

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
Together with Independent Auditor's Report

Submitted by

**THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

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PART I
FINANCIAL SECTION



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Auditor
State of Hawaii

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State of Hawaii, Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund ("WPCRF") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the WPCRF's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the WPCRF, as of June 30, 2017, and the changes in financial position and, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note B, the financial statements of WPCRF, are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position and cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities and proprietary fund type activities of the State of Hawaii and the State of Hawaii, Department of Health that are attributable to the transactions of WPCRF. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the respective financial position of the State of Hawaii and the State of Hawaii, Department of Health as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of contributions and the schedule of funding progress that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement basic financial statements.

Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the WPCRF's basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 34 to 37 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to

the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2017 on our consideration of the WPCRF's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the WPCRF's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the WPCRF's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KMH LLP

KMH LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
November 30, 2017

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2017

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

Current Assets:	
Equity in cash and cash equivalents and investments in State Treasury	\$ 152,457,917
Loan fees receivable	357,933
Accrued interest on loans	363,603
Other accrued interest	320,271
Due from State Treasury	176,202
Current maturities of loans receivable	<u>31,568,631</u>
Total current assets	185,244,557
Loans Receivable, net of current maturities	334,378,240
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>1,051</u>
Total assets	519,623,848
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	<u>1,422,191</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u><u>\$ 521,046,039</u></u>

Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position

Current Liabilities--	
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	<u>\$ 234,915</u>
Total current liabilities	234,915
Accrued Vacation, net of current portion	182,592
Net Pension Liability	3,850,425
Other Postemployment Benefits	<u>1,615,392</u>
Total liabilities	5,883,324
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions	66,014
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	1,051
Restricted - expendable	<u>515,095,650</u>
Total net position	<u>515,096,701</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u><u>\$ 521,046,039</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Operating Revenues:	
Interest income from loans	\$ 1,419,075
Administrative loan fees	<u>1,659,465</u>
Total operating revenue	3,078,540
Operating Expenses:	
Administrative	2,429,915
Principal forgiveness	<u>1,034,800</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,464,715</u>
Operating loss	(386,175)
Nonoperating Revenues:	
State contributions	2,172,000
Federal contributions	10,189,000
Other interest income	1,432,761
Other income	<u>17,882</u>
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>13,811,643</u>
Change in net position	<u>13,425,468</u>
Net Position:	
Beginning of fiscal year, as previously reported	501,721,450
Restatement due to change in accounting principle	<u>(50,217)</u>
Beginning of fiscal year, as restated	<u>501,671,233</u>
End of fiscal year	<u><u>\$ 515,096,701</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Payments to employees	\$ (1,750,383)
Payments to vendors	(134,299)
	<u>(1,884,682)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
State contributions	2,172,000
Federal contributions	10,033,000
	<u>12,205,000</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Principal repayments on loans	30,067,153
Disbursement of loan proceeds	(46,563,350)
Interest income from loans	1,443,296
Administrative loan fees	1,629,553
Other interest income	1,166,160
	<u>(12,257,188)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	
Net decrease in cash	
	<u>(1,936,870)</u>
Equity in Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments in State Treasury:	
Beginning of fiscal year	<u>154,394,787</u>
End of fiscal year	<u><u>\$ 152,457,917</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Department of Health
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Statement of Cash Flows (continued)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (386,175)
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities	
Depreciation	1,578
Principal forgiveness	1,034,800
Interest income from loans	(1,419,075)
Administrative loan fees	(1,659,465)
In-kind contribution from Environmental Protection Agency	156,000
Non-imposed fringe benefits	17,882
Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:	
Due from State Treasury	30,265
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(1,017)
Net deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions	(1,045,476)
Net pension liability	1,297,447
Other postemployment benefits	88,554
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>\$ (1,884,682)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Department of Health
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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE A - ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE FUND

In accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1987 (the “Act”), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (“EPA”) direct grants for the construction of wastewater treatment works ended in 1990. The Act provides for the creation of a State Revolving Fund (“SRF”) loan program to be capitalized in part by federal funds. The Act authorizes states to make loans for construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works, for implementation of a non-point source pollution control management program and for implementation of an estuary conservation and management program. The SRF serves as the major federal funding source for future wastewater construction projects. Under the Act, from 1989 to 1994, the State of Hawaii (“State”) received more than \$72 million in SRF capitalization grants. The Act expired on September 30, 1995, however the state continues to receive SRF capitalization grants annually from the U.S. EPA and to date, has been awarded over \$294.4 million.

