000	2,100	1,200	2,600
1997	28,200	22,100	2,100	1,200	2,700
1998	27,600	21,500	2,200	1,200	2,700
1999	27,400	21,100	2,200	1,300	2,800
2000	28,200	21,700	2,200	1,300	2,900
2001	28,400	21,700	2,300	1,400	3,000
2002	26,350	19,450	2,450	1,450	3,000
2003	26,800	19,500	2,600	1,600	3,100
2004	28,250	20,650	2,800	1,550	3,250
2005	30,850	23,150	2,900	1,550	3,300
2006	32,950	24,700	3,150	1,600	3,500
2007	32,800	24,450	3,150	1,600	3,650

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 13 JOBS IN INFORMATION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	9,800	8,200	600	400	600
1991	9,800	8,100	600	300	700
1992	10,300	8,500	700	300	800
1993	10,000	8,200	700	300	800
1994	10,400	8,600	700	300	800
1995	10,400	8,500	700	300	900
1996	10,700	8,800	700	300	800
1997	11,100	8,900	800	500	900
1998	11,500	9,100	800	400	1,000
1999	11,600	9,200	800	400	1,100
2000	12,300	10,200	700	400	1,000
2001	11,850	9,950	650	350	900
2002	11,450	9,450	650	450	950
2003	10,450	8,650	600	300	900
2004	10,800	9,000	600	250	900
2005	10,800	9,000	650	300	850
2006	10,700	8,900	700	300	850
2007	10,750	8,850	750	350	850

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series* <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 14 JOBS IN FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	31,400	25,200	2,300	1,300	2,600
1991	31,600	25,400	2,500	1,300	2,400
1992	31,200	25,300	2,500	1,200	2,300
1993	32,300	26,600	2,300	1,100	2,200
1994	31,900	26,200	2,300	1,100	2,300
1995	30,900	24,900	2,300	1,300	2,400
1996	30,600	24,500	2,400	1,300	2,500
1997	30,100	23,900	2,300	1,300	2,700
1998	30,100	24,000	2,200	1,200	2,600
1999	29,800	23,800	2,100	1,200	2,600
2000	29,500	23,500	2,200	1,200	2,600
2001	28,050	21,850	2,300	1,250	2,650
2002	27,700	21,500	2,350	1,200	2,650
2003	28,350	21,850	2,450	1,200	2,850
2004	28,800	22,150	2,500	1,150	2,950
2005	29,300	22,450	2,600	1,200	3,000
2006	29,950	22,900	2,800	1,250	3,050
2007	30,050	22,850	2,850	1,200	3,100

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series* <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 15 JOBS IN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	50,000	43,000	2,500	1,400	3,000
1991	50,900	43,800	2,600	1,500	3,000
1992	51,600	44,000	2,600	1,500	3,500
1993	51,700	43,800	2,800	1,500	3,500
1994	52,700	44,700	3,000	1,500	3,500
1995	53,700	45,300	3,200	1,500	3,600
1996	55,500	46,300	3,800	1,700	3,800
1997	56,300	47,100	3,700	1,800	3,700
1998	56,400	46,900	3,300	2,000	4,200
1999	58,000	47,700	3,600	2,200	4,600
2000	61,500	50,200	4,100	2,200	5,000
2001	63,950	52,450	4,150	2,350	5,050
2002	67,250	55,250	4,550	2,500	5,000
2003	69,650	57,000	4,400	2,850	5,350
2004	70,750	57,400	4,500	3,150	5,700
2005	74,200	59,900	4,800	3,500	6,050
2006	76,800	61,700	5,000	3,650	6,500
2007	76,050	60,300	4,900	3,650	7,200

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 16 JOBS IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	8,900	8,200	300	100	300
1991	9,300	8,500	400	100	300
1992	9,600	8,700	400	100	300
1993	9,800	8,900	400	100	400
1994	9,700	8,800	500	100	400
1995	9,800	8,900	400	100	400
1996	10,100	9,100	500	100	500
1997	10,500	9,400	500	100	500
1998	10,700	9,500	500	100	500
1999	10,900	9,800	500	100	500
2000	11,200	10,000	600	200	500
2001	11,650	10,250	600	200	600
2002	12,150	10,600	650	150	700
2003	12,650	11,000	700	150	750
2004	13,000	11,050	850	200	950
2005	13,600	11,500	950	200	950
2006	13,900	11,700	950	200	1,050
2007	14,150	11,900	1,050	200	1,050

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 17 JOBS IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	37,900	31,300	2,500	1,600	2,600
1991	40,500	33,400	2,800	1,700	2,600
1992	41,400	34,000	2,900	1,700	2,800
1993	41,800	34,000	3,100	1,800	2,900
1994	42,600	34,000	3,300	2,000	3,200
1995	42,700	34,100	3,500	1,900	3,200
1996	43,200	34,200	3,800	1,900	3,300
1997	45,100	35,400	4,200	1,900	3,500
1998	46,800	36,800	4,300	2,000	3,700
1999	47,700	37,300	4,700	2,000	3,600
2000	48,700	38,200	4,900	1,900	3,700
2001	50,100	38,850	5,400	2,000	3,900
2002	51,150	39,650	5,450	2,050	4,000
2003	52,700	41,100	5,450	2,050	4,050
2004	54,650	42,650	5,650	2,150	4,200
2005	56,300	43,800	5,850	2,200	4,400
2006	57,250	44,450	6,100	2,200	4,550
2007	58,650	45,500	6,300	2,200	4,650

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 18 JOBS IN ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	9,300	6,500	600	800	1,400
1991	9,600	6,400	800	800	1,600
1992	10,300	7,000	700	800	1,800
1993	11,000	6,900	800	700	1,900
1994	10,600	7,000	800	800	2,000
1995	10,600	7,000	900	900	1,900
1996	10,100	6,900	800	700	1,700
1997	10,200	6,800	900	700	1,700
1998	10,300	6,700	1,000	800	1,800
1999	10,400	6,700	1,000	800	1,900
2000	10,800	6,900	1,100	800	2,000
2001	11,100	7,000	1,200	850	2,050
2002	10,900	6,800	1,300	900	1,950
2003	11,100	6,700	1,500	950	1,950
2004	11,400	6,800	1,550	1,000	2,050
2005	11,550	6,700	1,550	1,050	2,200
2006	11,650	6,500	1,750	1,050	2,400
2007	12,050	6,750	1,900	1,000	2,350

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 19 JOBS IN ACCOMMODATION

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	38,800	19,800	6,200	3,800	9,100
1991	40,600	19,900	6,500	4,400	9,900
1992	41,000	19,700	6,000	4,100	11,100
1993	37,900	18,300	5,800	2,100	11,800
1994	37,900	18,300	5,400	2,600	11,600
1995	37,600	17,900	5,500	3,100	11,100
1996	38,300	17,900	6,100	3,300	10,900
1997	38,100	17,300	6,800	3,400	10,800
1998	37,700	16,600	6,900	3,600	10,700
1999	37,400	15,800	6,900	3,800	11,000
2000	38,300	15,900	7,100	3,900	11,400
2001	37,900	15,700	7,050	3,800	11,400
2002	36,150	15,050	6,650	3,600	10,850
2003	36,750	15,200	6,600	3,800	11,100
2004	37,800	15,450	6,800	4,000	11,550
2005	38,750	15,900	7,050	4,050	11,700
2006	39,150	16,100	7,150	4,150	11,800
2007	39,150	16,350	6,950	4,400	11,450

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series* <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 20 JOBS IN FOOD SERVICES AND DRINKING PLACES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	47,300	35,000	3,900	2,700	5,600
1991	47,200	34,900	3,900	3,100	5,400
1992	47,400	35,600	3,700	2,700	5,400
1993	46,100	35,100	3,600	2,000	5,500
1994	46,300	34,800	3,600	2,300	5,600
1995	47,100	35,100	3,700	2,600	5,800
1996	47,400	35,300	3,800	2,700	5,700
1997	47,200	34,900	3,800	2,700	5,800
1998	47,700	34,700	4,000	2,800	6,200
1999	48,600	35,200	4,100	2,900	6,400
2000	50,500	36,400	4,200	3,100	6,900
2001	50,200	35,650	4,250	3,050	7,200
2002	50,350	35,650	4,400	3,050	7,250
2003	51,850	36,600	4,650	3,200	7,350
2004	54,600	38,350	5,100	3,400	7,750
2005	56,050	39,400	5,300	3,400	7,950
2006	57,350	40,100	5,550	3,400	8,350
2007	58,700	41,050	5,850	3,450	8,350

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 21 JOBS IN OTHER SERVICES

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	19,800	16,300	1,300	600	1,700
1991	20,500	16,700	1,300	600	1,900
1992	21,400	17,300	1,500	600	2,000
1993	21,700	17,600	1,500	600	2,100
1994	21,800	17,700	1,400	600	2,100
1995	21,700	17,700	1,300	600	2,100
1996	21,800	17,700	1,300	600	2,100
1997	21,700	17,400	1,300	700	2,300
1998	21,700	17,400	1,300	700	2,400
1999	21,800	17,400	1,300	700	2,400
2000	22,900	18,400	1,300	700	2,400
2001	23,550	18,800	1,500	700	2,550
2002	23,700	18,850	1,600	650	2,600
2003	24,200	19,200	1,650	650	2,700
2004	24,450	19,100	1,850	750	2,750
2005	25,200	19,600	2,000	800	2,800
2006	26,100	20,400	2,050	850	2,800
2007	26,550	20,650	2,150	950	2,800

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series* <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 22 JOBS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	34,200	32,600	800	400	400
1991	33,900	32,300	800	400	500
1992	33,300	31,600	800	400	500
1993	31,800	30,100	900	400	500
1994	31,300	29,500	900	500	500
1995	31,100	29,300	900	400	500
1996	31,100	29,300	900	400	500
1997	30,700	28,900	900	400	500
1998	30,400	28,800	900	400	500
1999	30,300	28,600	900	400	500
2000	31,000	28,900	1,000	400	600
2001	30,100	28,150	1,000	400	550
2002	30,650	28,600	1,050	400	600
2003	31,650	29,150	1,200	500	800
2004	31,450	29,000	1,200	500	750
2005	31,300	28,800	1,250	500	750
2006	31,850	29,300	1,250	500	800
2007	31,650	29,050	1,300	550	800

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 23 JOBS IN STATE GOVERNMENT

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	57,100	45,500	5,600	2,100	3,900
1991	60,300	47,400	6,300	2,300	4,300
1992	62,600	48,800	6,700	2,500	4,600
1993	64,200	49,800	7,000	2,800	4,800
1994	65,000	50,200	7,200	2,600	5,000
1995	63,900	49,300	7,100	2,600	5,000
1996	62,800	48,200	7,100	2,500	4,900
1997	64,300	49,400	7,200	2,600	5,100
1998	64,900	49,900	7,300	2,600	5,200
1999	65,800	50,500	7,500	2,600	5,300
2000	66,900	51,300	7,600	2,600	5,300
2001	67,300	51,400	7,750	2,650	5,450
2002	70,150	53,700	8,050	2,700	5,700
2003	70,550	54,300	7,950	2,600	5,700
2004	71,500	55,200	7,950	2,550	5,700
2005	71,150	54,900	8,000	2,550	5,700
2006	71,950	55,350	8,250	2,600	5,750
2007	72,400	55,550	8,350	2,600	5,850

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 24 JOBS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages for the years 1990 to 2000 were rounded to the nearest 100, for the years 2001 to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	14,400	10,000	2,000	900	1,600
1991	14,800	10,200	2,100	900	1,700
1992	15,300	10,400	2,100	1,000	1,800
1993	15,500	10,500	2,100	1,000	1,900
1994	15,600	10,500	2,100	1,100	1,900
1995	16,400	11,300	2,100	1,100	2,000
1996	16,600	11,500	2,200	1,000	2,000
1997	16,800	11,600	2,200	1,000	1,900
1998	16,900	11,600	2,300	1,100	1,900
1999	16,700	11,500	2,300	1,000	1,900
2000	16,700	11,400	2,300	1,100	1,900
2001	17,100	11,650	2,250	1,100	2,100
2002	17,150	11,600	2,250	1,100	2,150
2003	16,950	11,400	2,250	1,100	2,150
2004	17,100	11,500	2,300	1,100	2,200
2005	17,200	11,500	2,350	1,150	2,300
2006	17,450	11,550	2,450	1,150	2,350
2007	17,950	11,800	2,550	1,150	2,400

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

Table B 25 JOBS IN AGRICULTURE

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data from 1990 to 2003 for the State and the City & County of Honolulu were revised to address series break issues. Data for 2006 and 2007 were benchmarked. Annual averages were rounded to the nearest 50]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	9,550	2,300	3,500	1,150	2,550
1991	9,550	2,250	3,650	1,150	2,550
1992	9,300	2,200	3,800	1,100	2,200
1993	8,550	2,100	3,200	1,050	2,200
1994	8,000	2,100	2,950	1,050	1,950
1995	7,300	1,950	2,450	950	1,900
1996	7,400	2,050	2,550	850	1,950
1997	7,200	1,950	2,450	800	1,950
1998	7,550	2,200	2,500	800	2,000
1999	7,700	2,200	2,450	900	2,150
2000	7,900	2,300	2,700	950	1,950
2001	7,400	2,300	2,650	650	1,800
2002	7,200	2,000	2,400	750	2,050
2003	7,100	2,100	2,750	750	1,500
2004	7,300	2,200	2,700	700	1,700
2005	6,900	2,000	2,500	750	1,650
2006	6,950	1,850	2,600	700	1,750
2007	6,500	1,500	2,500	650	1,800

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii Workforce Informer, *Job Count by Industry, Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, Historical Series*
 <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?/ARTICLEID=515&PAGEID=94&SUBID>>
 accessed September 30, 2008.

C. Income and tax

From 1990 to 2006, per capita personal income growth was fairly even across the counties. Hawaii County's per capita personal income growth was 70.5 percent between the two years, followed by Maui County (70.4%), Kauai County (69.9%), and Honolulu County (68.3%).

Taxable retail sales in the state (retailing tax base) reached \$26.4 billion in 2007, representing an annual average growth rate of 4.3 percent between 1990 and 2007. Maui County had the largest annual growth rate in retail sales at 4.8 percent, followed by Honolulu County at 4.4 percent, County of Kauai at 3.6 percent, and Hawaii County at 3.4 percent during the 17 year period. Statewide taxable service sales (services tax bases) in 2007 was \$11.2 billion, 2.6 folds of the value in 1990. All counties experienced over one hundred percent growth in service sales between the two years, with Maui County grew the fastest at 225.2 percent, Kauai County at 207.8 percent, Hawaii County at 204.8 percent, and Honolulu County at 152.2 percent.

Reflecting construction activities in the state, the contracting tax base declined between 1990 and 1997 but bounced back afterward. By 2007, total contracting value reached \$8.1 billion for a single year in the state. All counties experienced gains in contracting activity between 1997 and 2007, with Hawaii County grew the fastest at 423.1 percent, followed by Maui County at 412.9 percent. Kauai County registered a growth rate of 376.2 percent, and Honolulu County grew by 137.6 percent between 1997 and 2007.

As the increase in Hawaii's visitor industry, value of hotel sales in the state (hotel rental tax base) reached \$3.4 billion in 2007, representing 116.6 percent increase from 1990. Kauai County had the largest increase at 209.1 percent, followed by Maui County at 205.1 percent, Hawaii County at 168.2 percent, and Honolulu County at 89.7 percent.

Readers should note that, though reported by counties, tax base and tax revenue data are based on place of filing and are not necessarily representing the place of business. For example, a head quarter in Honolulu may file taxes for its businesses on the neighbor islands. The tax base and revenue data are recorded under the County of Honolulu. Tax data by place of business are not available.

The net individual income tax revenues, from 1990 to 2007, grew the most in the County of Hawaii (439.5%), followed by County of Maui (288.1%), County of Kauai (253.3%), and Honolulu County (94.6%).

Table C 1 PERSONAL INCOME

[In millions of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	24,704.0	19,757.6	1,999.6	954.2	1,992.6
1991	26,026.5	20,738.1	2,167.6	1,033.4	2,087.4
1992	27,909.7	22,218.1	2,300.6	1,090.6	2,300.3
1993	28,799.0	22,826.5	2,418.5	1,133.1	2,421.0
1994	29,424.1	23,221.3	2,497.3	1,181.3	2,524.2
1995	29,926.4	23,565.3	2,552.2	1,226.0	2,583.0
1996	30,122.3	23,646.0	2,626.4	1,221.4	2,628.4
1997	31,001.9	24,363.5	2,693.9	1,238.4	2,706.1
1998	31,756.7	24,770.7	2,865.4	1,272.5	2,848.2
1999	32,645.7	25,302.8	2,987.1	1,319.4	3,036.5
2000	34,450.9	26,604.8	3,195.3	1,410.1	3,240.7
2001	35,126.3	26,976.0	3,371.2	1,434.0	3,345.0
2002	36,369.9	27,818.8	3,563.7	1,463.7	3,523.6
2003	37,836.9	28,885.5	3,721.7	1,538.5	3,691.2
2004 1/	41,027.3	31,244.1	4,056.2	1,684.9	4,042.1
2005 1/	44,282.9	33,684.4	4,439.8	1,820.0	4,338.6
2006	47,339.5	35,954.0	4,749.8	1,944.9	4,690.8
2007	50,358.8	38,002.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008
 <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm>> accessed April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008.

Table C 2 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

[In dollars. Computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2000 - 2007 reflect county population estimates available as of August, 2008]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	22,186	23,562	16,447	18,465	19,591
1991	22,895	24,383	17,032	19,360	19,767
1992	24,089	25,717	17,478	20,034	21,184
1993	24,555	26,227	17,903	20,430	21,627
1994	24,777	26,430	18,134	20,917	21,997
1995	25,004	26,736	18,166	21,482	21,909
1996	25,024	26,766	18,505	21,173	21,778
1997	25,587	27,476	18,650	21,458	22,041
1998	26,132	27,929	19,648	21,998	22,850
1999	26,973	28,789	20,324	22,646	24,068
2000 1/	28,435	30,401	21,435	24,101	25,146
2001 1/	28,826	30,742	22,347	24,416	25,445
2002 1/	29,599	31,492	23,268	24,625	26,532
2003 1/	30,506	32,488	23,808	25,635	27,365
2004 1/	32,713	34,875	25,331	27,619	29,474
2005 1/	34,935	37,343	26,946	29,511	31,190
2006	37,023	39,653	28,036	31,377	33,383
2007	39,239	41,964	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008
 <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm>> accessed April 24, 2008 and August 7, 2008.

Table C 3 RETAILING TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	12,827,883	10,675,825	900,200	348,722	903,136
1991	13,398,382	11,337,348	934,462	323,070	803,502
1992	13,846,332	11,808,691	912,013	312,851	812,777
1993	13,976,049	11,796,078	916,029	359,322	904,620
1994	14,569,798	12,408,209	835,177	360,057	966,355
1995	15,050,113	12,869,532	878,686	348,421	953,474
1996	16,091,429	14,322,481	658,162	280,068	830,718
1997	15,973,955	14,547,807	558,814	246,074	621,261
1998	15,730,858	14,315,918	522,077	243,831	649,032
1999	15,957,379	13,396,962	927,525	432,881	1,200,011
2000	17,453,936	14,579,999	1,025,304	491,353	1,357,280
2001	17,823,297	14,862,697	1,105,758	490,982	1,363,859
2002	17,873,487	14,976,935	1,091,228	517,059	1,288,265
2003	18,835,041	15,649,247	1,222,709	546,155	1,416,929
2004	21,049,652	17,633,736	1,247,867	561,982	1,606,067
2005 1/	23,857,373	19,956,140	1,521,762	605,123	1,774,349
2006 1/	25,194,277	21,153,717	1,567,865	597,588	1,875,107
2007	26,448,776	22,213,213	1,601,817	635,827	1,997,920

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 4 SERVICES TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	4,276,876	3,596,421	323,049	102,447	254,959
1991	4,888,164	4,183,760	332,759	100,605	271,040
1992	5,032,682	4,315,822	337,962	99,298	279,600
1993	5,092,656	4,338,136	342,543	117,856	294,121
1994	5,270,844	4,476,018	350,150	132,680	311,996
1995	5,351,079	4,502,450	383,712	132,568	332,350
1996	5,618,027	4,811,902	354,392	128,077	323,656
1997	5,414,691	4,656,925	332,741	109,484	315,541
1998	5,545,001	4,716,990	368,551	130,610	328,849
1999	5,647,648	4,625,960	478,654	138,412	404,623
2000	6,045,695	4,924,177	534,323	141,367	445,827
2001	6,426,452	5,182,009	596,908	166,761	480,774
2002	6,831,646	5,520,537	632,805	180,698	497,606
2003	7,296,759	5,867,922	684,990	205,345	538,502
2004	8,108,248	6,607,358	699,104	220,321	581,464
2005 1/	9,706,571	7,932,517	810,323	261,026	702,706
2006 1/	10,724,839	8,723,638	917,242	296,309	787,649
2007	11,197,746	9,068,618	984,710	315,308	829,110

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 5 CONTRACTING TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	4,003,650	3,321,950	327,495	93,732	260,473
1991	4,334,051	3,593,819	358,931	98,878	282,423
1992	4,012,688	3,391,188	272,608	108,314	240,578
1993	3,803,605	3,121,531	247,979	235,560	198,535
1994	3,322,339	2,732,919	226,818	157,487	205,115
1995	3,133,510	2,600,669	217,633	126,711	188,497
1996	3,285,106	2,827,281	188,246	87,906	181,673
1997	2,944,427	2,550,530	165,146	67,282	161,469
1998	3,015,977	2,570,586	180,876	71,149	193,365
1999	2,991,201	2,377,631	263,907	89,952	259,712
2000	3,613,485	2,800,713	367,672	118,323	326,777
2001	3,766,404	2,832,650	446,028	127,158	360,569
2002	4,274,956	3,266,988	501,578	141,951	364,438
2003	4,536,323	3,406,143	550,419	154,691	425,070
2004	4,921,512	3,754,258	533,309	181,055	452,891
2005 1/	6,023,997	4,528,359	661,365	225,866	608,407
2006 1/	7,223,334	5,405,648	789,189	299,813	728,683
2007	8,072,912	6,060,563	863,833	320,384	828,132

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 6 HOTEL RENTAL TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	1,572,994	1,167,332	134,103	63,367	208,192
1991	1,512,990	1,100,333	157,076	76,464	179,117
1992	1,621,751	1,167,298	148,331	86,199	219,923
1993	1,527,041	1,056,729	159,278	23,717	287,317
1994	1,666,406	1,202,721	123,514	38,883	301,289
1995	1,776,527	1,280,550	139,234	54,448	302,295
1996	2,057,800	1,594,619	73,231	62,470	327,480
1997	2,155,319	1,818,182	57,265	60,227	219,644
1998	2,147,217	1,862,688	42,992	49,524	192,013
1999	2,158,193	1,651,386	115,675	58,397	332,735
2000	2,419,287	1,844,228	132,207	68,910	373,942
2001	2,421,813	1,879,022	140,510	84,230	318,052
2002	2,227,341	1,686,382	131,087	88,620	321,252
2003	2,322,434	1,714,000	160,710	88,023	359,702
2004	2,518,058	1,804,825	186,003	126,652	400,577
2005 1/	3,013,586	2,053,341	304,661	167,004	488,580
2006 1/	3,453,259	2,353,256	351,104	178,189	570,709
2007	3,406,579	2,214,537	359,653	195,888	636,501

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 7 PRODUCING TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	317,337	164,285	102,489	16,102	34,461
1991	301,884	155,302	97,152	15,327	34,103
1992	408,662	270,456	89,207	12,122	36,877
1993	474,859	328,909	92,303	15,967	37,680
1994	465,201	315,233	98,352	17,105	34,511
1995	475,538	303,574	102,350	15,138	36,476
1996	471,876	349,557	87,216	10,073	25,030
1997	505,557	400,331	76,938	6,576	21,713
1998	478,201	360,117	85,218	6,584	26,281
1999	501,501	365,770	93,471	12,847	29,412
2000	519,272	371,751	104,455	14,873	28,193
2001	499,896	349,335	110,286	14,351	25,924
2002	522,418	394,058	90,232	14,721	23,407
2003	543,561	389,790	99,753	30,981	23,038
2004	550,949	419,812	102,470	8,612	20,054
2005 1/	613,694	446,834	123,874	13,484	29,503
2006 1/	480,012	317,313	124,593	12,527	25,579
2007	475,827	336,620	106,861	9,367	22,979

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 8 GENERAL EXCISE AND USE TAX BASE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	40,460,212	34,312,591	2,679,563	941,343	2,526,715
1991	43,131,886	36,805,527	2,793,380	980,131	2,552,848
1992	43,247,150	37,051,870	2,614,051	971,273	2,609,956
1993	44,287,475	37,854,261	2,607,220	1,122,637	2,703,357
1994	44,519,753	38,098,017	2,437,664	1,103,134	2,880,938
1995	45,577,029	39,145,006	2,598,075	1,029,931	2,804,017
1996	47,360,631	41,844,419	2,105,219	885,533	2,525,460
1997	47,708,855	43,044,249	1,899,854	780,722	1,984,030
1998	46,995,324	42,183,931	1,903,121	800,416	2,107,855
1999	47,888,314	40,439,994	2,834,001	1,184,806	3,429,514
2000	53,465,430	45,121,953	3,253,000	1,269,300	3,821,177
2001	54,565,481	45,752,995	3,545,090	1,325,843	3,941,553
2002	55,195,100	46,338,538	3,626,645	1,444,761	3,785,157
2003	58,150,687	48,423,061	4,085,547	1,534,380	4,107,698
2004	64,390,984	54,091,673	4,049,782	1,688,197	4,561,331
2005 1/	73,993,086	61,493,701	5,033,442	2,015,979	5,449,965
2006 1/	81,256,019	67,432,040	5,457,932	2,237,788	6,128,259
2007	84,499,454	70,068,140	5,592,384	2,305,947	6,532,983

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Base - Calendar Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 9 GENERAL EXCISE AND USE TAX REVENUES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	1,250,203	1,043,381	86,800	32,979	87,043
1991	1,287,819	1,080,228	88,675	33,530	85,385
1992	1,299,814	1,097,679	83,295	33,498	85,342
1993	1,308,797	1,093,900	82,891	39,369	92,636
1994	1,347,945	1,134,420	78,233	38,448	96,844
1995	1,386,684	1,169,202	84,080	36,200	97,202
1996	1,469,766	1,240,831	86,103	34,826	108,007
1997	1,433,012	1,205,473	88,845	34,076	104,618
1998	1,436,654	1,198,141	90,758	36,093	111,662
1999	1,454,779	1,199,226	94,302	38,284	122,966
2000	1,611,446	1,325,291	107,538	43,865	134,751
2001	1,660,764	1,359,654	116,266	47,018	137,826
2002	1,679,840	1,373,675	120,105	49,412	136,648
2003	1,820,498	1,478,293	137,257	55,011	149,937
2004	1,991,539	1,624,928	140,530	59,388	166,694
2005	2,263,393	1,907,358	125,260	67,020	163,755
2006 1/	2,457,379	2,081,233	136,186	67,624	172,336
2007	2,623,514	2,187,470	161,486	75,098	199,459

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "General Excise and Use Tax Collections - Calendar Year Summary December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 10 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION TAX REVENUES

[In dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	83,455,678	53,190,761	7,522,598	7,254,425	15,487,894
1991	77,930,727	50,095,836	8,218,737	6,643,315	12,972,840
1992	80,848,470	55,171,344	7,082,519	5,138,656	13,455,951
1993	75,405,773	49,081,200	7,744,226	982,642	17,597,705
1994	86,497,397	60,026,022	8,352,247	331,191	17,787,937
1995	105,617,571	73,571,781	8,943,185	3,128,034	19,974,571
1996	123,982,511	91,073,103	7,120,339	4,064,387	21,724,682
1997	126,892,063	99,580,906	7,236,496	4,158,254	15,916,406
1998	125,881,882	100,169,033	7,156,459	3,255,583	15,300,807
1999	153,366,944	115,133,276	8,611,934	5,212,887	24,408,845
2000	175,360,501	129,486,386	10,395,271	6,462,505	29,016,339
2001	174,601,760	131,319,162	10,583,853	7,994,178	24,704,568
2002	161,632,686	117,906,418	10,563,285	8,475,324	24,687,659
2003 1/	167,880,367	122,272,457	11,463,764	7,024,323	27,119,822
2004	189,908,264	128,173,719	14,403,775	10,704,828	36,625,943
2005	207,381,407	150,660,553	15,839,665	14,767,344	26,113,845
2006	220,549,584	151,706,131	21,446,872	13,300,785	34,095,796
2007	232,542,201	154,321,402	22,505,571	14,942,801	40,772,427

1/ Revised state tax 170,680,925; revised county taxes not available.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "State Tax Collections and Distribution - Year ending December" <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008.

Table C 11 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION TAX DISTRIBUTIONS

[In dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	58,860,533	10,846,459	4,574,697	3,566,296	5,607,693
1991	3,877,190	32,657,610	13,773,958	10,737,763	16,884,206
1992	4,204,265	33,800,094	14,255,822	11,113,410	17,474,879
1993	3,945,969	31,513,774	13,291,524	10,361,672	16,292,835
1994	10,318,904	33,594,715	14,169,200	11,045,881	17,368,696
1995	22,003,661	36,873,734	15,552,187	12,124,017	19,063,971
1996	25,829,690	43,285,394	18,256,425	14,232,159	22,378,843
1997	26,435,847	44,301,191	18,684,856	14,566,151	22,904,017
1998	26,225,392	43,948,512	18,536,107	14,450,191	22,721,680
1999	84,658,553	30,300,400	12,779,761	9,962,717	15,665,513
2000	96,798,996	34,645,624	14,612,440	11,391,418	17,912,023
2001	96,380,171	34,495,721	14,549,216	11,342,130	17,834,522
2002	89,221,242	31,933,447	13,468,529	10,499,659	16,509,809
2003	94,215,871	33,721,089	14,222,500	11,087,433	17,434,032
2004	104,829,362	37,519,796	15,824,676	12,336,441	19,397,990
2005	114,474,537	40,971,930	17,280,678	13,471,496	21,182,766
2006	121,743,370	43,573,540	18,377,956	14,326,901	22,527,817
2007	128,363,295	45,942,898	19,377,277	15,105,941	23,752,791

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "State Tax Collections and Distribution - Year ending December" <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrpt.htm>; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

Table C 12 NET INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	743,114	687,086	18,953	11,394	25,681
1991	900,962	813,174	34,467	14,897	38,425
1992	922,206	844,033	30,765	14,607	32,801
1993	951,405	873,298	28,748	15,155	34,204
1994	1,003,479	922,525	32,010	13,119	35,825
1995	918,811	859,373	24,539	9,304	25,595
1996	995,456	898,978	43,160	14,945	38,424
1997	985,000	875,258	48,214	15,698	45,831
1998	1,093,241	961,598	55,329	20,102	56,213
1999	1,053,858	918,708	56,528	21,038	57,584
2000	1,080,372	938,788	57,129	22,738	61,717
2001	1,100,317	955,080	61,672	24,221	59,344
2002	1,059,646	926,928	57,191	18,536	56,991
2003	1,071,360	952,227	53,650	17,473	48,011
2004	1,235,721	1,081,753	65,012	25,409	63,548
2005	1,447,744	1,244,523	83,528	38,910	80,783
2006	1,576,674	1,343,151	94,905	39,483	99,134
2007	1,579,138	1,336,961	102,251	40,250	99,676

Source: Hawaii State Department of Taxation, "StateTax Collections and Distribution Year ending December 31" (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/tax/a5_3txcolrptarchive.htm> accessed September 9, 2008; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

D. Tourism

Though total domestic visitor arrivals increased statewide from 1990 to 2007, but arrivals to Oahu in 2007 were still behind the 1990 levels mainly due to the decline in multiple island visitations and the increase in neighbor island flights. All other counties had more visitors in 2007 than 1990. International visitor arrivals are in the declining trend during the past 17 years. Hawaii County is the only county with gains in arrivals from the international market due to direct flights from Japan. Other counties experienced declines in international arrivals.

Trend in the last 17 years reveals that visitors visited fewer islands while in Hawaii but stayed longer on the islands they visited. This is reflected in the increase in average daily visitor census. From 1990 to 2007, statewide daily visitor census increased by 22.6 percent and reached 189,412 visitors present on the islands on a typical day. That represents two visitors for every 15 people on the islands.

County of Hawaii registered the highest growth in daily visitor census between 1990 and 2007 at 67.0 percent, followed by Maui County at 36.0 percent; Kauai County at 27.8 percent, and Honolulu County at 6.4 percent.

Neighbor island counties gained visitor accommodation units from 1990 to 2007 while Honolulu County lost 3,311 units during the same period. Hawaii County gained 2,109 visitor units, Maui County gained 2,010 units; Kauai County added 1,146 units. These gains offset the lost in visitor rooms in Honolulu County, making the statewide total 1,954 units more in 2007 than that in 1990.

In 2007, average daily hotel room rate was the highest in Maui County at \$262.23 a night due to the larger number of luxury hotel rooms. Honolulu County had the lowest average room rate at \$168.67 a night. Statewide room rate increased by 96.1 percent between 1990 and 2007; the largest raise was in Kauai County at 123.1 percent, followed by Maui County at 103.0 percent, Honolulu County at 81.0 percent, and Hawaii County 60.4 percent.

Table D 1. TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

[Visitors staying overnight or longer anywhere in the state, and any overnight or non-overnight interisland trips reported by these visitors]

Year	State 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	6,723,531	5,263,964	1,174,280	1,283,180	2,376,132
1991	6,518,460	5,028,468	1,184,756	1,265,047	2,318,573
1992	6,473,669	4,864,160	1,139,978	881,730	2,323,612
1993	6,070,995	4,472,235	1,117,656	576,366	2,263,114
1994	6,364,674	4,629,736	1,079,535	860,719	2,340,516
1995	6,546,759	4,817,552	1,081,047	929,150	2,326,797
1996	6,723,141	4,903,884	1,163,700	975,436	2,318,610
1997	6,761,135	4,875,612	1,205,081	997,087	2,330,384
1998	6,595,790	4,601,834	1,340,767	1,078,400	2,304,115
1999	6,741,037	4,560,142	1,307,720	1,089,289	2,347,002
2000	6,948,595	4,719,244	1,267,965	1,074,821	2,304,666
2001	6,303,791	4,257,535	1,181,551	1,008,698	2,104,478
2002	6,389,058	4,276,077	1,243,313	1,005,898	2,139,427
2003	6,380,439	4,090,483	1,207,164	975,867	2,196,447
2004	6,912,094	4,464,551	1,281,156	1,020,921	2,207,826
2005	7,416,574	4,731,843	1,521,537	1,090,147	2,346,480
2006 2/	7,528,106	4,688,117	1,614,408	1,204,132	2,498,234
2007	7,496,820	4,694,750	1,622,359	1,299,045	2,522,043

1/ The sum of the county arrivals is greater than the state arrivals, because some visitors stayed in more than one county.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 2 DOMESTIC VISITOR ARRIVALS

[Visitors staying overnight or longer anywhere in the state, and any overnight or non-overnight interisland trips reported by these visitors]

Year	State 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	4,315,161	3,039,912	956,135	1,090,244	1,912,537
1991	4,068,508	2,771,376	942,243	1,047,175	1,835,562
1992	3,791,945	2,421,637	874,716	689,876	1,754,371
1993	3,570,059	2,258,534	835,467	423,949	1,693,910
1994	3,813,279	2,284,181	826,892	701,573	1,808,906
1995	3,743,474	2,216,896	811,197	754,625	1,762,705
1996	3,794,113	2,227,349	838,692	790,505	1,732,034
1997	3,890,798	2,173,316	872,380	820,380	1,788,366
1998	4,014,140	2,222,551	927,037	881,571	1,776,165
1999	4,255,621	2,347,040	942,359	929,657	1,866,531
2000	4,446,936	2,485,058	925,356	884,407	1,834,631
2001	4,224,321	2,379,285	868,615	839,368	1,685,960
2002	4,358,850	2,423,169	918,680	849,913	1,770,103
2003	4,531,289	2,415,386	922,217	861,580	1,900,174
2004	4,892,960	2,612,029	982,704	906,105	1,937,797
2005	5,313,281	2,808,467	1,173,629	988,304	2,080,731
2006 2/	5,550,125	2,891,187	1,287,829	1,089,587	2,198,555
2007	5,582,530	2,950,383	1,305,218	1,183,490	2,224,813

1/ The sum of the county arrivals is greater than the state arrivals, because some visitors stayed in more than one county.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 3 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

[Visitors staying overnight or longer anywhere in the state, and any overnight or non-overnight interisland trips reported by these visitors]

Year	State 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2,408,370	2,224,052	218,145	192,936	463,595
1991	2,449,952	2,257,092	242,513	217,872	483,011
1992	2,681,724	2,442,522	265,262	191,854	569,241
1993	2,500,936	2,213,701	282,189	152,417	569,204
1994	2,551,395	2,345,555	252,643	159,146	531,610
1995	2,803,285	2,600,656	269,851	174,525	564,092
1996	2,929,028	2,676,535	325,008	184,931	586,576
1997	2,870,337	2,702,295	332,700	176,707	542,018
1998	2,581,650	2,379,283	413,731	196,828	527,950
1999	2,485,416	2,213,101	365,361	159,632	480,471
2000	2,501,659	2,234,186	342,609	190,414	470,035
2001	2,079,470	1,878,250	312,936	169,329	418,518
2002	2,030,208	1,852,908	324,633	155,985	369,324
2003	1,849,150	1,675,097	284,946	114,287	296,273
2004	2,019,134	1,852,523	298,452	114,816	270,029
2005	2,103,293	1,923,376	347,907	101,843	265,749
2006 2/	1,977,981	1,796,930	326,579	114,545	299,679
2007	1,914,290	1,744,367	317,141	115,555	297,230

1/ The sum of the county arrivals is greater than the state arrivals, because some visitors stayed in more than one county.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 4. AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS

[Arrivals by air]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	154,516	82,783	16,698	17,378	37,657
1991	147,323	75,008	17,535	17,720	37,060
1992	152,249	77,785	19,244	13,479	41,740
1993	147,498	78,108	18,974	8,283	42,132
1994	156,630	81,526	18,902	13,268	42,933
1995	157,098	81,362	18,547	14,439	42,751
1996	158,297	80,833	19,285	15,572	42,608
1997	157,188	76,150	21,656	15,999	43,383
1998	157,389	72,623	23,993	17,909	42,864
1999	164,439	79,497	22,736	18,214	43,992
2000	168,637	84,911	21,831	18,041	43,854
2001	158,247	79,702	21,064	16,830	40,651
2002	160,195	79,544	21,811	17,046	41,795
2003	161,048	76,776	21,934	17,828	44,510
2004	171,481	83,718	23,376	18,869	45,517
2005	185,445	89,588	27,768	19,675	48,414
2006 1/	189,441	89,167	28,336	20,903	51,034
2007	189,412	88,092	27,891	22,207	51,222

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 5 VISITOR ACCOMMODATION UNITS

[Units in hotels, apartment hotels, bed-and-breakfast, bungalows, cottages, hotels, lodges and condominium/hotel units. Condominium units in rental pools for transient use]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	71,266	36,899	8,952	7,546	17,869
1991	72,275	36,623	9,383	7,567	18,702
1992	73,089	36,851	9,170	7,778	19,290
1993	69,502	36,604	9,140	4,631	19,127
1994	70,463	36,194	9,595	5,870	18,804
1995	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1996	70,288	36,146	9,558	6,760	17,824
1997	71,025	35,971	9,913	6,589	18,552
1998	71,480	36,206	9,655	6,969	18,650
1999	71,157	35,861	9,815	6,872	18,609
2000	71,506	36,303	9,774	7,159	18,270
2001	72,204	36,824	9,944	7,202	18,234
2002	70,783	36,457	9,297	7,037	17,992
2003 1/	70,579	35,541	9,478	7,257	18,303
2004 1/	72,176	35,769	9,857	8,105	18,445
2005 1/	72,307	33,926	10,940	8,221	19,290
2006 1/	72,274	33,606	10,831	8,266	19,571
2007	73,220	33,588	11,061	8,692	19,879

NA Not available.