In 1988, the Hawaii State Legislature established the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (“WPCRF” or “Fund”) to initiate the federal loan program. The purpose of the WPCRF is to provide loans in perpetuity to county and state agencies for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities and for non-point source projects. Such loans may be at or below market interest rates and be fully amortized for a period not to exceed twenty years. Prior to July 1, 2015, the first repayment of principal and interest occurs no later than one year after the notice to proceed for construction or the final agreement date, whichever is later. Beginning July 1, 2015, the first repayment of principal and interest occurs no later than one year after the final loan disbursement, one year after the project completion date or three years after the final agreement date, whichever is earliest. The Fund is administered by the Wastewater Branch, Environmental Management Division of the Department of Health (“DOH”), State of Hawaii.

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of only that portion of the State and DOH that is attributable to the transactions of WPCRF and do not purport to present the financial position, results of operation or cash flows of the State or DOH.

The accompanying financial statements of the WPCRF have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”).

**Department of Health
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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are reported when earned and expenses are reported when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services or goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the WPCRF are interest income and administrative loan fees on loans made to county governments. Federal grants, state matching funds, and interest income from investments are reported as non-operating revenue. Principal forgiveness for loans is reported as operating expenses.

3. Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates, among others, include the allowance for uncollectible accounts, depreciable lives of capital assets, and the pensions and other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") liability.

4. Equity in Cash and Cash Equivalents and investments in State Treasury

All monies of the WPCRF are deposited into the state treasury. The state Director of Finance is responsible for the safekeeping of cash in the state treasury in accordance with state laws. The Director of Finance may invest any monies of the state, which in the Director's judgment are in excess of the amounts necessary for meeting the immediate requirements of the state.

Effective August 1, 1999, cash was pooled with funds from other state agencies and departments and deposited into approved financial institutions or participates in the State Treasury Investment Pool System. Cash accounts that participate in the investment pool accrue interest based on the average weighted cash balances of each account. At June 30, 2017, information relating to the

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State of Hawaii

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

types, insurance, collateral, and related interest rate, credit and custodial risks of funds deposited with the State Treasury was not available since such information is determined on a statewide basis and not for individual departments. The State requires that the depository banks pledge, as collateral, government securities held in the name of the state for deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance.

5. Loans Receivable

Loans made to the counties are funded by federal capitalization grants, State matching funds, repayments and investment interest income. Loan funds are disbursed to local agencies as they expend for the purposes of the loan, and request reimbursement from the Fund. Interest is calculated from the date that loan funds are disbursed, and after the final disbursement has been made, the payment schedule identified in the loan agreement is adjusted for the actual amounts disbursed, and interest accrued during the project period. The capitalization grants for federal fiscal years 2010 through 2016 allow for portions of loans to be forgiven upon satisfaction of certain requirements.

6. Administrative Loan Fees

The administrative loan fee program pays for the Fund's administration, including employee salaries and benefits. The program applies an administrative loan fee to all loans as provided for in Chapter 11-65 of the Hawaii Administrative Rules.

7. Capital Assets

Management capitalizes an asset if the cost is in excess of \$5,000 and the useful life exceeds one year. Purchased capital assets are valued at cost. Donated assets are recorded at their fair market value at the date of donation.

Depreciation expense is recorded in the financial statements. The straight-line method is utilized over the asset's estimated useful life. Generally, the useful life is three to seven years.

8. Accrued Vacation

Employees earn vacation leave at a rate of 14 hours for each month of service. Vacation leave can be accumulated up to a maximum of 720 hours at the end of the calendar year and is convertible to pay upon termination of service.

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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Included in accrued vacation is compensatory time off (“CTO”). Employees may elect to take CTO in lieu of cash payment for overtime worked. CTO can be accumulated up to 240 hours.