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 6 HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATE

[Annual average]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	78.8	86.1	61.4	67.3	69.3
1991	72.4	80.1	57.4	61.6	70.0
1992	72.7	80.0	58.8	69.6	63.7
1993	72.0	76.8	58.4	72.6	64.0
1994	76.5	80.9	63.5	76.0	67.7
1995	75.8	80.5	62.2	64.2	74.3
1996	75.2	80.8	66.7	65.3	71.6
1997	73.9	77.4	68.6	67.0	72.4
1998	71.5	72.4	70.1	65.8	73.8
1999	72.1	71.8	65.8	70.4	77.3
2000	76.0	76.2	71.1	74.6	80.3
2001	69.2	68.8	63.7	70.6	73.3
2002	69.7	70.5	63.9	70.6	70.9
2003	72.6	73.2	65.7	75.1	74.8
2004	77.7	79.7	70.0	78.3	77.8
2005	81.2	85.6	72.2	76.7	79.6
2006 1/	79.5	82.5	71.0	75.2	79.9
2007	75.3	76.9	67.6	75.8	76.5

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: PKF-Hawaii; Hospitality Advisors LLC; Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

Table D 7 AVERAGE DAILY HOTEL ROOM RATE

[In dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	101.90	93.21	126.17	92.03	129.19
1991	101.17	93.51	123.11	95.90	123.79
1992	104.52	98.10	119.66	87.51	123.01
1993	103.11	96.16	116.41	65.81	122.71
1994	104.95	100.82	118.21	109.10	126.04
1995	109.36	102.16	111.40	124.99	132.28
1996	116.17	105.96	109.57	126.07	145.18
1997	124.64	113.24	123.36	134.72	150.52
1998	128.66	111.72	143.36	137.82	155.32
1999	131.33	108.05	161.80	144.93	160.74
2000	140.58	115.17	166.92	148.48	168.89
2001	144.73	114.67	174.18	152.12	181.32
2002	140.03	113.50	158.79	152.82	179.62
2003	144.78	115.77	156.70	169.38	185.46
2004	151.48	123.08	162.03	177.94	194.32
2005	166.86	139.68	173.67	184.10	214.41
2006 1/	187.19	157.02	191.50	189.94	246.08
2007	199.87	168.67	202.34	205.35	262.23

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Smith Travel Research; Hospitality Advisors LLC; *Hawaii Hotel Flash Report*, (December/Year-End Highlights) (annual); Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, *Annual Visitor Research Report* (annual) and records.

E. Construction

Private construction, as measured by the value of building permit, boomed in late 1980's and peaked in 1991 with \$2.2 billion for a single year. Then the construction activity declined to a little over \$1.0 billion in 1998 before it took off for another cycle of expansion. By 2006 total private permit value for that year was \$3.8 billion, a new historical high figure. In 2007, private permit value decreased 4.9% from 2006 at \$3.6 billion. 46.8% (or \$1.7 billion) of the 2007 private permit values were for construction on Oahu, 25.5% (or \$912.5 million) were on the Big Island, 20.3% (\$727.8 million) were in Maui County, and 7.5% (\$268.9 million) were on Kauai.

More than one third (35.7%) of the 2007 Oahu permit were for residential construction. However, 75.2 percent of the permit values on the Big Island were for residential construction, 41.6 percent of the permit values in Maui County were for residential construction.

Between 2006 and 2007, commercial construction in Maui County slowed down (-40.3%) but increased in Honolulu (+216.1%).

Table E 1 VALUE OF PRIVATE BUILDING PERMITS

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2,101,768	998,922	429,962	238,968	433,916
1991	2,151,849	1,462,676	369,453	118,547	201,173
1992	1,751,871	1,060,701	379,158	111,097	200,915
1993	1,505,420	966,505	248,183	87,557	203,177
1994	1,612,899	1,073,264	181,059	164,681	193,894
1995	1,531,317	980,703	267,108	78,918	204,588
1996	1,117,760	698,697	171,018	101,981	146,065
1997	1,179,182	772,825	155,776	97,808	152,773
1998	1,054,281	624,226	178,220	88,196	163,639
1999	1,320,218	706,358	243,852	140,846	229,162
2000	1,512,601	694,224	321,705	1/ 141,313	355,361
2001	1,585,739	682,660	380,248	210,094	312,738
2002	1,772,027	876,051	449,600	2/ 172,662	273,717
2003	2,351,762	1,109,568	619,675	2/ 153,242	469,277
2004	2,726,537	1,320,552	826,494	2/ 130,660	448,830
2005	3,491,964	1,364,029	1,008,388	2/ 288,132	831,416
2006	3,770,051	1,625,328	926,019	2/ 239,294	979,412
2007	3,585,447	1,676,232	912,529	2/ 268,915	727,772

1/ For November, commercial data not available.

2/ For all months, commercial data not available.

Source: Compiled by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from reports of the county building departments; U.S.Census Bureau, Building Permits
 <<http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>>.

Table E 2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	952,283	342,644	260,189	160,250	189,200
1991	1,191,988	721,693	296,525	65,483	108,288
1992	811,116	486,663	154,590	75,906	93,956
1993	742,131	439,495	155,470	58,975	88,191
1994	849,252	530,123	96,611	116,973	105,544
1995	745,521	515,331	117,897	45,790	66,503
1996	487,030	269,937	80,697	55,629	80,767
1997	542,481	323,468	83,690	48,468	86,855
1998	485,504	222,054	121,452	50,707	91,291
1999	628,778	241,989	181,203	81,955	123,633
2000	800,146	274,297	232,360	97,179	196,309
2001	882,445	308,622	253,022	134,253	186,548
2002	1,112,913	433,842	319,787	172,662	186,623
2003	1,335,117	441,172	469,419	153,242	271,287
2004	1,767,688	721,963	629,855	130,660	285,213
2005	2,259,267	650,966	833,761	288,132	486,407
2006	1,811,828	495,949	714,307	239,294	362,279
2007	1,855,375	597,794	686,264	268,915	302,401

Source: Compiled by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from reports of the county building departments; U.S.Census Bureau, Building Permits <<http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>>.

Table E 3 VALUE OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING PERMITS

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	698,011	338,598	139,045	28,794	191,574
1991	556,193	433,696	40,385	35,694	46,418
1992	532,304	267,761	183,716	24,550	56,277
1993	308,036	202,939	43,786	15,071	46,241
1994	370,284	240,753	56,260	32,376	40,895
1995	368,332	160,117	82,797	16,774	108,645
1996	252,764	152,830	39,752	28,542	31,640
1997	264,490	167,165	34,749	34,140	28,437
1998	205,625	132,362	20,744	14,851	37,668
1999	306,177	202,784	27,485	15,420	60,488
2000	246,213	100,503	53,489	1/ 17,066	75,157
2001	329,109	106,653	84,681	51,159	86,619
2002	254,195	122,371	93,438	2/	38,385
2003	509,164	268,724	90,019	2/	150,423
2004	303,257	90,742	110,760	2/	101,758
2005	433,549	112,921	86,848	2/	233,782
2006	732,035	3/ 88,309	3/ 126,013	2/	517,712
2007	703,889	279,128	3/ 115,879	2/	308,881

1/ For November, commercial data not available.

2/ For all months, commercial data not available.

3/ For all months, no hotel construction.

Source: Compiled by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from reports of the county building departments; U.S.Census Bureau, Building Permits <<http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>>.

F. Business and production

U.S. Census Bureau reported that, in 2006, the state had a total of 33,118 business establishments, 3,805 more than that of 1990. Maui County added the most business establishments at 1,345 between the two years; Honolulu County gained 988 establishments, Hawaii County increased by 921, and Kauai County gained 504 establishments during the 16 year period.

Counting a little differently by the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, the number of private employers grew by 9,653 statewide between 1990 and 2007. The largest gain was in Honolulu County with 5,389 more employers in 2007 than in 1990. Maui County added 1,942 more employers; County of Hawaii gained 1,722; and Kauai County added 600 between the two years. Statewide in 2007, 94.9 percent of the employers hired 50 employees or less.

Sugar plantation ended in 1997 in the counties of Honolulu and Hawaii. Though still operating in the Counties of Kauai and Maui, value of sales decreased by 81.9 percent and 41.5 percent, respectively for Kauai and Maui between 1990 and 2006. The total statewide sales value was \$50.2 million in 2006, only 23.5 percent of the sales value in 1990.

Statewide value of pineapple (fresh equivalent) sales in 1990 was \$99.3 million but diminished to \$75.5 million in 2006.

As an indication of diversified agriculture, the value of sales of crops other than sugar and pineapple increased dramatically from 1990 to 2006. The value of sales reached \$376.4 million statewide in 2006, representing a growth of 100.9 percent between 1990 and 2006. All counties enjoyed the increases in diversified agriculture sales with Kauai County the largest in growth at 510.8 percent, followed by Maui County at 296.6 percent, Honolulu County at 268.2 percent and County of Hawaii grew by 34.8 percent.

Table F 1 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

[Business establishments with taxable payrolls. Excludes government
and self-employed workers]

Year	State	Statewide 1/	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	29,313	7	21,176	3,376	1,515	3,239
1991	29,736	4	21,252	3,536	1,577	3,367
1992	30,467	4	21,553	3,712	1,716	3,482
1993	30,157	7	21,255	3,672	1,721	3,502
1994	29,995	1	21,063	3,634	1,719	3,578
1995	29,942	1	21,004	3,649	1,649	3,639
1996	29,967	1	20,986	3,675	1,597	3,708
1997	29,991	-	20,973	3,622	1,630	3,766
1998	29,603	-	20,675	3,552	1,630	3,746
1999	29,569	-	20,583	3,548	1,648	3,790
2000	29,853	-	20,637	3,629	1,698	3,889
2001	30,175	-	20,801	3,688	1,731	3,955
2002	30,633	-	20,952	3,764	1,807	4,104
2003	31,061	11	21,141	3,853	1,853	4,203
2004	31,605	45	21,439	3,929	1,897	4,295
2005	32,244	56	21,728	4,115	1,923	4,422
2006	33,118	54	22,164	4,297	2,019	4,584

1/ Employers without a fixed location within the State or of unknown county location.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns, Hawaii* (annual)

<<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>> accessed June 27, 2008.

Table F 2 NUMBER OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS

[Multiple-establishment employers are counted for each worksite reported, except for the construction industry which reports separately only for major projects]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	27,271	19,429	3,310	1,490	3,042
1991	29,682	20,985	3,681	1,643	3,373
1992	30,490	21,525	3,788	1,726	3,451
1993	30,938	21,711	3,833	1,839	3,555
1994	31,025	21,735	3,824	1,816	3,650
1995	30,473	21,310	3,742	1,732	3,689
1996	31,248	21,935	3,792	1,754	3,767
1997	31,182	21,868	3,779	1,745	3,790
1998	31,270	21,920	3,776	1,773	3,801
1999	31,271	21,825	3,808	1,772	3,866
2000	33,569	23,313	4,112	1,935	4,209
2001	34,288	23,750	4,229	1,968	4,341
2002	34,673	23,816	4,358	2,025	4,474
2003	35,793	24,379	4,589	2,122	4,703
2004	34,061	23,095	4,444	2,001	4,521
2005	35,131	23,882	4,601	1,990	4,658
2006	35,600	24,110	4,698	2,055	4,737
2007	36,924	24,818	5,032	2,090	4,984

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, *Employment and Payrolls in Hawaii* (annual) <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=613&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed October 30, 2008.

Table F 3 NUMBER OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS WITH LESS THAN 50 EMPLOYEES

[Multiple-establishment employers are counted for each worksite reported, except for the construction industry which reports separately only for major projects]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	25,768	18,320	3,170	1,401	2,877
1991	28,128	19,803	3,559	1,553	3,213
1992	28,918	20,316	3,665	1,652	3,285
1993	29,427	20,558	3,714	1,767	3,388
1994	29,529	20,588	3,714	1,742	3,485
1995	29,027	20,187	3,635	1,665	3,540
1996	29,766	20,796	3,680	1,685	3,605
1997	29,684	20,729	3,661	1,674	3,620
1998	29,764	20,791	3,653	1,697	3,623
1999	29,710	20,660	3,675	1,701	3,674
2000	31,970	22,116	3,981	1,857	4,016
2001	32,740	22,602	4,087	1,896	4,155
2002	33,049	22,623	4,199	1,950	4,277
2003	34,128	23,156	4,423	2,039	4,510
2004	32,335	21,831	4,272	1,917	4,315
2005	33,309	22,542	4,423	1,901	4,443
2006	33,749	22,761	4,511	1,960	4,517
2007	35,039	23,438	4,845	1,996	4,760

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, *Employment and Payrolls in Hawaii* (annual) <<http://www.hiwi.org/article.asp?ARTICLEID=613&PAGEID=94&SUBID>> accessed October 30, 2008.

Table F 4 VALUE OF CROP AND LIVESTOCK SALES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	588,844	181,083	197,997	65,276	144,488
1991	551,382	171,378	179,716	57,912	142,376
1992	520,227	152,483	168,406	46,549	152,789
1993	506,475	162,086	166,309	46,145	131,935
1994	503,780	160,678	161,475	54,438	127,189
1995	492,683	162,668	145,721	59,637	124,657
1996	494,565	156,590	141,433	69,955	126,587
1997	1/ 486,460	142,256	149,965	63,425	126,266
1998	493,442	160,819	142,522	54,728	135,373
1999	512,992	179,324	144,470	57,933	131,265
2000	499,730	177,704	154,240	46,739	121,047
2001	502,181	177,462	160,258	40,790	123,671
2002	514,338	179,778	155,651	(2/)	(2/)
2003	520,473	178,852	159,592	(2/)	(2/)
2004	523,957	163,974	174,388	(2/)	(2/)
2005	3/ 554,387	3/ 155,862	3/ 195,025	(2/)	(2/)
2006	560,827	154,648	183,917	(2/)	(2/)

1/ County totals do not add to State total.

2/ Data not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included in State total.

3/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table F 5 VALUE OF SUGAR (UNPROCESSED CANE) SALES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	213,800	36,800	55,000	52,400	69,600
1991	174,900	30,600	43,600	42,800	57,900
1992	153,700	27,300	38,200	32,600	55,600
1993	163,000	29,700	39,000	31,600	62,700
1994	160,100	30,600	35,800	35,200	58,500
1995	127,700	21,000	12,200	35,100	59,400
1996	108,100	10,400	1,700	38,800	57,200
1997	85,500	-	-	31,600	53,900
1998	87,400	-	-	28,700	58,700
1999	86,800	-	-	26,600	60,200
2000	62,200	-	-	18,500	43,700
2001	57,800	-	-	12,900	44,900
2002	64,300	-	-	13,000	51,300
2003	64,400	-	-	13,500	50,900
2004	61,500	-	-	15,300	46,200
2005	1/ 58,900	-	-	14,700	1/ 44,200
2006	50,200	-	-	9,500	40,700

1/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table F 6 VALUE OF PINEAPPLE (FRESH EQUIVALENT) SALES

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	99,255	62,280	-	-	36,975
1991	107,775	62,075	-	-	45,700
1992	1/ 102,100	45,430	-	-	56,659
1993	1/ 79,850	54,923	-	-	24,890
1994	1/ 78,890	53,690	-	-	25,150
1995	87,360	62,585	-	-	24,775
1996	95,914	68,770	-	-	27,144
1997	91,721	63,426	-	-	28,295
1998	92,776	64,363	-	-	28,413
1999	101,448	73,123	-	-	28,325
2000	101,530	72,085	-	-	29,445
2001	96,337	69,222	-	-	27,115
2002	100,616	70,992	-	-	29,624
2003	101,470	71,029	-	-	30,441
2004	83,104	54,704	-	-	28,400
2005	79,288	(2/)	-	-	(2/)
2006	75,542	(2/)	-	-	(2/)

1/ County totals do not add to State total.

2/ Data not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included in State total.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

Table F 7 VALUE OF SALES OF CROPS OTHER THAN SUGAR AND PINEAPPLE

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	187,345	36,819	113,580	7,867	29,079
1991	181,464	36,927	105,409	10,218	28,910
1992	1/ 176,158	36,235	102,035	9,079	28,820
1993	1/ 178,743	35,283	101,610	10,543	31,344
1994	1/ 188,160	35,668	104,970	14,775	32,797
1995	206,029	39,489	116,364	20,287	29,889
1996	224,657	41,875	123,728	26,954	32,100
1997	1/ 241,440	43,921	130,887	27,825	34,258
1998	240,558	60,267	121,676	20,912	37,703
1999	254,863	69,284	121,939	26,790	36,850
2000	267,752	73,699	128,161	24,386	41,506
2001	283,301	77,282	134,380	25,392	46,247
2002	288,484	82,733	128,426	27,854	49,471
2003	295,810	83,199	132,331	33,577	46,702
2004	315,098	84,174	143,972	32,352	54,600
2005 2/	355,803	133,918	164,772	34,618	101,783
2006	376,439	135,550	153,057	48,050	115,323

1/ County totals do not add to State total.

2/ Revised from previous edition.

Source: Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, *Statistics of Hawaii Agriculture* (annual)

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/t_of_c.htm> accessed March 11, 2008.

G. Utilities

As compared with 1990, water consumption in 2007 increased in all counties. Statewide water consumption increased by 15.5 percent between the two years, a rate similar to the population growth. By per capita basis, water consumption declined on all the counties except Maui. Statewide per capita water consumption was leveled between 1990 and 2007 at about 63,000 gallons per person per year.

Electricity sold by public utilities, from 1990 to 2007, rose by 27.3 percent statewide. All counties experienced increases in electricity demand with Maui County lead the growth at 63.9 percent, followed by Hawaii County at 62.4 percent, Kauai at 36.2 percent, and Honolulu County at 18.6 percent.

Number of residential electricity customers increased by 27.7 percent between 1990 and 2007 for the State. City and County of Honolulu gained 41,784 customers, Hawaii County added 23,140, Maui County increased by 16,449, and Kauai County had 7,335 more electricity customers in 2007 than in 1990.

Statewide gas sales were level during the 1990 to 2007 period. Kauai County demanded 55.2 percent more gas in 2007 than in 1990, but Honolulu County declined in sales by 0.9 percent during the same period. Hawaii County increased gas consumption by 5.7%, and Maui County increased by 1.7% comparing 2007 and 1990.

Table G 1 WATER CONSUMPTION

[As of June 30. In millions of gallons]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	70,088	49,727	7,064	4,139	9,158
1991	72,642	50,663	7,356	4,465	10,158
1992	74,118	51,241	8,025	4,453	10,399
1993	73,338	51,033	7,937	4,056	10,312
1994	73,732	50,407	7,999	4,149	11,177
1995	74,990	51,004	8,378	4,114	11,494
1996	75,389	51,343	8,363	4,206	11,477
1997	71,810	48,624	7,804	3,944	11,438
1998	73,301	49,265	8,159	4,148	11,729
1999	76,631	51,614	8,097	4,373	12,547
2000	76,401	51,020	8,353	4,309	12,719
2001	78,798	52,608	8,676	4,631	12,883
2002	77,868	52,405	8,925	4,226	12,312
2003	80,735	54,576	9,166	4,298	12,695
2004	78,245	52,245	9,221	4,343	12,436
2005	77,171	51,044	9,134	4,032	12,961
2006	80,106	52,887	9,567	4,466	13,186
2007	80,959	53,297	9,914	4,490	13,258

Source: Data compiled by Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism from City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply, County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply, County of Kauai Department of Water, and County of Maui Department of Water Supply.

Table G 2 ELECTRICITY SOLD BY PUBLIC UTILITIES

[In millions of kilowatt-hours. Beginning in 1991, a change in the method of estimating unbilled kilowatt hour sales, increased power sold and revenues for all islands except Kauai and Molokai]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	8,312	6,472	716	343	781
1991	8,524	6,539	779	370	836
1992	8,667	6,650	791	335	891
1993	8,658	6,607	802	333	916
1994	8,948	6,797	836	355	960
1995	9,187	6,963	847	381	997
1996	9,379	7,091	876	388	1,024
1997	9,345	7,040	894	382	1,029
1998	9,261	6,938	903	391	1,029
1999	9,380	6,998	922	395	1,065
2000	9,691	7,212	954	419	1,105
2001	9,777	7,277	960	407	1,134
2002	9,959	7,390	995	414	1,159
2003	10,206	7,522	1,046	431	1,207
2004	10,509	7,733	1,083	445	1,248
2005	10,539	7,721	1,116	449	1,252
2006	10,568	7,701	1,149	452	1,266
2007	10,585	7,675	1,163	467	1,280

Source: Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Advocacy, records.

Table G 3 ELECTRIC COMPANY RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

[Residential refers to single-metered residential customers which may include condominiums for visitor use, but excludes master-metered apartment and condominium buildings used by residents which are classified as commercial customers]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	320,215	1/ 218,799	42,165	19,624	39,627
1991	328,899	223,304	44,244	20,129	41,222
1992	332,863	225,229	46,144	18,678	42,812
1993	341,471	230,192	47,252	20,484	43,543
1994	346,977	232,115	48,655	21,482	44,725
1995	352,589	235,905	49,129	22,081	45,474
1996	356,205	237,602	49,860	22,409	46,076
1997	358,683	238,825	50,590	22,589	46,679
1998	361,429	239,945	51,277	22,975	47,232
1999	366,273	242,579	52,277	23,316	48,101
2000	370,928	245,027	53,263	23,612	49,026
2001	376,054	247,672	54,453	23,922	50,007
2002	380,608	249,896	55,369	24,364	50,979
2003	387,162	253,033	57,257	24,762	52,110
2004	391,567	254,797	58,861	25,350	52,559
2005	398,332	257,804	60,699	25,694	54,135
2006	403,278	259,098	62,851	26,495	54,834
2007	408,923	260,583	65,305	26,959	56,076

1/ Based on November data.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Advocacy, records.

Table G 4 GAS SOLD BY PUBLIC UTILITIES

[In thousands of therms. Excludes bottled gas]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	34,806	31,645	2,297	58	806
1991	33,974	30,866	2,265	56	788
1992	33,662	30,528	2,278	69	787
1993	33,268	30,027	2,372	83	787
1994	34,010	30,762	2,338	93	816
1995	33,740	30,582	2,320	94	744
1996	33,531	30,339	2,360	88	743
1997	32,980	29,836	2,319	86	740
1998	33,095	29,930	2,307	86	772
1999	34,099	30,830	2,276	88	906
2000	34,820	31,619	2,214	88	900
2001	34,159	31,071	2,126	85	878
2002	33,974	30,852	2,182	87	853
2003	33,556	30,470	2,148	87	851
2004	34,241	31,011	2,275	90	864
2005	34,249	30,965	2,350	91	843
2006	34,340	30,936	2,496	92	816
2007	34,685	31,346	2,429	90	820

Source: Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Advocacy, records.

H. Other

Number of registered voters increased significantly between 1990 and 2006 at 46.2 percent statewide, a rate much higher than the population growth. Maui County had the highest growth in voter registration at 84.0 percent, followed by Hawaii County at 63.7 percent, Kauai County at 41.1 percent and Honolulu at 38.5 percent. However, of the registered voters in the state, about 52.7% of them actually went to vote in 2006 general election. That was lower than the 78% in 1990. The voting rates across the counties are similar at about 63% in 2006 except Maui. Maui's voting rate was at 48.3% in 2006, down from 80% in 1990.

Statewide hospital beds were relatively stable at 2,500 beds between 1990 and 2006. Honolulu and Kauai counties experienced a slight decrease, while Hawaii and Maui counties gained 10 and 31 beds, respectively from 1990 to 2006.

In 2007, there were a total of 1,134,542 vehicles registered in the state. From 1990 to 2007, the average increase in registered vehicles was 14,438 per year, with Honolulu at 6,456 per year, Hawaii County at 3,856 per year, Maui County at 2,970 per year, and 1,157 per year for Kauai.

There was an average of 69,129 crime cases a year statewide during the 1990-2006 periods. Honolulu accounted for 74.9% of the cases at 51,786 per year, followed by Maui at 7,817 per year (11.3% of the state total), Hawaii County at 6,958 (10.1% of state total), Kauai County at 2,568 (3.7%).

The number of recipients of temporary assistance to needy families decreased in all the counties between 1998 and 2007. Kauai County had the largest reduction rate at 71.7 percent, followed by Honolulu County (-67.5%), Hawaii County (-64.2%), and Maui County (63.5%) between the two years.

The number of recipients of temporary assistance to other needy families also dropped significantly for all the counties.

The average monthly number of individuals served by the food stamp program was the highest in 1996 for the state at 129,430 individuals. That number dropped to 88,848 in 2007, a 31.4 percent decrease from the peak year. Kauai County had the largest drop in number of individuals served by the food stamp program at 38.7 percent, followed Maui County (-31.8%), Hawaii County (-31.6%), and Honolulu County (-30.6%).

Table H 1. VOTERS REGISTERED FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	453,389	326,452	55,940	27,162	43,835
1992	464,495	328,463	62,023	26,771	47,238
1994	488,889	349,457	63,677	27,719	48,036
1996	544,916	386,546	71,270	30,009	57,091
1998	601,404	423,875	77,726	33,063	66,740
2000	637,349	444,945	84,421	34,652	73,331
2002	676,242	470,327	89,478	37,392	79,045
2004	647,238	445,253	87,812	36,685	77,488
2006	662,728	452,168	91,596	38,326	80,638

Source: State of Hawaii, Office of Elections, records.

Table H 2 VOTES CAST IN GENERAL ELECTION

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	354,136	252,605	44,799	21,626	35,106
1992	382,793	271,992	52,529	19,864	38,408
1994	377,011	269,121	48,907	22,394	36,589
1996	370,154	261,705	50,464	21,816	36,169
1998	412,520	291,114	53,658	24,366	43,382
2000	371,033	257,840	51,368	22,205	39,665
2002	385,462	270,071	50,368	23,464	41,554
2004	431,203	300,265	57,994	25,187	47,757
2006	348,988	239,753	48,684	21,334	38,980

Source: State of Hawaii, Office of Elections, records.

Table H 3 HOSPITAL BEDS, ACUTE CARE

[Excludes Tripler Army Medical Center]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	2,532	2,017	236	114	165
1991	2,593	2,082	236	114	161
1992	2,583	2,069	239	114	161
1993	2,649	2,118	252	114	165
1994	2,600	2,076	251	114	159
1995	2,642	2,077	255	114	196
1996	2,633	2,090	235	114	194
1997	2,654	2,082	264	114	194
1998	2,619	2,053	250	108	208
1999	2,616	2,050	250	108	208
2000	2,561	1,992	253	110	206
2001	2,519	1,965	255	93	206
2002	2,462	1,939	222	95	206
2003	2,507	1,964	242	95	206
2004	2,464	1,932	238	95	199
2005	2,509	1,938	259	110	202
2006	2,523	1,976	246	105	196

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii State Health Planning & Development Agency, *Health Care Utilization Report* (annual) <http://www.state.hi.us/health/shpda/sh05toc.htm> accessed October 2, 2008.

**Table H 4 RECIPIENTS OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
TO NEEDY FAMILIES**

[Fiscal year ending June 30. AFDC became TANF effective FY 1998]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1998	48,300	32,524	9,817	2,251	3,708
1999	45,540	30,630	9,164	2,125	3,621
2000	42,272	28,729	8,437	1,946	3,160
2001	37,741	25,565	7,815	1,683	2,678
2002	32,407	21,917	6,700	1,514	2,276
2003	26,960	18,100	5,515	1,198	2,147
2004	23,921	15,780	5,085	1,027	2,029
2005	21,549	14,176	4,671	820	1,882
2006	18,124	12,077	3,875	716	1,456
2007	16,079	10,574	3,514	637	1,354

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Research, *A Statistical Report on Welfare in Hawaii* (annual).

**Table H 5 RECIPIENTS OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
TO OTHER NEEDY FAMILIES**

[Fiscal year ending June 30. AFDC-UP became TAONF effective FY 1998.
General Assistance (Family) was also added to TAONF]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1998	27,026	16,531	6,437	1,531	2,528
1999	30,543	19,032	6,977	1,721	2,813
2000	28,612	18,522	6,225	1,473	2,392
2001	24,963	16,749	5,095	1,239	1,880
2002	21,011	14,433	4,082	1,064	1,432
2003	16,207	11,488	2,846	704	1,169
2004	13,844	9,869	2,473	490	1,012
2005	11,833	8,587	2,179	315	752
2006	9,383	7,123	1,615	193	452
2007	8,731	6,498	1,628	180	425

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Research, *A Statistical Report on Welfare in Hawaii* (annual).

**Table H 6 AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED
BY THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM**

[As of June 30]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	79,496	53,543	17,226	3,232	5,495
1991	81,345	54,927	17,466	3,472	5,480
1992	89,465	59,547	19,482	4,111	6,325
1993	99,571	65,177	22,044	4,625	7,725
1994	111,409	72,911	24,603	5,194	8,701
1995	122,121	79,571	26,781	6,061	9,708
1996	129,430	83,960	28,298	6,739	10,433
1997	129,138	84,049	27,757	6,973	10,359
1998	122,215	78,032	27,081	6,911	10,191
1999	124,417	80,621	26,710	6,941	10,145
2000	120,467	79,622	25,177	6,330	9,338
2001	110,371	73,429	23,230	5,563	8,149
2002	106,748	70,826	22,348	5,664	7,910
2003	104,433	69,101	21,634	5,392	8,306
2004	99,128	65,014	21,145	5,029	7,940
2005	95,033	62,500	20,287	4,550	7,696
2006	88,968	58,923	18,894	4,217	6,934
2007	88,848	58,251	19,349	4,131	7,117

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Research, *A Statistical Report on Welfare in Hawaii* (annual).

Table H 7 MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

[Taxable and exempt vehicles. Includes passenger cars, ambulances, buses, trucks, motorcycles and vehicles registered but subsequently scrapped or shipped out of the State. Excludes trailers and semi-trailers]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	889,096	612,742	110,834	55,927	109,593
1991	897,193	613,119	113,265	57,751	113,058
1992	885,761	611,513	113,080	51,165	110,003
1993	880,152	604,602	111,138	54,068	110,344
1994	875,144	600,087	111,532	52,817	110,708
1995	877,756	601,239	111,624	52,364	112,529
1996	884,617	598,772	115,647	52,984	117,214
1997	884,267	595,121	118,364	53,904	116,878
1998	893,427	594,096	121,959	56,554	120,818
1999	906,935	597,610	126,039	57,882	125,404
2000	941,242	614,985	132,305	61,316	132,636
2001	967,146	631,232	136,786	62,655	136,473
2002	987,598	643,810	142,150	63,580	138,058
2003	1,030,845	667,565	150,983	67,312	144,985
2004	1,072,211	688,163	159,627	71,517	152,904
2005	1,119,838	714,604	169,396	75,561	160,277
2006	1,127,467	719,606	173,786	74,734	159,341
2007	1,134,542	722,486	176,386	75,594	160,076

Source: Hawaii State Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Safety Office, records.

Table H 8 ACTUAL INDEX OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

[Index Offenses include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Actual offenses include reported or known offenses, less unfounded cases. Excludes arson except for years 1990 to 1992, and excludes negligent manslaughter]

Year	State	City & County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui
1990	68,121	51,342	7,517	2,605	6,657
1991	68,115	51,294	7,278	2,385	7,158
1992	71,258	53,826	6,940	2,502	7,990
1993	73,566	56,405	6,880	2,346	7,935
1994	78,763	60,825	7,116	2,365	8,457
1995	85,447	67,145	7,074	2,637	8,591
1996	77,961	60,059	6,855	2,977	8,070
1997	71,492	53,410	7,317	2,849	7,916
1998	63,623	47,453	6,757	2,263	7,150
1999	57,324	42,678	5,815	2,076	6,755
2000	62,987	46,659	6,425	2,578	7,325
2001	65,947	48,442	6,985	2,346	8,174
2002	75,238	57,271	6,936	3,045	7,986
2003	69,267	50,912	7,133	3,043	8,179
2004	63,665	46,628	6,219	2,701	8,117
2005	64,067	44,953	8,278	2,221	8,615
2006	58,347	41,055	6,760	2,711	7,821

Source: Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Uniform Crime Reports (annual) <<http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/Folder.2005-12-05.2910>> accessed November 14, 2008; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.



AMERICAN

Hale Alii Executive Summary
Draft 12/16/08

EXEMPT
PROJECT-SPECIFIC
BUS. PLAN

1. Executive Summary

Hale Alii ...translated from Hawaiian means "House of Royalty"

VISION:

HALE ALII will be Hawaii Kai's premier residential resort that will provide a new level of luxury, exclusivity and privacy on the Island of Oahu. Nestled between ocean and mountains, the Hale Alii vision is to provide a sense of luxurious seclusion within the thriving Hawaii Kai community. Hawaii Kai features such activities as boating, water sports, fine dining, movie theatre, an 18 hole golf course, gun and archery ranges and the incomparable underwater natural park of Hanauma Bay and are few minutes drive from the property.

The landscaping, skillfully designed by Brownlie and Lee, surrounds the property with lush tropical flowers. Spicy and fragrant gingers, cool green ferns, bromeliads, exotic orchids, bougainvillea, and sultry vines decorate the grounds. A variety of trees like Hawaiian wiliwili, koa, monkey pod, orchid trees, and coconut palms provide a fresh, cool shade in the sunlit gardens. Garden art will grace meandering paths that will invite quiet pauses for reflection. Along with subtle walls of rock lava and coral, the ambience will be one of relaxation, serenity, and renewal through luxurious attention to detail and lifestyle enhancements.

The Hale Alii Development LLC will set a new standard for upscale condominium living on Oahu, where Hale Alii residents will experience an old-world sense of privacy in the midst of contemporary Hawaiian luxury on the 1.8 acre property.

RESIDENCES

LOBBIES AND COMMON AREAS;

Interior amenities will include a formal Residents Lobby with a full-time concierge and around-the-clock security. A grand player piano (in the elegant foyer) will greet residents and guests alike. The lobby opens into a spacious library and 20-seat media theatre. Private, sound-controlled music rooms are conveniently located. A grand curving

stairway leads into a deluxe, climate-controlled wine cellar. The cellar, uniquely clad in coral stone, will have locking storage niches and a private tasting room with a fire place for catered events. Adjacent to the wine cellar is a wood-paneled recreation suite with a billiard table, fire-side seating and a music corner with karaoke capabilities for personal entertainment.

THE RESIDENCES:

The luxurious theme and upscale lifestyle features continue throughout the building. The property contains 133 fee simple residential condominiums. The units will include two bedroom residences, ranging in size from 1,500 to 2,000 square feet, three-bedroom residences, ranging in size from 1,950 to 2,350 square feet and Penthouse residences, ranging in size from 2,500 to 3,200 square feet. In addition, there will be 2 fully furnished guest suites with kitchenettes available for residential guests.

INTERIOR DESIGN:

Kitchens:

Each unit will have a gourmet kitchen that combines utility and refinement to enhance the culinary experience. Each kitchen will feature carefully-selected state-of-the-art appliances, including the finest offerings from high-end brands. Amenities include temperature-controlled wine storage and a 42" side-by-side Sub-Zero refrigerator. Cooking centers include a well-ventilated, low-maintenance Wolf gas cook top and a high-capacity microwave oven. Custom cabinetry and stone countertops and floors reflect careful attention to detail from designers. Culinary preparation and cleanup will be serviced by dual-capacity sink, single lever faucet, and a Bosch dishwasher.

Bathrooms:

Finished in stone, tile and marble, each bathroom respects the dual ideals of beauty and low maintenance. Bathroom fixtures of the highest quality add subtle touches of sophistication. The cast iron soaking tub accommodates two bathers.

Other Unit Features:

Each unit includes high speed wireless internet, individually controlled security and air conditioning systems.

Individual residences will feature stone in the entryway, kitchen, and bathrooms.

PROJECT TEAM:

Hale Alii has been designed by the architectural firm of CDS International, Brett Hill Management is the construction manager, the general contractor will be selected on December 1st 2009, the landscape architect is Brownlie and Lee and the interior designer is SN Design.

2. State of the real estate industry in Hawaii (not changed)

The Hawaii real estate industry peaked in October 2005. The market has slowed in all price ranges; however prices have remained reasonably stable, except in the lower priced brackets. According to current statistics on the Oahu housing market prices continue with their resilience. The neighborhoods that are doing well are primarily in town and along the ocean. Areas near downtown Honolulu are popular due to the close proximity to employment and shopping centers. Current buyers are taking more time to make their buying decisions and require concrete information before committing to a purchase. Hawaii prices have declined but not as much as the rest of the United States.

The high-end market, however, continues to attract out-of-state investors. These investors still view Hawaii's real estate market as a good value relative to other destinations. Hawaii offers an excellent way of life with access to high-end resorts, restaurants, entertainment, cultural activities and medical facilities. Buyers are attracted to the fact that Hawaii is exotic, but stable. From all indications the high-end market, \$2 million and over, is holding up. However, these buyers are looking for properties that are unique.

In summary, in the unique Hawaii high-end market, Hale Alii offers a surrounding of extraordinary beauty, that a fortunate few will enjoy a new standard of grace and refinement in residential resort living.

3. Hale Alii Living

A new day has dawned. You sip a cup of coffee and indulge in a hearty breakfast while taking in the magnificent sunrise over nearby Koko Head crater. You feel the gentle Hawaiian trade winds and acknowledge once again how wonderful it feels to live in an exclusive residential resort. It's the perfect time for a work out in the state-of-the-art fitness center followed by a cool down swim in the Ozone treated pool. Or you just decide to play with your dog at the community's dog park. The choice is yours.

And as the day progresses the wide array of community activities provide countless opportunities depending on your mood. Play a round of billiards in the beautiful recreation suite or browse the private library for the perfect book. The full time concierge will provide you with a wide range of options and services that you request. Today they'll help you finalize the plans for your special wine pairing in the private wine cellar this evening.

As the sun sets over the ocean, there's nothing like soaking in the hot tub to revitalize your soul. But now it's time to take pleasure in the uniquely clad coral stone wine cellar and its private tasting room. Your wines are at the perfect temperature as they come out of your private storage locker and you explain that in your opinion a wine's highest purpose is for it to be savored with food in a situation where both complement each other. The conversation is lively and the pairings are perfect. As the evening winds down you adjourn to the movie theater where you and your guests delight in the latest movie release.

Hale Alii. This is indeed the place. It is the best of all worlds.

Hale Alii at Hawaii Kai

Diamond Head Tower

A Residential Resort

- **133 Condominium Units**
- **10 Residential Floors 90 Ft.**
- **Underground Parking**
- **Average Sq. Ft. 2,100 Ranging from 1,611 – 4,476**
- **Prices starting at 1.3 Million USD**
- **Amenities Include:**
- **3,000 Sq. Ft. Underground Wine Cellar, Movie Theater, Music Studio, Spa and Fitness Center, Ozone Treated Swimming Pool, Golf Putting Greens**
- **Estimated Ground Breaking First Quarter 2010**
- **Estimated Project Completion Date Third Quarter 2012**

EXEMPLAR PROJECT
SPECIFIC ECONOMIC
IMPACT STUDY

Economic and Job Creation Impact Assessment of the Construction and Operation of a Prototype Residential-Second Home Development Project

Proposed EB-5 Regional Center in Hawaii



Hawaii

February 18, 2010
Prepared by



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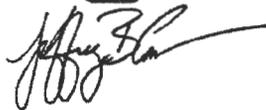
Letter of Transmittal

February 18, 2010

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Sincerely,



Jeffery B. Carr
President
Economic & Policy Resources, Inc.