9. Accumulated Sick Leave

Sick leave accumulates at a rate of 14 hours for each month of service without limit, but may be taken only in the event of an illness and is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. However, an employee who leaves government service in good standing with 60 days or more of unused sick leave is entitled to additional service credit in the Employees' Retirement System (“ERS”). At June 30, 2017, accumulated sick leave was approximately \$811,300.

10. Net Position

Net position are restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed or imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net position. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally, it is management’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

WPCRF’s net position is classified into two net position categories.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted-expendable consists of restricted assets less liabilities whose use by WPCRF are subject to externally-imposed stipulations that can be fulfilled by actions of WPCRF pursuant to those stipulations or that expire by the passage of time.

11. Administration Costs

The accompanying financial statements do not reflect certain administrative costs incurred which are paid for by other sources of funding from DOH. These costs include the DOH and State’s overhead costs which DOH does not assess to WPCRF, since they are not practical to determine.

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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Fund Accounts

The WPCRF consists of the SRF and state activity. The SRF consists of the state match, federal capitalization grant loans, federal set-aside funds, Water Resources Reform and Development Act (“WRRDA”) administrative funds, principal loan repayments, and interest from loans and investments. The State activity consists of administration loan fees and state loan funds.

13. Expenses

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents expenses on a functional basis. The natural classifications of expenses are presented in the supplementary schedule of operating expenses.

14. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

15. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the ERS and additions to/deductions from the ERS’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the ERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at their fair value.

16. Other Post-employment Benefits

The state provides post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits to qualified retirees classified as OPEB. OPEB costs are measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting. From an accrual accounting perspective, the cost of OPEB should be associated with the periods in which the exchange of salaries and benefits for employee services occur, rather than with the periods when benefits are paid or provided.

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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

GASB 45 requires state and local government employers to move from accounting for OPEB costs from a pay-as-you-go basis to an accrual basis for the actuarially determined annual OPEB cost. The OPEB liability is the long-term financial obligation allocated to the WPCRF.

17. Due from State Treasury

Due from State Treasury includes amounts due from other State departments and agencies, which were not received at the end of the fiscal year.

18. New Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets* that are not within the Scope of *GASB Statement 68*, and *Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements by employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015, except those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management has adopted the applicable requirements of this statement as presented in the Fund's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement replaces GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. The Statement will require the liability of employers for defined benefit OPEB to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service, less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Management has determined that Statement No. 75 will have a material effect in the Fund's financial statements.

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Notes to Financial Statements
 June 30, 2017

NOTE C - LOANS RECEIVABLE

At June 30, 2017, the WPCRF had loans receivable from the following government entities:

Twenty-one loans with the City & County of Honolulu; due in annual or semiannual payments, including interest ranging from 0.00% to 3.02%, commencing not later than one year after project completion, notice to proceed, final loan disbursement or three years after loan agreement date. Final payment is due not later than twenty years after project completion date.	\$ 253,907,322
Seven loans with the County of Hawaii; due in annual or semiannual payments, including interest ranging from 0.25% to 0.50%, commencing not later than one year after project completion, notice to proceed, final loan disbursement or three years after loan agreement date. Final payment is due not later than twenty years after project completion date.	32,625,279
Twenty-five loans with the County of Maui; due in annual or semiannual payments, including interest ranging from 0.25% to 2.60%, commencing not later than one year after project completion, notice to proceed, final loan disbursement or three years after loan agreement date. Final payment is due not later than twenty years after project completion date	54,136,638
Ten loans with the County of Kauai; due in semiannual or quarterly payments, including interest ranging from 0.25% to 2.13%, commencing not later than one year after project completion, notice to proceed, final loan disbursement or three years after loan agreement date. Final payment is due not later than twenty years after project completion date.	<u>25,277,632</u>
	365,946,871
Less: current maturities	<u>(31,568,631)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 334,378,240</u></u>

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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE C - LOANS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Loans are expected to mature at various dates through 2039. The scheduled principal payments on loans maturing in subsequent years are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Years Ending,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2018	\$ 31,568,631
2019	30,688,179
2020	29,351,221
2021	29,043,141
2022	28,982,430
2023-2027	138,565,943
2028-2032	67,066,252
2033-2037	10,389,042
2038-2039	292,032
	<u>\$ 365,946,871</u>

Management believes that all loans will be repaid according to the loan terms or portions will be forgiven upon satisfaction of certain requirements; accordingly, no provision for uncollectible amounts has been recorded.