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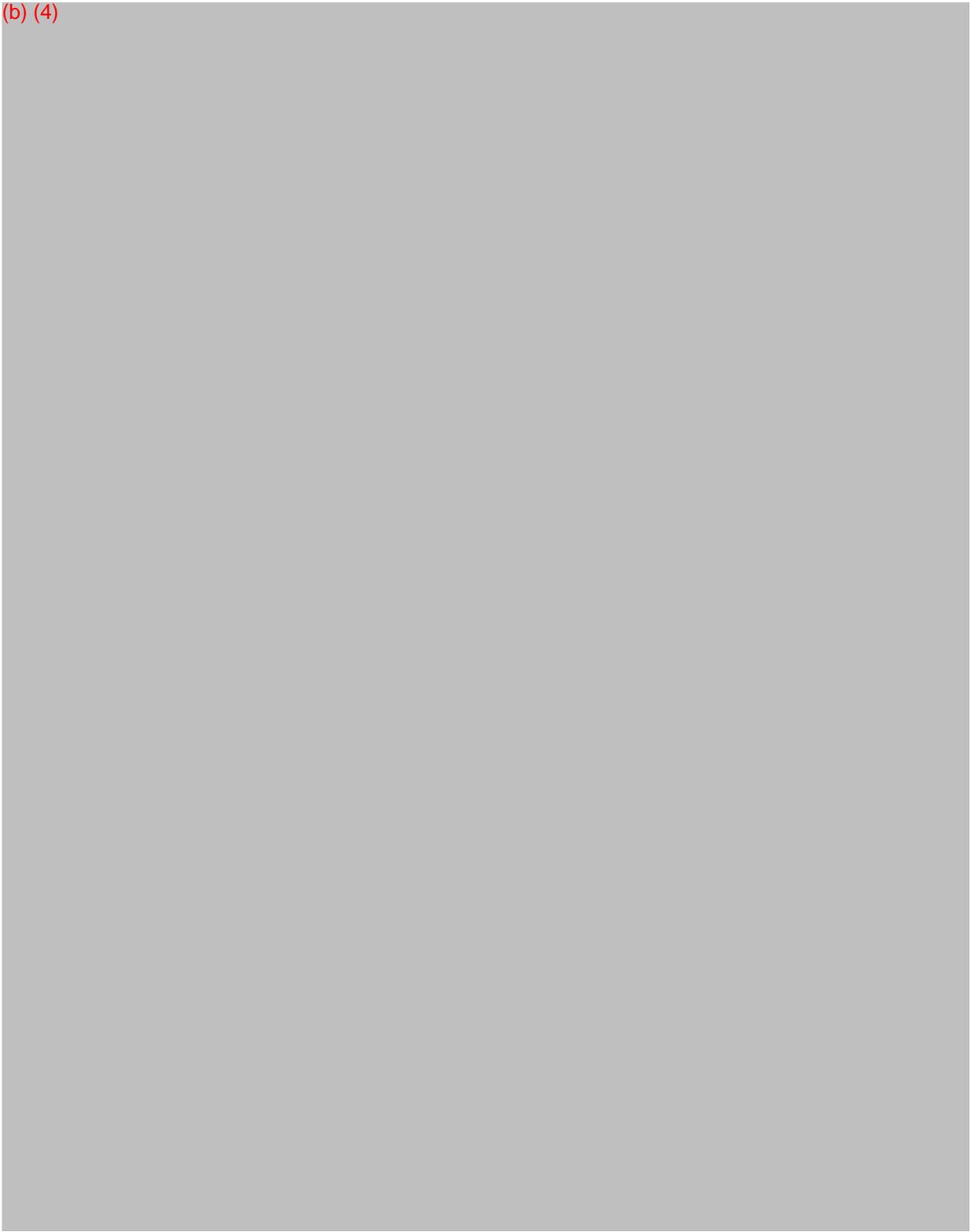
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COMMENT DRAFT

1. Summary and Highlighted Findings

(b) (4)



Appendix 3

Schedule of Exhibits

A Prototype Residential-Second Home Development in the Proposed regional Center in the State of Hawaii

Exhibit 1: The Business of Regional Dynamics, Inc.: Economic Modeling Redefined – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 2: How the Regional Dynamics Economic Model Works: The REDYN Model in a Nutshell – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 3: REDYN Model Data Sources and Baseline Estimation Process: Where the REDYN Model Gets Data – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 4: The Regional Dynamics Economic Analysis Model: What the REDYN Model Does – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Exhibit 5: Feature Comparison – Major Commercial Economic Models – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

COMMENT DRAFT

Exhibit 1:
The Business of Regional Dynamics, Inc.:
Economic Modeling Redefined – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

The Business of Regional Dynamics, Inc.
Economic Modeling Redefined

Regional Dynamics is an economic modeling company. We offer the REDYN advanced economic model by web subscription or batch services to consultants, agencies, firms, planners, and analysts (users). REDYN runs on the Internet. Subscriptions include advice to apply and interpret the model. Our model estimates the multi-regional impacts and year-by-year (dynamic) nonlinear effects on industries, consumers, and governments from changes in company sales, jobs, wages, or investments; changes in taxes or personal or government spending; or public policy changes such as energy, environment, school, health, or security measures. The results are called simulation forecasts, or simulations.

Our model is a fundamental re-envisioning of economic theory applied to estimating multi-regional, dynamic effects. It reflects advances in New Economic Geography, especially gravity theory (regional attraction) and trade flow (regional imports/exports), based on a new distance impedance database from Oak Ridge National Laboratories that enables calculating trade flow by commodity by road, rail, water, air, and proxy transport. The breakthrough in design is the commodity production linkage between the trade flow process and an entity-based data structure for the economy. Entities include industries, workers, governments, investors, etc., and commodities are the goods they use and make.

The upshot—users can build and run multiple online custom models on the fly for solid project analysis. These features make REDYN more flexible, complete, and accessible than any other modeling process—in a nutshell: *No sticker shock; better solutions.*

Because our model runs on the Internet for all 3,100+ US counties, it meets the need for multi-regional tools usable by state, regional, Federal, and consulting organizations who share policy or forecasting interests or economic impact interests in the same geographic areas. The model's fresh, efficient design and its Internet accessibility make it ideal for supporting long-term collaborative efforts as well as for doing individual studies.

The model also is ideal for studying effects of sequential regional inputs, or generating a schedule of responses from a large set of alternative inputs, across a very large number of counties. Repetitive changes across many regions may be better handled as an offline batch job following an analytic script rather than as an Internet project. However, the batch approach has an engagement element as follows: After a user calls us, we accept and review the user's study information, set up and run the script, then produce and deliver agreed brief script reports in hard copy or electronic format from the simulation results. Alternatively, users can subscribe online to their simulation results so they can create their own simulation-based script reports at will for open-ended multiple studies.

We offer model subscriptions to consultants, but we're not in the consulting business. We're happy to initiate or partner with consultants if an agency, company, or other group issues a request for proposals (RFP) to do a study involving economic modeling and consulting. However, we'd prefer that the consultants do the modeling and produce the study defined in the RFP, and mention our name and modeling process in the study.

Exhibit 2:
How the Regional Dynamics Economic Model Works:
The REDYN Model in a Nutshell – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

How the Regional Dynamics Economic Model Works
The REDYN Model in a Nutshell

REDYN is a dynamic, nonlinear, endogenous, Input-Output (I-O), computable general equilibrium (CGE) economic and demographic forecasting and analysis engine based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). REDYN's online model-building edge excels at providing a uniquely complete and consistent Internet tool to configure and access plans, policies, events, and risks fully and very rapidly.

The REDYN model reflects advances in New Economic Geography (NEG) for gravity theory and trade flow to estimate all local and multi-regional trade flow effects by commodity by distance by transport mode by direction in response to any output or demand changes. It does not lock each industry into a straight-line industry transport cost within one implied universal transport distance, mode, and direction between county pairs. In addition, its multi-regional scope always includes the whole regionalized US economy in every forecast and simulation.

REDYN's breakthrough design links three elements into one core activity: its continuous make-and-use commodity transformation production function, its NEG trade flows, and its entity-based data structure for the economy (social accounting matrix). All industries and entities including labor both use and make one or more commodities (goods and services). All commodities use appropriate transport modes, or communications mode if non-material.

The REDYN model moves all commodities including labor both within counties and between all county pairs and the automatic rest-of-US area by five transport modes (road, rail, water, air, and estimated). It uses I-O transport demand and Cobb-Douglas step-wise adjustments (equal proportion changes, i.e., constant elasticity of substitution) to assign commodities to modes, and a detailed Oak Ridge National Laboratory impedance database to account for accessibility (impedance) by mode, distance, and travel direction by commodity (accounting for net elevation difference effects) between all origin-destination pairs.

Users can control access (impedance) either at a mode level, or at a commodity-by-mode level. The Cobb-Douglas shift of commodities toward transport mode(s) with increased accessibility (reduced impedance values) induces changes in delivered prices for all affected commodities including labor. The industries or entities producing or using the affected commodities then adjust their output and thus their need for inputs.

The price-driven output and input adjustment process also applies if a user models a non-transport change or policy, such as an impact, demand, cost, tax, or price scenario. These changes affect local and remote supply and demand for one or more commodities, and thus their delivered prices after they pass through the transportation system. To varying degrees, the process then affects delivered prices, outputs, and inputs for all commodities through the continuous commodity transformation production function applied by every industry and entity wherever located. Expressed over time and distance, this ongoing cycle is the essence of modern CGE-NEG modeling and forecasting defined by REDYN.

Operationally, REDYN's multi-processor Internet server carries active regions for over 3,100 counties, 700 industries, 820 occupations, hundreds of commodities, and a 50-year forecast in a 2-terabyte database. It offers much more power, flexibility, and multi-user access, including consultant and institutional collaboration, than desktop systems offer.

The REDYN model framework takes the traditional economic concept of the circular flow diagram absolutely seriously, and discards the artificial primacy given to the idea of factor inputs to production. The framework views the economy as a comprehensive, continuous process in which industries and entities convert input commodities into output commodities. For example, producers or industries clearly do this, as is seen in the classic I-O table structure based on real-world business behavior.

Labor too can be viewed as an "industry" or entity. It converts consumer goods and services into a wage bill, which is a market commodity behaviorally identical to any other. Similarly, remittance cohorts, defined as the unemployed as well as all individuals such as retired persons and others who receive government payments through transfers, can be seen as entities that convert consumer goods and services into transfer payments.

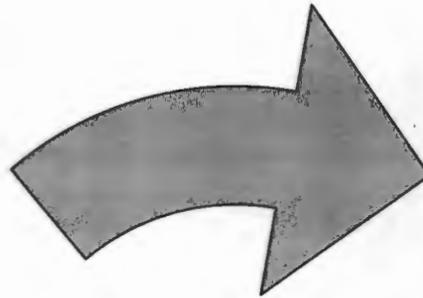
Likewise, governments convert purchases of commodities including industry goods and services and labor's wage bill into government goods and services that are "purchased" primarily through tax revenue. Finally, the model includes "investors" to produce financial capital, "speculators" to produce physical capital, and "land" to anchor each regional economy with its particular attributes so that the regions do not collapse together as would occur if all regions had the same basic labor, farm, water, mineral, and infrastructure resources when multiregional transport costs are considered.

The REDYN model can be visualized as regional entities using, making, and moving commodities in an organized circular process that captures supply (making goods and services), demand (using goods and services), and delivered price (costs for making and moving goods and services) to clear the supply and demand for all commodities in and across all regions.

The charts on the next five pages summarize the model's operation as follows...

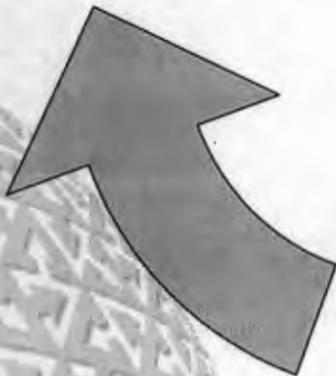
- Circular Flow Economic Entity Process
- Commodity Make Table by Entity
- Commodity Use Table by Entity
- Entity Production Function Form by Region
- Demographics and Migration
- Economic Model Schematic Summary
- Economic Model Production Function and Commodities by Entity
- Economic Model Prices and Trade Flow

CIRCULAR FLOW ECONOMIC ENTITY PROCESS In & Between All Regions



USE Commodities:
Demand
 (Delivered Price =
 Ex Works Price +
 Transport Cost)

MAKE Commodities:
Supply
 (Ex Works Price, i.e.,
 price at source of good
 or service)



MOVE Commodities:
Trade Flow
 (Transport Cost by
 Commodity, Distance,
 Mode, and Direction for
 all Regional Pairs)
 5 Modes: Road, Rail,
 Water, Air, Other



ENTITIES	Producer	Wage	Transfr	Govt	Fincl Cap	Phys Cap	
MAKE:	Goods	Bills	Pmts	Goods	(Div-Int-Rent)	(Resid, P&E)	Land
Producers	x						
Labor		x					
Remittance Cohorts			x				
Governments				x			
Financial Capital Providers (Investors)					x		
Physical Capital Makers (Speculators)						x	
Land							x

ENTITIES USE—	Producers	Labor	Remits	Govts	Investors	Spec	Land
Producer Goods&Svcs	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Labor (Wage Bill)	x			x		x	
Transfr Pmts/Taxes				x			
Govt Goods&Svcs	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fincl Cap (Div-Int-Rent)						x	x
Phys Cap (Resid, P&E)	P&E	Res	Res	P&E	Res		
Land	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Entity PRODUCTION FUNCTION FORM by Region

<u>Input Demanded</u>					<u>Output (Sales) Supplied</u>			
Commodity	Qty	RPC	Dlvr		Commodity	Qty	ExWorks Price	Intl Pct
			Price	Jobs				
Land	x	1.0	x		Primary	x	x	x
Residential	x	x	x		2nd	x	x	x
Financial	x	x	x		3rd	x	x	x
Plant&Equip	x	x	x		4th	x	x	x
Wage Bill	x	x	x	x	Others/Misc	x	x	x
Goods&Svcs	x	x	x		Scrap	x	x	x

DEMOGRAPHICS: Cohort-survival estimation

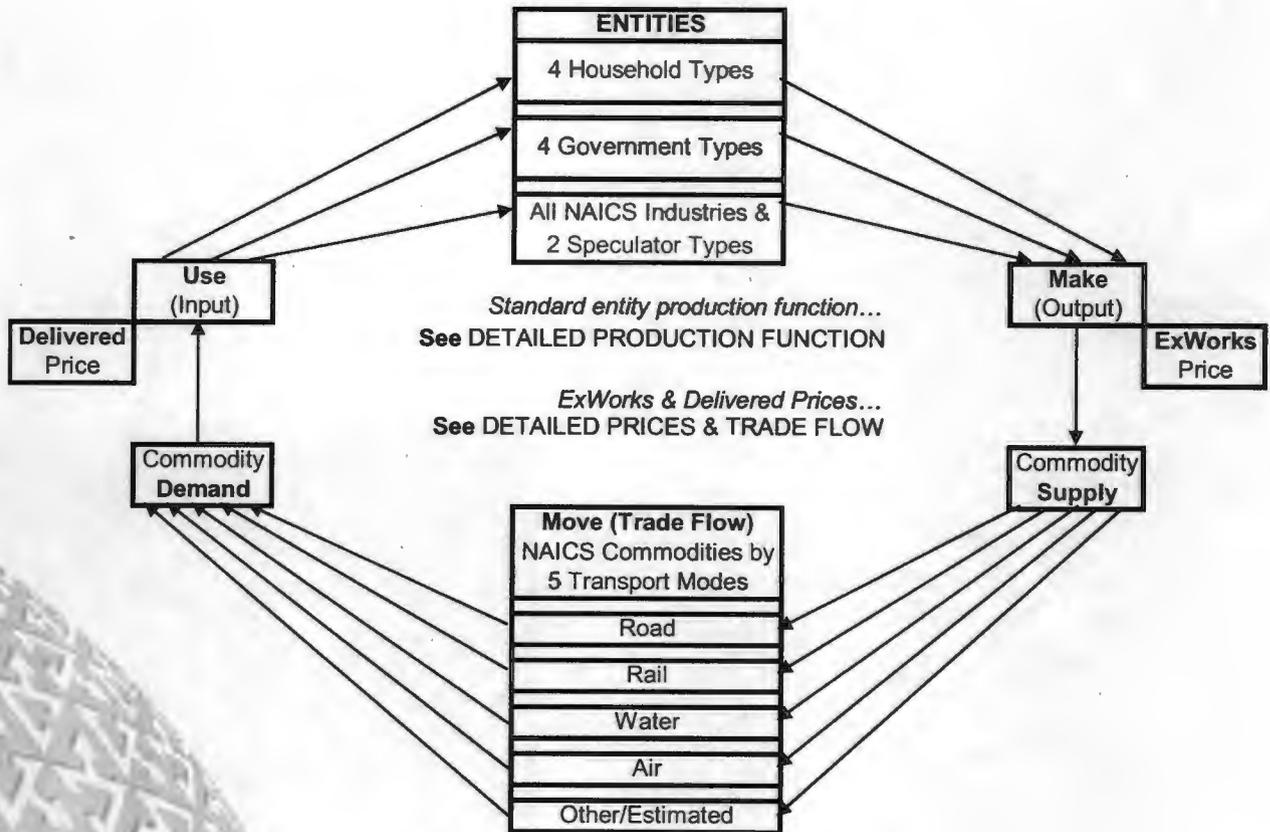
- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Other, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Male or Female
- Ages 0-1, 2-99 by year, 100+ years

MIGRATION: Induced by economic activity

- Intrinsic behavior of economic labor's wage bill commodity (historical relationships by region across wage bill, output, jobs, and people)
- Estimate wage bill and output changes, then scale to jobs and people (rational expectations notion)
- Subject to regional constants by cohort (controls for demographic composition)

REDYN Economic Model Schematic-SUMMARY

1/21/2006



REDYN Economic Model Schematic-DETAILED ENTITY PRODUCTION FUNCTION

1/21/2006

Standard Make & Use Production Function for All Entities

Entities ... Producers, Labor, Remittance Cohorts, Govts, Investors, Speculators

Standard Make & Use Production Function by Entity Group ...

Industries (By NAICS Code); Speculators (Capital Goods Makers: Residential, and Nonres Plant & Equip)

Use Commodites: Land, P&E (Indus only), Financial (Spec only), Labor, Goods&Svcs [Dlvrd Prices]
Make Commodites: Producer Indus (Primary, Others, Misc, Scrap); Spec (Res, P&E) [ExWorks Prices]

Households (Workers; Unemployed & Retired; and Savers)

Use Commodites: Land, Res, Goods&Svcs [Dlvrd Prices]
Make Commodites: Wage Bill, Proprietors Income, Transf Pmts, Div-Int-Rent [ExWorks Prices]

Govts (Fed Mil & Nonmil, and State & Local Educ & Noneduc)

Use Commodites: Land, Transf Pmts/Fees&Taxes, P&E, Labor, Goods&Svcs [Dlvrd Prices]
Make Commodites: Primary, Others, Misc, Scrap [ExWorks Prices]

Commodites

All NAICS Commodites ... Supplied & Demanded ...

Aggregated by Detailed NAICS Commodity Across All Entities by Region ...

Supplied Categories (Make By)

Land (Fixed by Region)
Residential (Speculators)
Div-Int-Rent (Households)
Plant & Equip (Speculators)
Wage Bill & Prop Income (HH)
Transf Pmt/Fee/Tax (HH/Indus/Spec)
Primary/Others/Misc/Scrap (Producers & Govts)

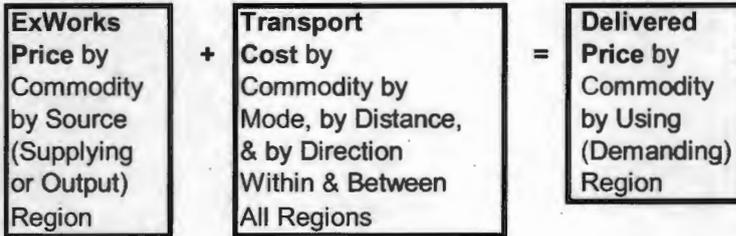
Demanded Categories (Use By)

Land (HH, Govts, Indus, Spec)
Residential Capital (HH)
Financial/D-I-R Capital (Spec)
Plant & Equip Capital (Govts, Indus)
Labor (Govts, Indus, Spec)
Transf Pmts/Fees&Taxes (Govts)
Goods&Svcs (HH, Govts, Indus, Spec)

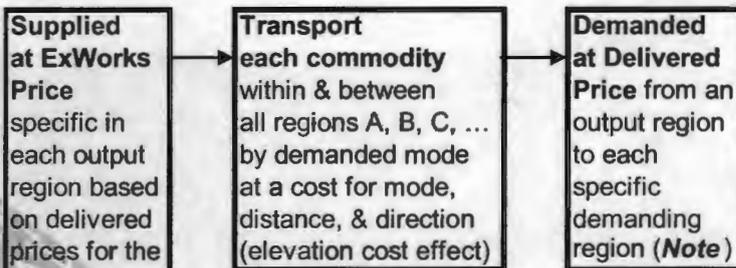
REDYN Economic Model Schematic-DETAILED PRICES & TRADE FLOW

1/21/2006

Prices & Trade Flow ...



Details on Prices & Flows ...



Note on Delivered Price

In any demanding region, the delivered price by commodity is the blend across the supplying output regions ranked by lowest delivered price to the demanding region until the total quantity demanded has been met for the demanding region.

Exhibit 3:

REDYN Model Data Sources and Baseline Estimation Process:

Where the REDYN Model Gets Data – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

REDYN Model Data Sources and Baseline Estimation Process

Where the REDYN Model Gets Data

Regional Dynamics uses several sources to estimate county-level employment and output for its baseline database. The REDYN model applies the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) at the five-digit detail level (703 industries), and also uses NAICS to identify all the goods and services (over 180 commodities) consumed and produced by the detailed industries. NAICS is used by the US Government to classify and organize information about all the various industries making up the US economy, such as retail stores, automobile manufacturing, insurance firms, and so forth. NAICS reports five levels of detail. The two-digit level aggregates all activity into 24 broad economic industries, and the five-digit level identifies activity across 703 specific industries.

The primary data sources are the County Business Patterns (CBP) from the Bureau of the Census, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Wage Bill (payroll) data are derived from the same sources and with the same techniques as the employment data. The CBP reports the total annual payroll for each NAICS code up to the five-digit level of detail for the US as a whole and for every region, state, and county. However, total employment data and total payroll data are subject to data suppressions for privacy. Regional Dynamics developed a sophisticated row-and-column sum (RAS) analytic system to fill all data suppressions by using all information available in the CBP series and guaranteeing internal consistency with unsuppressed wage and employment data. All the furnished and estimated CBP wage bill and employment data are then totaled and scaled to match the wage bill and employment data reported in the BEA's REIS, which includes all county and state wage bill data at three-digit NAICS detail and employment data at two-digit NAICS detail.

The REIS directly provides wage bill and employment data for the government and agriculture sectors, and also disposable personal income data by county. The REIS county income data are used to allocate national consumption to counties from the BEA's National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA).

Annual Input-Output (IO) tables are constructed using BEA IO make-and-use tables, as well as biennial 10-year IO forecast tables from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Make tables describe all the commodities made by each economic entity, and use tables describe all the commodities used by each economic entity. The very detailed BEA IO make-and-use tables are extended year-by-year to match the annual changes in make-and-use composition implied by the current 10-year BLS IO tables. This generates a detailed annual forecast series of national IO make-and-use tables.

Each county's wage bill by industry is used to allocate each industry's national output to counties from the NIPA, and then the regional output by industry is allocated to commodities based on the national IO make table proportions. This assumes that the commodities produced by an industry are truly joint in the production process, as dictated by a uniform production function for all firms in each industry based on competitive pressures to diffuse advantages quickly across all firms in an industry.

Exhibit 4:
The Regional Dynamics Economic Analysis Model:
What the REDYN Model Does – Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

The Regional Dynamics Economic Analysis Model

What the REDYN Model Does

Regional Dynamics offers REDYN, a fundamentally new, web-based, massively multi-regional, dynamic, nonlinear New Economic Geography analysis engine with a complete economic database and baseline forecast. After subscribing to the system, users input online changes by region and year: e.g., jobs, wages, output, income, intermediate demand, and final consumption, investment, and government demand. REDYN then estimates detailed, annual, gravity-based trade flows and impacts in all US counties and industries. The model is a live, online Internet service. It's also available to run batch mode jobs to process massively multi-regional tasks (3,100+ regions) for automated or scripted work.

The REDYN model applies a fresh I-O methodology based on very detailed make-and-use tables with social accounting matrix features for all entities, a comprehensive commodity production transformation function, and impedance-based commodity trade flows by five transport modes. Oak Ridge National Laboratories developed the impedance measures.

The model automatically includes an explicit extra region for all US counties outside any given simulation to identify the full US output and trade flow response. The model also automatically seeks the suppliers of suppliers to find the complete US supply chain response by region and industry in any simulation.

REDYN excels at offering a uniquely complete and consistent model-building edge that no other modeling process can replicate for configuring and assessing plans, events, and risks fully and rapidly across regions and years.

Here's how it works. At run time, users apply their subscribed resources as an online tool kit to build and run custom models at will. This design flexibility lets users quickly build models scaled correctly for any studies, event analysis, overlapping or alternative analytic perspectives, or backcast analysis.

The REDYN model estimates employment, output, wages, occupations, income, gross product, demand, self-supply, trade flow, etc. Within a user's subscription, the model generates year-by-year reports by county and year, for all subscribed counties, or for any aggregation into user-defined areas for each study. For easy regional comparison at no extra cost, each report focuses on one concept (jobs, output, wages, and so forth) arranged by region by year on a sheet in a spreadsheet book. Users then can apply full spreadsheet tools for sorting and charting. Online and phone support are included.

The model is available to all users across agency levels. Clients can offer access to other users through user-group web pages with discounts or rebates based on the size of the client's subscription. Clients subscribe to a regional area (one or more counties, states, or groups); to 703 industries (North American Industrial Classification System); and to an analytic type (I-O only, or equilibrium and I-O). The client sets the number and identity of its subscribing users; one user is free. Subsequently added users including consultants or staff can be managed by one or more additional users on an incremental fee basis.

Exhibit 5:
Feature Comparison – Major Commercial Economic Models
Source: Regional Dynamics, Inc.

Feature Comparison – Major Commercial Economic Models

Feature	REDYN	REMI	IMPLAN	RIMS	Notes
Access/Subscription	Internet/Yes	Desktop CD/No	Desktop CD/No	Desktop CD/No	1*
Process to Deliver Custom Study Models	Immediate at user run time, any time	Queue, batch, + mail or overnight	Batch + mail or overnight	Batch + mail or overnight	2*
# of Custom Area Study Models per User	Build any custom models as needed	One (1) model per client	Alternative single regions only	Alternative single regions only	3*
Fee for User-defined Custom Study Models	None within subscription	Non-trivial fees for more models	None, but 1 region only	None, but 1 region only	4*
Dynamic Forecast	Yes (50 years)	Yes (to 2050)	No	No	5
Nonlinear Forecast	Yes	Minimal	n/a	n/a	6
Active Multi-regions	3,100+	80+ maximum	None	None	7
Automatic MRUS	Yes	No	n/a	n/a	8*
Impedance Database	Yes	No	No	No	9*
# of Transportation Modes (Trade Flow)	5 (road/rail/air/water/special)	None	None	None	10*
Last History Year Lag	Soon: 6-7 months	2+ years	2 years	90-180 days	11*
Industry Detail	NAICS 5 (703)	REMI 3 (169)	NAICS 2-5 (509)	NAICS (473)	12
Commodity Detail and Classification Type	NAICS /180+ non-agr commods	None	SIC /528 commods incl agr	None	13*
Std Occup Code Detail	820+ /SOC 6-digit	90+ /std; 820+ /fee	None	None	14
IO Tables	Make & Use	Industry only	Make & Use	Industry only	15
Integrated IO-SAM	Yes	No	Partial	No	16*
Wage Bill & Empl	CBP & REIS	CBP & REIS	CBP & REIS	REIS only	17
Suppression Fill for Wage Bill & Empl	NAICS 5-digit RAS process	NAICS 4-digit statistical process	Yes, but not exhaustive	n/a	18
Disposable Income incl Commuters	REIS direct & Res Adj/JTW/gravity	REIS directly & Res Adj/JTW	REIS directly & Res Adj/JTW	No data access	19*
County Consumption	REIS & NIPA	REIS & NIPA	REIS & NIPA	No data access	20*
County Output	Wages & NIPA	Wages & NIPA	Wages & NIPA	No data access	21*
County Output by Commodity	Output & detailed IO Make Table	None	Output & IO Make Table	None	22
Demographics/Migr	Yes/rational migr	Yes/adaptive migr	No	No	23*
Business Cycle	Yale—Fair-Parke	U. Mich.—RSQE	n/a	n/a	24
BEA IO Forecast	Yes	No	No	No	25*
Multi-regional Search for All Suppliers	Search process by region for full US	Search step only for client's regions	Search step only for one region	n/a	26*
Analytics	CGE and IO	CGE and IO	IO only	Multipliers only	27
Jobs+Wages+Output	Blended handling	Double count input	Double counts	Double counts	28
Backcasting	Plan 1998 in 2006	No	No	n/a	29*
Subcounty Regions	Plan for 2006	Yes (manual)	By ZIP Code	No	30
Production Function Includes All Supply, Demand, Trade Flow	Inclusive function for IO and CGE processing	Non-inclusive function needs post process equations	No endogenous gravity-based trade flow	n/a	31*
Displacement Effect	Allocated or Prop	Allocated only	No	No	32*
Induced Investment	Yes	Yes	No	n/a	33
Fiscal Effects	Yes (standalone)	Yes (integrated)	No	No	34
Display Data Results	Multi-regional	Region by region	One region	One region	35*
Consultant/Other User	Incremental fee	Non-trivial fees	Full price fee	No added fee	36*

***/ Line Notes for Features:**

1-4: REDYN subscribers subscribe to a pool of regions from which to build custom run time models at will.

8: The REDYN model automatically creates and reports on an active extra region for the rest-of-US outside the region(s) being modeled. This allows results for the selected region(s) to reflect endogenous trade flow, supply chain, and other demand effects stemming from the whole multi-region US (MRUS) model.

9, 10, 13: REDYN's New Economic Geography (NEG) engine applies a complete database of impedance measures by transport mode developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratories. Unlike straight-line measures, impedance can differ between regions with the mode and with the direction of travel, and trade flows can be estimated by commodity by mode. ORNL's database also enables REDYN's equilibrium model to estimate economic effects from transportation network models, and to estimate freight system effects on the economy due to commodity volume changes or transport mode capacity changes in county transportation networks.

11: The REDYN model uses available CBP and REIS county values to allocate current US wage bill and employment data to populate counties with apportioned detail numbers. Initial data from 2001; soon 2005.

16: The REDYN commodity make-and-use Input-Output tables use a Social Accounting Matrix to capture every economic entity type. Entities include producers (industries), employed labor (occupations), remittance cohorts (unemployed labor, retirees), governments, investors, and speculators. Commodities include producer commodities, labor occupations, transfer payments, government goods, financial capital, and physical capital.

19-21: The impedance database (note 9 above) enables REDYN to separate the process for populating the database from processes for estimating a gravity model's effective distance parameters. REDYN can use gravity analysis on commuter Journey-to-Work to estimate occupations and income levels by residence.

23: Intrinsic rational expectations induce migration from economic activity subject to cohort regional constants.

25: The REDYN model extends the very detailed BEA IO make-and-use tables year-by-year to match the annual changes in make-and-use composition implied by the 10-year BLS IO tables. This generates a detailed annual forecast series of national IO make-and-use tables.

26: The REDYN model applies the detailed national IO use tables to estimate a complete US multi-regional supply response to indirect and induced demand, and to exogenous final demand, in a search cycle which looks for the suppliers of suppliers across all US industries by every US region until the process cuts off.

29: The REDYN model will use 2001-2002 county values to allocate 1998-2000 US NAICS data to counties.

31: The inclusive REDYN commodity transformation production function captures all production and NEG gravity relationships – there is no need for post-process adjustment equations. Detailed industries and other entities by region by year transform input commodities into output commodities using a robust, nonlinear, dynamic, parameterized, endogenous, iterative production function in a continuous process that fully includes intermediate and factor inputs, final demand, jobs and output, and endogenous gravity trade flows.

32: Displacement is sales crowding out; REDYN allows supply-source allocation or equal proportion crowding.

35: The REDYN report suite automatically includes a comparative regional display format as an embedded feature at no extra cost. Results are generated as sheets in a spreadsheet book with full sorting, charting, scaling, and pivot capabilities.

36: Subscribers can offer access to other users (e.g., mixed state/local agencies, partners, clients, etc.) through user-group web pages with discounts or rebates up to 50% based on the size of the master subscription—and subscribers and other users can add staff or consultants by one or more new users on an incremental fee basis.



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INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT APPLICATION

Important information about Procedures for Opening a New Account: To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means to you: When you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, organization documents and other information that will allow us to identify you.

PART 1: CLIENT INFORMATION

Full Legal Name of Entity

EB-5 Pacific LLC

Taxpayer Identification Number

(b) (3) (A)

(b) (4)



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FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT

This Funds Transfer Agreement is entered into between RBC BANK(USA) Trust Services, a North Carolina banking corporation, with its principal office in Raleigh, North Carolina, (the "Bank") and EB-5 Pacific LLC a banking corporation, banking association, corporation, partnership, professional association or individual (hereinafter referred to as the "Customer").

The Bank agrees to accept from time to time instructions from certain of its customers to affect the transfer of funds to or from the accounts of the Customer with the Bank. The undersigned requests the Bank to execute the Customer's written or electronically transmitted instructions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

1. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

For those customers other than individuals, the Customer shall designate by written resolution or other document satisfactory to the Bank the individuals or officers (the "Signatory Representative(s)") who are authorized on behalf of the Customer to execute this Agreement, and modifications to the Agreement and any other documents in connection with this Agreement or Funds Transfer Services in general. A Signatory Representative shall specify in the Exhibit to this Agreement or in a written document satisfactory to the Bank those parties ("Authorized Representative(s)") who are authorized to transmit instructions and authorizations for the transfer and receipt of funds to or from accounts of the Customer. A Signatory Representative may from time to time revoke the designation of a party as an Authorized Representative or add new parties as Authorized Representatives upon written notice in a form satisfactory to the Bank. The Bank shall not be required to act upon such notice until it has received such notice and the Bank has had a reasonable opportunity to process such notice. The Bank may from time to time, in its sole discretion, act upon verbal notices, which the Bank reasonably believes to be from a Signatory Representative. As set forth in exhibits to this Agreement, the authority of Authorized Representatives may be limited to transfers involving certain specified accounts of the Customer as to maximum transfer amounts. A revocation of the authority of or a change in the designation of a Signatory Representative must be in the form of a corporate resolution or by other document satisfactory to the Bank. Customer shall also designate an authorized security contact person (the "Security Contact") who will be the Customer's recipient from time to time of the Bank's test code procedures and other confidential information. The Security Contact may be changed by the Signatory Representative.

2. AUTHORIZATIONS

The Customer hereby authorizes the Bank:

- a) to execute and charge to the Customer's accounts at the Bank all funds transfer instructions ("Transfer Instructions") transmitted by an Authorized Representative in accordance with this Agreement;
- b) to transfer funds (i) from specific Customer accounts with the Bank to any other specified Customer bank accounts, whether such accounts are with the Bank or other banks or financial institutions ("Intra-Customer Transfer"), and (ii) (unless the customer requests otherwise as hereinafter set forth) from the Customer's accounts with the Bank to any accounts of a third party, whether such third party accounts are with the Bank or other banks or financial institutions ("Third Party Transfer");



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c) in the Bank's sole discretion, to record mechanically any voiced verifications completed by the Bank;

d) in the Bank's sole discretion, to execute Funds Transfer Instructions transmitted by the Customer (or others) in any order convenient to the Bank, and to select such means and routes for the transfer of funds as the Bank considers appropriate under the circumstances; and

e) to charge the Customer (i) such Funds Transfer fees as the Bank may impose from time to time in accordance with its customary pricing policies, and (ii) any direct or indirect transfer charges incurred by the Bank arising out of the Bank's execution of Customer's Funds Transfer Instructions. The Bank shall notify the Customer as to whether the charges will be assessed directly against the Customer's accounts or charged to the Customer individually through account analysis and balance requirements. In the absence of such notice, charges will be assessed directly against the Customer's accounts.

f) to receive funds transferred to the Bank for the account of the Customer and to post such funds to the Bank account of the Customer specified in the Funds Transfer Instruction.

3. SECURITY PROCEDURES

Various security procedures apply to the payment orders that the Customer transmits to the Bank. The full scope of security procedures which the Bank offers and strongly recommends for wire transfers is available only if the Customer's payment orders for wire transfers are transmitted by the Customer directly to the Bank's wire room either by telephone or other electronic means. Such security procedures are designed to assure both the authenticity and correctness of payment orders, and any amendments of payment orders, which are transmitted to the Bank. Such security procedures include recorded telephone lines, algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, callback procedures, or similar security devices. The security procedures are available only if the Customer's payment orders and amendments are transmitted directly to the Bank's wire room. If the Customer chooses to transmit such payment orders and amendments by telephone to a Bank representative outside the wire room, the security procedures are limited to possible voice recognition. Voice recognition can provide only limited assurance of authenticity, and of course voice recognition is not always possible. Furthermore, it provides little assurance, if any, of the correctness of the payment orders that the Bank believes have been transmitted to the Bank. Accordingly, if the Customer transmits any payment order amendment to a bank representative outside the wire room, the Customer will be deemed to have refused the security procedures that the Bank is offering and recommending as "commercially reasonable," and the Customer will be deemed to have agreed to be bound by any such payment order, whether or not authorized, which is issued in the Customer's name and accepted by the Bank in good faith.

4. PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

In order to minimize the possibility of fraud and error the Bank may supply an Authorized Representative with a Personal Identification Number ("Caller Pin"). In addition, the Bank may furnish an Authorized Representative with a fixed code or procedure to be used in connection with a funds transfer. If a Pin is utilized, Test code procedures will be attached to this Agreement or will otherwise be delivered to an Authorized Security Contact of the Customer. The Bank may from time to time change the Caller PIN and fixed code by giving written notice to the Authorized Representative. Each Authorized Representative agrees (i) to keep the Caller PIN and any fixed code procedures confidential



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and secure and (ii) to prevent access to the Caller PIN by any other individual and to notify the Bank immediately if the confidentiality of the Caller PIN or the fixed code procedures are compromised. The customer agrees that the Bank's records which demonstrate the use of the Caller PIN and fixed code procedures will be conclusive proof that any Transfer Instructions received by the Bank were authorized and approved by the Customer. By signing this Agreement and upon the use of the Funds Transfer System, the Customer acknowledges that it is satisfied with the security procedures used by the Bank in connection with funds transfers and that such procedures are commercially reasonable.

The Bank may also institute from time to time and in its sole discretion additional security measures in connection with the transfer of funds on behalf of the Customer whether or not such measures are required of any other customer. Any such additional measures not objected to in writing within said ten (10) day period shall be deemed accepted by the Customer. In the event the Customer objects to the Bank's modification of the Procedures or to the implementation of additional measures and in the event the same shall not be waived or otherwise resolved in writing by the parties, this Agreement shall terminate ten (10) days following the Bank's receipt of such objection, in which case the Bank shall have no further obligations or liabilities hereunder.

5. COMMUNICATION OF TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS

Each Authorized Representative must provide written or electronic instructions when communicating wire transfer instructions to the Bank. The Bank has the option (but not the obligation) to authenticate any Transfer Instructions by having the instructions verified by another Authorized Representative or by any other means which the Bank considers appropriate, but failure to authenticate instructions will not be evidence of any failure to exercise reasonable care or to act in good faith. The Bank will not be liable for refusal to honor any Transfer Instructions if it is unable to satisfy itself that the Transfer Instructions were given by an Authorized Representative in accordance with the procedures outlined herein. In order for the Bank to effect Transfer Instructions on a particular business day, it must receive such Transfer Instructions before the cutoff times established by the Bank from time to time on that day. Cutoff times shall be made known to the Customer upon request. Transfers for which we receive Transfer Instructions after such cutoff times will be made on the next business day following receipt thereof. Transfer Instructions must include the number(s) of the Account(s) to be debited, the amount of funds to be transferred and the name, location and any account number of the transferee of the funds. In addition, all Transfer Instructions must be made in accordance with the Bank's standard transfer procedures (the "Procedures") as published by the Bank. The Bank shall be entitled to modify the Procedures from time to time on at least ten (10) days notice to the Customer. Any such modifications not objected to in writing by the Customer within said ten (10) day period shall be deemed accepted by Customer. If the customer gives the Bank Transfer Instructions, which identify the transferee (recipient of the funds) by both name and identifying bank or account number, payment may be made to the transferee's bank on the basis of the identifying bank account, even if the number identifies a person different from the named transferee. If the customer gives the Bank Transfer Instructions which identify an intermediary or transferee's bank by both name and an identifying number, the Bank may rely on the number as a proper identification even if it identifies a different bank than the named bank.

6. COLLECTED BALANCES

The Bank shall not be obligated at any time to transfer funds from any account in an amount greater than the amount of the total collected balance then on deposit in such account. Should the Bank elect to transfer funds from the account in excess of the collected balance and thereby create an overdraft, the overdraft balance together with any interest fees or charges which would otherwise be



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charged to the Customer as a result of an overdraft account based upon the Bank's account rules and pricing schedules, are immediately due.

7. CANCELLATION OF INSTRUCTIONS

The Bank shall have no obligations or duty to reverse, revoke or alter Transfer Instructions received from a Customer under the terms of this Agreement after any action implementing the execution of such instructions has occurred. The Bank will make a reasonable effort to comply with the Customer's revocation request prior to such action being taken provided that the Bank has been given sufficient notice and a reasonable opportunity to act upon such request. Any such revocation request must be made directly to a representative Trust Services at the Bank. The Bank may reasonably rely on an oral revocation request if it in good faith believes it is being given by an Authorized Representative. Any revocation request must provide the Bank with the amount and date of the proposed transfer and the recipient of the proposed transfer. Any oral request which the Bank is able to comply with must be confirmed in writing by the Customer within five days of making the request. The Customer shall discharge and release the Bank from any liability for claims, demands, and expenses (including attorney's fees) in connection with such discrepancy, error or unauthorized transfer.

8. INCOMING TRANSFER

Should the Bank receive a transfer for the account of a Customer, the Bank shall be entitled to post such funds to the account specified in the transfer order. The Bank shall not be liable to the Customer in any event for posting an incoming transfer to an account specified in the transfer order. In its sole discretion, the Bank may contact an Authorized Representative if there are any ambiguities or questions concerning the deposit of such funds for the Customer's benefit. All credits to Customer's accounts for funds transfers which the Bank receives are provisional until the Bank receives final settlement for the funds. If the Bank does not receive such final settlement, the Customer is hereby notified and agrees that Bank is entitled to a refund of the amount credited to the Customer's account for that transfer. In that situation, the person who originated the transfer to the Customer's account will not be deemed to have paid the amount of that transfer and, accordingly, the Customer's right to expect that payment from that third party would be preserved. Upon request and at such charges as may be set by the Bank from time to time, the Bank agrees to notify an Authorized Representative of the receipt of an incoming transfer of funds. The liability of the Bank for the failure to so notify the Customer is limited to an amount equal to \$500 or the notification charges previously paid by the Customer to the Bank within thirty (30) days of the day notice was not given, whichever is less.

9. ADDITIONAL SERVICES

The Customer may request and the Bank may agree to perform additional services or follow the Customer's special instructions in connection with outgoing or incoming funds transfers at such rates and upon such terms as the Customer and the Bank may agree upon in writing. Any such agreement shall be attached to this Agreement as an Exhibit and the terms of this Agreement shall control unless there is a direct conflict between this Agreement and the Exhibit in which case the Exhibit shall control.

10. LIMITATION ON THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITY OF THE BANK

a) Bank Obligation- Limitations. In its sole discretion, the Bank may choose not to execute Transfer Instructions transmitted by the Customer if such instructions are not in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, if the transfer of the funds is prohibited as a result of a court order, garnishment, tax levy or the like or if for any reason the Bank reasonably believes that execution of the



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Transfer Instructions might result in an unauthorized or erroneous transfer of funds or might otherwise cause the Bank to suffer a loss. The Bank will notify the Customer within the time limits, if any, required under any state law of its election not to accept the Transfer Instructions.

b) Bank Liability- Limitations. Customer acknowledges that the amount paid to the Bank for the rendition of services under this Agreement is very small in relation to the amount of funds which will be transferred pursuant to this Agreement and that in order to provide this service the Bank must limit its liability as provided for in this Agreement and except for the Bank's fraud or willful misconduct, the Bank shall not be liable for any claims, demands or expenses (including attorneys' fees and costs) loss or damage of any kind arising directly or indirectly out of the Bank's execution or failure to execute or receive Transfer Instructions transmitted by the Customer. Under no circumstances shall the Bank be responsible for any indirect, incidental, consequential, remote or special losses or damages. The Customer acknowledges the Bank's inability to foresee, due to the volume of the transfers made by the Bank, any special circumstances surrounding a particular transfer which may result in special or consequential losses to the Customer.

In the event of an improper or erroneous transfer, the Bank agrees to cooperate fully with the Customer in the Customer's efforts to recover from any third party the funds improperly transferred. In the event of the Bank's complete failure to transfer funds for the Customer (which is not otherwise excused or permitted under this Agreement or by applicable law) the Bank's sole liability shall be limited to the amount of interest which the funds to be transferred (less required reserves) would have earned at the "Average Federal Funds Rate" as determined by the Federal Reserve Board had they been invested on the date the transfer should have been made for a period not to exceed the earlier of (i) the date of notification by the Customer of the failure to transfer or (ii) fourteen days from the date the Customer is deemed to have received the Bank statement which would otherwise have listed the transfer.

Any reimbursement to the Customer may be made directly to the Customer or by adjustment to analysts fees, which might be owed by Customer. The Bank shall not be liable for any claims or demands resulting from the execution of Transfer Instructions transmitted to the Bank and accompanied by a proper Caller PIN number or transfer code.

The Customer shall bring any allowable claim against the Bank under this Agreement no later than one (1) year from the date of the event-giving rise to the claim.

The Bank will not be responsible for loss or damage resulting from any delay in the performance of or failure to perform responsibilities under this agreement which is caused by an act of God, fire, work stoppage, civil disorder, war, or natural disaster or other catastrophe; electrical or computer failure; acts, omissions or errors of any carrier or agent operating between the Customer and the Bank, any Federal Reserve Bank or other agency utilized to execute transfers or receipt of funds; any incorrect unauthorized or fraudulent use of the Caller PIN or test code procedure or fraud by any person other than the Bank's employees; or without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any other cause or circumstance beyond the Bank's control. If the Bank pays any compensation to the Customer hereunder, the Customer agrees to subrogate any rights it may have against any person with respect to the transaction out of which such compensation arose. No representation or statement made by anyone not expressly contained in this Agreement shall be binding upon the Bank.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

This Agreement together with any and all exhibits and schedules hereto and additional written agreements which may be from time to time incorporated herein by reference constitutes the entire



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agreement of the Bank and the Customer and supersedes any and all other agreements, either oral or written, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. No term or provision of this Agreement may be amended, waived, supplemented, modified or terminated orally but only by an instrument in writing signed by the party against which the amendment, waiver, supplement, modification or termination is sought.

All notices to the Bank and the Customer shall be in writing and directed to the address of each party as listed in this Agreement. The Bank shall have a reasonable time to act upon any notice addressed to it, which shall be at least two (2) business days following receipt thereof by the Bank.

12. NOTICE OF THE USE OF FEDWIRE

Fedwire may be used to send or receive a wire transfer of the Customer. Regulation J promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board is the law governing all Fedwire transactions.

13. SPECIAL AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE PROVISIONS

The Bank may give the Customer credit for automated clearing house (ACH) payments before it receives final settlement of the funds transfer. Any such credit is provisional until the Bank receives final settlement, and the Bank is entitled to a refund from the Customer of the amount credited to the Customer in connection with the ACH entry. ACH transactions are governed by operating rules of the National Automated Clearing House Association. In accordance with these, the Bank will not provide the Customer with next day notice of receipt of ACH credit transfers to the Customer's account. The Customer will continue to receive notices of receipt of ACH items in the periodic account statement, which the Bank provides.

This Agreement shall in all respects be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina.

This Agreement shall be of no force or effect unless and until it is fully executed by all parties hereto. The effective date shall be the date on which this Agreement is executed by RBC Bank (USA).

CUSTOMER: EB-S Pacific LLC

By: *Joel L. Cavasso*
(Print Name): Joel L. Cavasso
Title: Managing Member
Date: _____

By: *Kurt R. Nelson*
(Print Name): Kurt R. Nelson
Title: Managing Member
Date: 1-26-10

RBC BANK (USA)

By: *Jeff Shadrick*
(Print Name): Jeff Shadrick
Its: Institutional Trust Advisor
Date: 2/4/2010



RBC Bank

Trust Services

1927 First Avenue North • P.O. Box 10888 • Birmingham, AL 35202-0888
(888) 682-3833 • Fax (205) 563-3883

EXHIBIT 1 FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT BANK ACCOUNT(S)

(b) (4)



Name of Signatory Representative TM	Title	
Joel L. Cavasso/ Kurt r. Neilsen	Managing Members	
Signature of Authorized Account Signer	Date	
x <i>Joel Cavasso</i> x <i>Kurt Neilsen</i>	1-26-10	

(a) If Signatory Representative is different from original Funds Transfer Agreement, attach Board of Directors Resolution indicating that authority.



RBC Bank

Trust Services

1927 First Avenue North • P.O. Box 10686 • Birmingham, AL 35202-0686
(888) 562-3633 • Fax (205) 583-3683

EXHIBIT 2 FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE FOR WIRE INITIATION PURPOSES

This is: Original Exhibit
 Modification Number _____ to Original Exhibit

Listed below are the names of the Authorized Representatives, their transfer limits, and the account numbers from which each user is authorized to transfer funds in accordance with the Funds Transfer Agreement between the Customer and RBC BANK. This list supersedes all previously submitted authorized representatives for wire initiation documentation. A new listing must be submitted by the Customer whenever Authorized Representatives for wire initiation are added to, or deleted from the system's authorized user list. Exhibit 3 must be used to request any Authorized Representatives for wire initiation change. Letters are not acceptable. (For Authorized Representatives whose maximum amounts are unlimited, please specify the maximum amount as "NO LIMITATION").

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES FOR WIRE INITIATION		
Account # 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-0	Name and Phone Number	Maximum Amount
(b) (4)		
Name of Signatory Representative ¹⁰⁰		Title
Joel L. Cavasso/ Kurt R. Neilsen		Managing Members
Signature of Authorized Signer X <i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>		Date 1-26-10

(a) If Signatory Representative is different from original Funds Transfer Agreement, attach Board of Directors Resolution indicating that authority.

EXHIBIT 3



RBC Bank

Trust Services

1927 First Avenue North • P.O. Box 10686 • Birmingham, AL 35202-0686
(800) 562-3633 • Fax (205) 583-3883

FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE FOR NOTIFICATION PURPOSES

This is: Original Exhibit
 Modification Number _____ to Original Exhibit

Listed below are the names of the Authorized Representatives who may accept notification of credits received for the Customer. This list supersedes previously submitted Authorized Representatives for wire notification documentation. A new listing must be submitted by the Customer whenever Authorized Representatives for wire initiation are added to, or deleted from the systems authorized user list. Exhibit must be used to request any Authorized Representatives for wire notification change. Letters are not acceptable.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES FOR WIRE NOTIFICATION		
Account 1, 2 and/or 3	Name and Phone Number	Maximum Amount
(b) (4)		
Authorized RBC Bank Trust Services Employee(s)		NO LIMITATION
Name of Signatory Representative ⁽⁸⁰⁾		Title
Joel L. Cavasso/ Kurt R. Neilsen		Managing Members
Signature of Authorized Signer		Date
x <i>Joel Cavasso</i> x <i>Kurt Neilsen</i>		1-26-10

EB-5 Pacific LLC

65-1291 Kawaiahae Road, Suite #101 Kameela, HI 96734
Phone: 808-443-2600 Fax: 808-885-6350

January 21, 2010

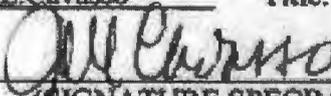
RBC Bank USA Trust Services
Attention: Jeff Shadrick
1927 First Avenue North, 9th Floor
Birmingham, AL 35203

RE: Authorized Signors

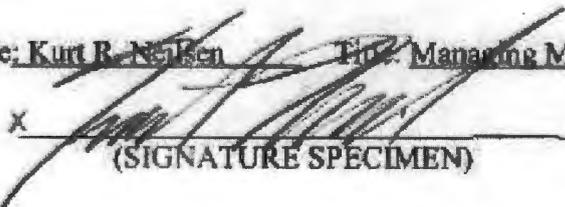
Dear Jeff,

Pursuant to the Articles of Organization for EB-5 Pacific LLC the following individuals are authorized to sign on behalf of EB-5 Pacific LLC:

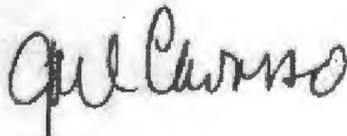
Name: Joel L. Cavasso Title: Managing Member

x 
(SIGNATURE SPECIMEN)

Name: Kurt R. Nelson Title: Managing Member

x 
(SIGNATURE SPECIMEN)

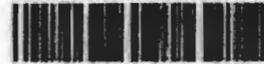
Respectfully,



Joel L. Cavasso

Managing Member

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
Business Registration Division
335 Merchant Street
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 40, Honolulu, Hawaii 96810
Phone No. (808) 586-2727



ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION FOR LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
(Section 429-20.1 Hawaii Revised Statutes)

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY IN BLACK INK

The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Hawaii, do hereby make and execute these Articles of Organization:

I

The name of the company shall be:
JOJO COMPANY LLC

(The name shall be in English, unless the company is a foreign limited liability company.)

II

The mailing address of the initial principal office is:
85-1201 Kaimali Road, Suite #101, Kaimali, HI 96743 USA

III

The company shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Hawaii an agent and street address of the agent for service of process on the company. The agent may be an individual resident of Hawaii, a domestic entity, or a foreign entity authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this State, whose business office is identical with the registered office.

a. The name of the company's initial agent for service of process is:
Jojo Company

(Name of Registered Agent)

(Only if Company)

b. The street address of the initial registered office in this State is:
85-1201 Kaimali Road, Suite #101, Kaimali, HI 96743 USA

IV

The name and address of each organizer is:
Jojo Company

1088 Koohee Place, Kaimali, HI 96734 USA

The period of duration is (check one):

v

Indefinite

For a specified term to expire on:

Month Day Year

The company is (check one):

vi

a. Manager-managed, and the names and addresses of the initial managers are listed in paragraph "c", and the number of initial members are:

b. Member-managed, and the names and addresses of the initial members are listed in paragraph "c".

c. List the names and addresses of the initial managers if the company is Manager-managed, or List the names and addresses of the initial members if the company is Member-managed.

Joel Cavasso

1068 Kochoo Place, Kailua, HI 96734 USA

Kurt Neilsen

85-1291 Kawaiaho Road, Suite 2101, Kapaeha, HI 96743 USA

The members of the company (check one):

vii

Shall not be liable for the debts, obligations and liabilities of the company.

Shall be liable for all debts, obligations and liabilities of the company.

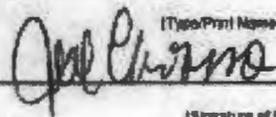
Shall be liable for all or specified debts, obligations and liabilities of the company as added below, and have consented in writing to the adoption of this provision or to be bound by this provision.

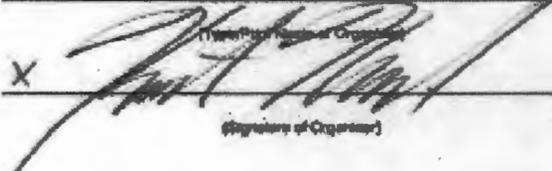
We certify, under the penalties set forth in the Hawaii Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, that we have read the above statements, I am authorized to sign this Articles of Organization, and that the above statements are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Signed this 06 day of January 2010

Joel Cavasso

Kurt Neilsen

x  (Type/Print Name of Organizer)

x  (Type/Print Name of Organizer)

(Signature of Organizer)

(Signature of Organizer)

Date of this notice: 01-21-2010

Employer Identification Number:

(b) (3) (A)

Form: SS-4

Number of this notice: CP 575 B

EB-5 PACIFIC LLC
JOEL CAVASSO MGR
65-1291 KAWAIHAE RD STE 101
KAMUELA, HI 96743

For assistance you may call us at:
1-800-829-4933

**IF YOU WRITE, ATTACH THE
STUB AT THE END OF THIS NOTICE.**

WE ASSIGNED YOU AN EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Thank you for applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN). We assigned you (b) (3) (A). This EIN will identify you, your business accounts, tax returns, and documents, even if you have no employees. Please keep this notice in your permanent records.

When filing tax documents, payments, and related correspondence, it is very important that you use your EIN and complete name and address exactly as shown above. Any variation may cause a delay in processing, result in incorrect information in your account, or even cause you to be assigned more than one EIN. If the information is not correct as shown above, please make the correction using the attached tear off stub and return it to us.

Based on the information received from you or your representative, you must file the following form(s) by the date(s) shown.

Form 1065

04/15/2011

If you have questions about the form(s) or the due date(s) shown, you can call us at the phone number or write to us at the address shown at the top of this notice. If you need help in determining your annual accounting period (tax year), see Publication 532, *Accounting Periods and Methods*.

We assigned you a tax classification based on information obtained from you or your representative. It is not a legal determination of your tax classification, and is not binding on the IRS. If you want a legal determination of your tax classification, you may request a private letter ruling from the IRS under the guidelines in Revenue Procedure 2004-1, 2004-1 I.R.B. 1 (or superseding Revenue Procedure for the year at issue). Note: Certain tax classification elections can be requested by filing Form 8832, *Entity Classification Election*. See Form 8832 and its instructions for additional information.

A limited liability company (LLC) may file Form 8832, *Entity Classification Election*, and elect to be classified as an association taxable as a corporation. If the LLC is eligible to be treated as a corporation that meets certain tests and it will be electing S corporation status, it must timely file Form 2553, *Election by a Small Business Corporation*. The LLC will be treated as a corporation as of the effective date of the S corporation election and does not need to file Form 8832.

To obtain tax forms and publications, including those referenced in this notice, visit our Web site at www.irs.gov. If you do not have access to the Internet, call 1-800-829-3676 (TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059) or visit your local IRS office.

Customer No. _____
Account No. _____

RBC BANK (USA)

Escrow Agreement

(b) (4)



18. Miscellaneous. All capitalized terms used herein but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed in the Subscription Agreement. All references in this Agreement to dollar amounts shall mean United States dollars.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

The undersigned have executed this Agreement as of the day and year stated herein.

Escrowor:

EB-5 Pacific LLC

By: 

Name: Kurt Neilson

Title: Manager

Date

January 26 2010

Escrow Agent:

RBC BANK (USA), as Escrow Agent

By: 

Name: Jeff Shadrick

Title: Institutional Trust Advisor

Date

2/19 2010

**Escrow Agreement Supplement
(Terms of Disbursement)**

[This page intentionally left blank as of the date of execution of Agreement.]

**Attachment 1
(Confirmation Receipt)**

Escrow Agent's Deposit Receipt

To: EB-5 Pacific LLC / Kurt Neilson

From: RBC BANK (USA), as Escrow Agent

Date:

Subject: Escrow Deposit

(b) (4)



**Attachment 2
(Disbursement Request)**

Request for Disbursement of Escrowed Funds

**To: RBC BANK (USA), as Escrow Agent
Attention: Jeff Shadrick, Institutional Trust Advisor**

From: EB-5 Pacific LLC / Kurt Neilson

(b) (4)



**Attachment 3
(Notice of Disbursement)**

Notice of Disbursement of Escrowed Funds

To: EB-5 Pacific LLC / Kurt Neilson

From: RBC BANK (USA), Escrow Agent

(b) (4)



1857

Pacific EB5 Regional Center Subscription Agreement
DRAFT
January 24, 2010
PACIFIC EB5 REGIONAL CTR
MEMBER INTEREST
SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT

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Print & Sign Legal Name of Subscriber:

Date:

Print Full Name

Subscriber Signature

NON-U.S. PURCHASER

THE MEMBER INTERESTS REFERENCED IN THIS AGREEMENT WILL BE ACQUIRED FOR INVESTMENT AND HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR ANY STATE SECURITIES ACT, PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE EXEMPTIONS. WITHOUT SUCH REGISTRATION, SUCH MEMBER INTERESTS MAY NOT BE SOLD, PLEDGED, HYPOTHECATED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED AT ANY TIME WHATSOEVER, EXCEPT UPON DELIVERY TO THE COMPANY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL SATISFACTORY TO THE COMPANY'S MANAGER THAT REGISTRATION IS NOT REQUIRED FOR SUCH TRANSFER OR THE SUBMISSION TO THE MANAGER OF SUCH OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY BE SATISFACTORY TO THE MANAGER AND/OR THE COMPANY'S COUNSEL TO THE EFFECT THAT ANY SUCH TRANSFER WILL NOT BE IN VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED OR APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR ANY RULE OR REGULATION PROMULGATED THEREUNDER. ADDITIONALLY, ANY SALE OR OTHER TRANSFER OF MEMBER INTERESTS IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS AS SET FORTH IN THE COMPANY'S OPERATING AGREEMENT.

**PACIFIC EB5 REGIONAL CTR
MEMBER INTEREST
SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT**

THIS SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made and entered into as of the date shown on the signature page hereof, by the undersigned ("Subscriber") identified on the signature page of this Agreement, in favor of **PACIFIC EB5 REGIONAL CTR**, a Hawaii limited liability company (the "**Company**"), and if accepted by the Company in writing in accordance with the terms hereof, then this Agreement shall be by and between the Subscriber and the Company.

(b) (4)



AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, the Subscriber hereby agrees as follows:

1. Subscription. The Subscriber hereby irrevocably subscribes for and agrees to purchase the Member Interest indicated on the signature page of this Agreement:

(b) (4)



HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, LLC. RENTAL AGENCY AGREEMENT

THIS RENTAL AGENCY AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made this ___ day of ___-200-, by and between HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Agent"), and Owner(s) ("Owner") of the unit ("Unit") identified below:

(b) (4)



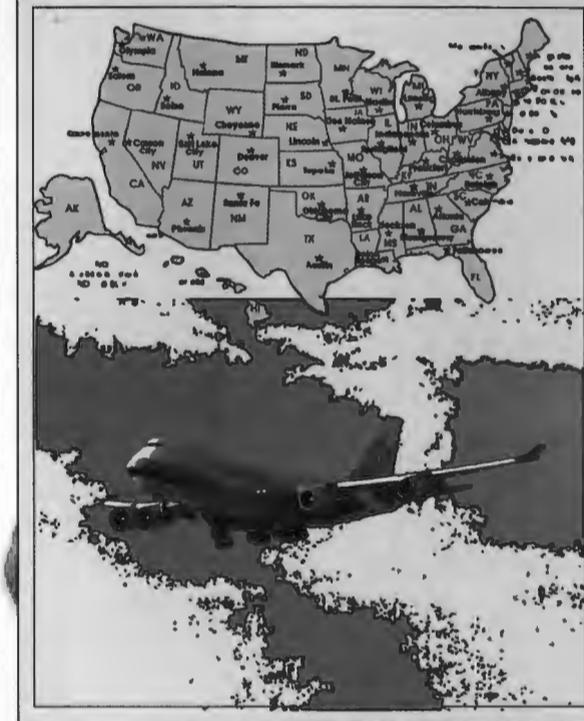


EB5投资商旅可为外商安排轻松的美国商务出行，使你愉快地访问美国区域中心或其他美国投资区域。我们将商务旅行与EB5二者结合，关照您出行中的抵达、接机及至高境等事宜。我们已与离EB5区域中心最近的极佳度假地所有者建立了合作伙伴关系。

一旦您选好了EB5投资项目，无论是该项目位于区域中心、还是直接投资区域，都会使你获得绿卡，到美国居留。

EB5项目可以帮助您实现居留的意愿。我们的商旅设计内容也包含房地产投资类别。

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



此行中您会有机会与本地法律及金融专业人员谋面，向他们咨询关于如何投资，以及调整及管理实现您的美国梦想的方案。也能与先于您的EB5投资人交流心得，他们有的是从事开发，也有运作小型商业的。我们会向您提供关于保健、房地产、基础建设、居留指南、资产规划、房地产投资、房地产现行法规、本地化等信息咨询。

如想了解更多关于如何实现美国梦的信息，请联系我们。方式如下所示：

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5投资商旅

为中国投资者提供
有关已正确注册为美国EB5区域
中心的客观评论



我们不是在推销。我们不隶属于某一区域中心（也不是赞助商）。故此，我们答复您关于有意向的区域中心的疑问时，将持诚实且坦率的态度。

EB5投资商旅与中国最好的资质机构合作，在上海、北京、香港均可办理，有第三方监管帐户确保您的商务考察。我们在中国的代理商会全程协助您办理签证，提供高品质服务。您可以在如下地点选择商旅目的地，计划美国EB5投资项目。

夏威夷
纽约
旧金山
佛罗里达
华盛顿特区



EB5 investment Tours offers foreign investors an enjoyable and stress free way to travel the EB5 Regional Centers or USA Investment of your choice. We Combine business with pleasure.

EB5 Investment Tours will take care of you from your arrival to the airport and departure. EB5 Tours partner with the premier Resorts located near EB5 Regional Center.

Identify the best EB5 Investment in either EB5 Regional Center or Direct investment, which will allow you to acquire your Green card into the USA.

EB5 Investment Tours can assist with investment in residents if needed. Many of the properties that we tour do have the option to purchase real estate investment as well.

EB5 Investment Tours
Bret A. Michaelsen
Executive Director
920 Third Ave
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-314-5984
bret.michaelsen@gmail.com



Meet the best legal and financial professionals in the country. Learn how to invest, relocate and manage your new **American Dream**. Visit with others who've gone before you -- developers, small business owners. You will be introduced to information regarding Healthcare options, Real Estate Corporation and Foundation structures, Residency Programs, Estate Planning, **Real Estate investments**, Real Estate Law, Relocation Services and more..

Join us for an insiders look at your American dream destination.

EB5 Investment Tours
Michael N. Kosmas
Associate Director
920 Third Ave.
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32169
386-689-7259
michael.kosmas@gmail.com

EB5 INVESTMENT TOURS

Offers Chinese investors with **TRULY OBJECTIVE PREVIEWS** of **PROPERLY REGISTERED U.S. EB5 Regional Centers.**



We are not offering sales pitches, we are not owned by a Regional Center (sponsor). Therefore we can answer your questions honestly and openly about any Regional Center you may be interested in.

EB5 Investment Tours work with the best licensed agencies in China, meet you in Shanghai, Beijing or Hong Kong, and provide personal escort service for you round trip. Our partner agents in China arrange your visas, and we provide first class, round trip assistance to the most exciting investment destinations in the U.S. Including:

HAWAII
NEW YORK
LAS VEGAS
FLORIDA
WASHINGTON DC
And more...

Decision Processing Worksheet

Officer Name: George Eberling		Receipt #: W09001680/RCW1031910014		
Officer Stamp #: 3700		EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center		
Form Type: I-924C	Classification:	Division: 3	Team: 1	WS: 24064
Action:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> No Record <input type="checkbox"/> Pending Name Check <input type="checkbox"/> Abandonment <input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/> MTR <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> RFE Initial <input type="checkbox"/> RFE Additional <input type="checkbox"/> RFE Initial & Additional <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 84	<input type="checkbox"/> Revocation <input type="checkbox"/> Auto-terminate <input type="checkbox"/> Auto-revocation <input type="checkbox"/> Relocate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denial <input type="checkbox"/> ITD <input type="checkbox"/> ITR
I-924 Expedite Processing:				
Date Received:		# of Un-Named Beneficiaries:	# of Named Beneficiaries:	
Officer Received Date:		AST Action Completed:		

I-924 Processing

Officer Prepares or Completes (Notice Ordered) RFE ITD/30 ITR/30 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>(1st Initial & Last Name)</small> _____ <small>(Date & Time)</small>	Clerical/Officer Completes RFE/ITD/ITR (Notice Sent) _____ <small>(1st Initial & Last Name)</small> _____ <small>(Date & Time)</small>	RFE/ITD/ITR Response Received _____ <small>(1st Initial & Last Name)</small> _____ <small>(Date & Time)</small>	Officer Completes Final Decision (Notice Ordered - Approval/Denial) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;"> G. EBERLING JAN 20 2011 </div> _____ <small>(1st Initial & Last Name)</small> _____ <small>(Date & Time)</small>	Clerical/Officer Completes Final Action (Notice Sent) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;"> JJ </div> _____ <small>(1st Initial & Last Name)</small> 4/27/11 _____ <small>(Date & Time)</small>
Mailer Enclosed? Y N	SCAO Review:		Final Decision:	

Officer's Comment:
Regular Denial.

Supervisor Review and Comments:

Initials/Date: <i>MWA</i> 4-27-2011	2 nd Review Initials/Date:	3 rd Review Initials/Date:
----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

Clerical Processing Completed: Initials/Date:

File Room Processing

To: 103 Hold Shelf
Call-Up Date: _____

Decision Processing Worksheet

Officer Name: George Eberling		Receipt #: W09001680		
Officer Stamp #: 3700		EB-5 Pacific LLC Regional Center		
Form Type: I-924C	Classification:	Division: 3	Team: 1	WS: 24064
Action:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> No Record <input type="checkbox"/> Pending Name Check <input type="checkbox"/> Abandonment <input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/> MTR <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> RFE Initial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RFE Additional <input type="checkbox"/> RFE Initial & Additional <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 84	<input type="checkbox"/> Revocation <input type="checkbox"/> Auto-terminate <input type="checkbox"/> Auto-revocation <input type="checkbox"/> Relocate	<input type="checkbox"/> Denial <input type="checkbox"/> ITD <input type="checkbox"/> ITR
I-924 Expedite Processing:				
Date Received:		# of Un-Named Beneficiaries:		# of Named Beneficiaries:
Officer Received Date:		AST Action Completed:		

I-924 PP Processing

Officer Prepares or Completes (Notice Ordered) RFE ITD/30 ITR/30 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>G. EBERLING</i> (1 st Initial & Last Name) SEP 21 2010 (Date & Time)	Clerical/Officer Completes RFE/ITD/ITR (Notice Sent) _____ (1 st Initial & Last Name) _____ (Date & Time)	RFE/ITD/ITR Response Received _____ (1 st Initial & Last Name) _____ (Date & Time)	Officer Completes Final Decision (Notice Ordered – Approval/Denial) _____ (1 st Initial & Last Name) _____ (Date & Time)	Clerical/Officer Completes Final Action (Notice Sent) _____ (1 st Initial & Last Name) _____ (Date & Time)
Mailer Enclosed? Y N SCAO Review:	Final Decision:			

Officer's Comment:
Regular RFE.

Supervisor Review and Comments:

Initials/Date: <i>CA</i>	2 nd Review Initials/Date:	3 rd Review Initials/Date:
-----------------------------	------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

Clerical Processing Completed: Initials/Date:

File Room Processing

To: 103 Hold Shelf

Call-Up Date: JANUARY 13, 2011

USCIS Immigrant Investor Program

From: Joel Cavasso [joelcavasso@me.com]
Sent: Monday, December 27, 2010 2:42 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: Kurt Nielsen
Subject: EB5 Pacific LLC Request for Extension

Dear Duty Officer's #3351 and #3764,

I am one of the Owners of EB5 Pacific.

May we respectfully request an extension for the Documents requested? Because of the Holidays and the present workload of our EB5 specialists that we have contracted, we are in need of some more time.

Please advise at your earliest convenience.

Happy Holidays to you and yours.

Aloha, Joel Cavasso
EB5 Pacific
RECEIPT#WO9001680

USCIS Immigrant Investor Program

From: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2010 10:52 AM
To: 'Joel Cavasso'
Cc: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Subject: RE: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

The I-797 cover sheet is page one. We can not PDF the entire file to you. Please respond to the request for additional evidence by submitting the information requested.

CSC Duty Officer #3351

From: Joel Cavasso [mailto:joelcavasso@me.com]
Sent: Tuesday, November 09, 2010 1:11 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: joelcavasso@me.com
Subject: Re: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Hello CSC Duty Officer #3764

It appears that there is indeed a Page One, perhaps just not labled "Page One"

Also, to help us clearly see what you reviewed of our Application, can you please PDF us our Complete Application? We will then ascertain what happened and what to do.

We have been waiting a very long time. We appreciate your help.

Aloha, Joel Cavasso

On Nov 8, 2010, at 6:23 AM, USCIS Immigrant Investor Program wrote:

What numbered pages are you missing?

CSC Duty Officer #3764

From: Joel Cavasso [mailto:joelcavasso@me.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 06, 2010 3:41 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: Kurt Nielsen; joelcavasso@me.com
Subject: Fwd: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Hello CSC Duty Officer #3764

11/17/2010

It appears that we are missing page #1 of your PDF from your latest email to us. Can you please resend Page #1?

Also, to help us clearly see what you reviewed of our Application, can you please PDF us our Complete Application? We will then ascertain what happened and what to do.

We have been waiting a very long time. We appreciate your help.

Aloha, Joel Cavasso

Begin forwarded message:

From: Kurt Nielsen <kurt.nielsen@islandhomecapital.com>
Date: November 6, 2010 10:40:10 AM HST
To: Joel Cavasso <JoelCavasso@aol.com>
Cc: "michael.kosmas@gmail.com" <michael.kosmas@gmail.com>, "zhs@epreconomics.com" <zhs@epreconomics.com>, "jbc@epreconomics.com" <jbc@epreconomics.com>
Subject: RE: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Joel and Mike

I just received the decision. It appears our application was quite incomplete. Attached is the additional material that will be required to be submitted. Joel it looks like they missed sending page 1. Could you forward this to the Duty Officer to confirm that we are missing a page?

I would like to schedule a conference call to determine whether or not we go forward and what it will cost to do that.

Kurt Nielsen
 Island Home Capital
 65-1291 Kawaihae Rd., Suite 101
 Kamuela, HI 96743
 808.443.2600
 808.896.6800 Mobile
 808.885.6350 Fax
kurt.nielsen@islandhomecapital.com

From: Joel Cavasso [<mailto:JoelCavasso@aol.com>]
Sent: Friday, November 05, 2010 6:08 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: joelcavasso@me.com; Kurt Nielsen
Subject: Re: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Hello CSC Duty Officer, #3764

May we inquire as to the status of our application?

We are patiently waiting and would sincerely appreciate an updated projected timeline for a hopeful approval.

Thank you in advance for your courtesy.

11/17/2010

Aloha, Joel Cavasso
EB5 Pacific LLC
RECEIPT # W09001680

On Oct 5, 2010, at 9:44 AM, USCIS Immigrant Investor Program wrote:

The case is currently in the supervisory review queue. You will be notified of the final decision by mail.

CSC Duty Officer #3764

From: Joel Cavasso [mailto:JoelCavasso@aol.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 05, 2010 12:34 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: Kurt Nielsen
Subject: Re: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Aloha CSC Duty Officer

Per your request I am providing the Receipt number; RECEIPT # W09001680.
Again, thank you in advance.
Joel Cavasso

On Oct 5, 2010, at 4:23 AM, USCIS Immigrant Investor Program wrote:

Please provide the receipt number to assist in locating the case.

CSC Duty Officer #3764

-----Original Message-----

From: Joel Cavasso [mailto:JoelCavasso@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, October 04, 2010 7:28 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: Kurt Nielsen; joelcavasso@me.com
Subject: Re: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Aloha CSC Duty Officer #3351

I am Kurt Nielson's partner and he asked me to check in on our progress.

Would you again be so kind as to give us an update?

11/17/2010

Thank you in advance for your courtesy.

Joel Cavasso

On Jul 28, 2010, at 12:57 PM, USCIS Immigrant Investor Program wrote:

We anticipate that your regional center proposal will be reviewed within the next month. You will receive notification if further evidence is required.

CSC Duty Officer #3351

-----Original Message-----

From: Joel Cavasso [<mailto:JoelCavasso@aol.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2010 2:37 PM

To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program

Cc: Kurt Nielsen; Joel Cavasso; jamieforjoelcavasso@gmail.com; kimisayama@gmail.com

Subject: EB5 Pacific Regional Application Status

Aloha Case Duty Officer #3360

I am Kurt Nielsen's partner. He asked that I follow up on our Application.

Would you be so kind as to give us an update on our progress? A projected time estimate of a hopeful approval would be dearly appreciated.

Thank you so much!

Joel Cavasso

USCIS Immigrant Investor Program

From: Joel Cavasso [joelcavasso@me.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 2010 9:48 AM
To: Immigrant Investor Program, USCIS
Cc: joelcavasso@me.com; Kurt Nielsen
Subject: EB5 Pacific

Duty Officer: #3764

I am the co-owner of EB5 Pacific. We have received the response from the USCIS regarding deficiencies with our application. According to the letter that we received, we are required to respond by January 12, 2011.

In order for us to respond, I will need a copy of what we submitted to the USCIS. As embarrassing as this may seem, I had much of our material stored on my laptop computer which recently suffered an irrecoverable hard drive crash recently. The hard drive was sent to a lab that recovers data from damaged hard drives but they were unable to recover the EB5 material.

If you could have the file scanned and sent by PDF I would appreciate it. I will pay any costs associated with the effort. If you cannot scan it, could you photo copy it and FedEx it to me? Again, I will pay for the work. If you want, I can send you a FedEx label to pay for the expedited shipment. Please do not send it by postal service. It can take up to 4 weeks to get to Hawaii with the U.S. Postal Service.

If you need to discuss this with me, you may reach me at 808 216 9988

Aloha, Joel Cavasso
EB5 Pacific LLC
RECEIPT # W09001680

11/17/2010

I-924 Regional Center Proposal

Receipt Number: W09001680 Attorney: _____

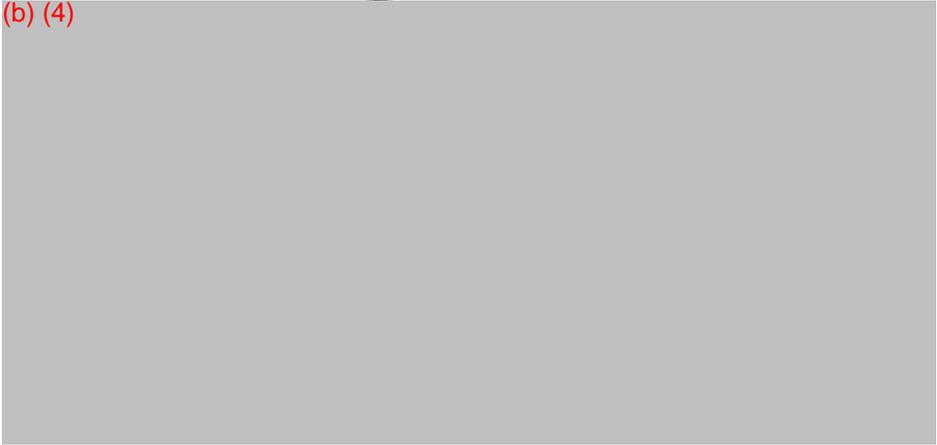
Regional Center: EB5 PACIFIC LLC G-28

General Partner: _____ Requester's Name: _____

- Economic Unit-Organizational Documents for Regional Center Articles of Organization
- Target Non-Target Both
- Geographic Area Delineated: HAWAII
- Economic Growth Analysis
- Regional or National Impact- Economic Analysis
- Indirect Job Creation:
 - Troubled Business Non-Troubled Business
- Econometric Model: REDYN
- Economic Analysis of Job Creation: 829 JOBS (TOTAL)
- Business Plan:
 - Hypothetical Investment Plan Investment Plan
- Industries: Accommodations NAICS 721
- Activities: _____
- Operational Plan:
 - Project Evaluation and assessment
 - Amount and Source of Regional Center's Capital
 - Recruitment and Due Diligence
 - Promotional Efforts
 - Administrative Oversight
- OPTIONAL- Enterprise organizational documents:
 - Draft Operating Agreement
 - Draft Partnership Agreement
 - ~~Draft~~ Subscription Agreement
 - ~~Draft~~ Escrow Agreement
 - List of Escrow Agents
 - Draft Offering Letter etc
 - Articles of Incorporation etc for Enterprise
 - Other relevant documents:

JOBS REDYN methodology

(b) (4)



SHELF 3

Wo 9 00 1680

USCIS Immigrant Investor Program

From: JoelCavasso@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, June 08, 2010 6:54 PM
To: USCIS Immigrant Investor Program
Cc: kurt@islandhomecapital.com; joelcavasso@aol.com
Subject: EB5 Pacific Authorization

Duty Officer CSC #1309,
OR to Whom it may Concern,

Please be advised that Michael Kosmos is authorized by Kurt Nielsen and Joel Cavasso, Principals of EB5 Pacific to receive communication and communicate with USCIS on our behalf until further notice.

Thank you and aloha,
Joel Cavasso



RECEIPT NUMBER W09001680		CASE TYPE Regional Center Proposal	
RECEIPT DATE April 7, 2010		REGIONAL CENTER NAME EB-5 Pacific LLC	
		PAGE 1 of 1	

EB-5 Pacific LLC C/O Kurt Nielsen 65-1291 Kawaihae Road, Suite 101 Kamuela, HI 96743		Notice Type: Receipt Notice	
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Receipt Notice - This notice confirms that USCIS received your Regional Center Proposal. If any of the above information is incorrect, send an e-mail to: USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov. This notice does not grant any immigration status or benefit. It is not even evidence that this case is still pending. It only shows that the application or petition was filed on the date shown.

Processing Time - The current processing time for this case is estimated at 120 days. Unlike other case types, verification or tracking of this case is not available electronically or on our website. We will notify you by mail when we make a decision on this case or if we need something from you. If you do not receive an initial decision or update from us within our current processing time, you may send an e-mail to: USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov. or contact us at the address below.

Address Change - If your mailing address changes while your case is pending, you may send an e-mail to: USCIS.ImmigrantInvestorProgram@dhs.gov. Otherwise, you might not receive notice of our action on this case.

Please save this notice and a copy of any papers that you send to us along with proof of delivery.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVC
CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER
Attn: EB-5 RC Proposal
P.O. BOX 10526
LAGUNA NIGUEL CA 92607-10526

- Please save this notice for your records. Please enclose a copy if you have to write us or a U. S. Consulate about this case, or if you file another application based on this decision.
- You will be notified separately about any other applications or petitions you have filed.

Additional Information

GENERAL.

The filing of an application or petition does not in itself allow a person to enter the United States and does not confer any other right or benefit.

INQUIRIES.

You should contact the office listed on the reverse side of this notice if you have questions about the notice, or questions about the status of your application or petition. *We recommend you call.* However, if you write us, please enclose a copy of this notice with your letter.

APPROVAL OF NONIMMIGRANT PETITION.

Approval of a nonimmigrant petition means that the person for whom it was filed has been found eligible for the requested classification. If this notice indicated we are notifying a U.S. Consulate about the approval for the purpose of visa issuance, and you or the person you filed for have questions about visa issuance, please contact the appropriate U.S. Consulate directly.

APPROVAL OF AN IMMIGRANT PETITION.

Approval of an immigrant petition does not convey any right or status. The approved petition simply establishes a basis upon which the person you filed for can apply for an immigrant or fiance(e) visa or for adjustment of status.

A person is not guaranteed issuance of a visa or a grant of adjustment simply because this petition is approved. Those processes look at additional criteria.

If this notice indicates we have approved the immigrant petition you filed, and have forwarded it to the Department of State Immigrant Visa Processing Center, that office will contact the person you filed the petition for directly with information about visa issuance.

In addition to the information on the reverse of this notice, the instructions for the petition you filed provide additional information about processing after approval of the petition.

For more information about whether a person who is already in the U.S. can apply for adjustment of status, please see Form I-485, *Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status*.