In fiscal year 2017, \$1,034,800 in loans were forgiven. All loans and advances were forgiven in accordance with the required conditions.

As of June 30, 2017, the WPCRF were committed under existing loan agreements to the following counties:

City & County of Honolulu	\$ 32,333,482
County of Hawaii	41,264,760
County of Maui	23,760,684
County of Kauai	21,850,000
	<u>\$ 119,208,926</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE D – CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

The WPCRF is capitalized by grants from EPA and matching funds from the State. The following summarizes the EPA capitalization grants, amounts drawn on each grant, and the balances available for future loans at June 30, 2017:

<u>Budget Period</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total Draws at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>EPA Draws</u>	<u>Total 2017 Cash Draws</u>	<u>Funds Available</u>
10/01/16-06/30/20	\$ 10,348,000	\$ -	\$ 315,000	\$ 10,033,000	\$ -

The State is required to match 20 percent of the estimated amount of the grant from the EPA and does so in the year that the capitalization grant is awarded. Through June 30, 2017, the Fund was in compliance with the 20 percent State matching requirement. The required State match through June 30, 2017 approximated \$58.9 million, of which the entire amount has been utilized.

NOTE E – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	<u>Balance at July 1, 2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements/ Disposals</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2017</u>
Equipment	\$ 84,518	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,518
Accumulated Depreciation	(81,889)	(1,578)	-	(83,467)
	<u>\$ 2,629</u>	<u>\$ (1,578)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,051</u>

NOTE F – ACCRUED VACATION

The changes to the accrued vacation liability during 2017 were as follows:

Balance at July 1, 2016	\$ 290,855
Increase	44,114
Decrease	<u>(79,906)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2017	255,063
Less: Current portion	<u>(72,471)</u>
Noncurrent portion	<u>\$ 182,592</u>

**Department of Health
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State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

1. Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description

Generally, all full-time employees of the State and counties are required to be members of the ERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that administers the State's pension benefits program. Benefits, eligibility, and contribution requirements are governed by Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") Chapter 88 and can be amended through legislation. The ERS issues publicly available annual financial reports that can be obtained at ERS' website: <http://www.ers.ehawaii.gov>.

Benefits Provided

The ERS Pension Trust is comprised of three pension classes for membership purposes and considered to be a single plan for accounting purposes since all assets of the ERS may legally be used to pay the benefits of any of the ERS members or beneficiaries. The ERS provides retirement, disability and death benefits with three membership classes known as the noncontributory, contributory and hybrid retirement classes. The three classes provide a monthly retirement allowance equal to the benefit multiplier (generally 1.25% or 2%) multiplied by the average final compensation multiplied by years of credited service. Average final compensation for members hired prior to July 1, 2012 is an average of the highest salaries during any three years of credited service, excluding any salary paid in lieu of vacation for members hired January 1, 1971 or later and the average of the highest salaries during any five years of credited service including any salary paid in lieu of vacation for members hired prior to January 1, 1971. For members hired after June 30, 2012, average final compensation is an average of the highest salaries during any five years of credited service excluding any salary paid in lieu of vacation.

Each retiree's original retirement allowance is increased on each July 1 beginning the calendar year after retirement. Retirees first hired as members prior to July 1, 2012 receive a 2.5% increase each year of their original retirement allowance without a ceiling. Retirees first hired as members after June 30, 2012 receive a 1.5% increase each year of their original retirement allowance without a ceiling. The annual increase is not compounded.

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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The following summarizes the provisions relevant to the largest employee groups of the respective membership class. Retirement benefits for certain groups, such as police officers, firefighters, some investigators, sewer workers, judges, and elected officials, vary from general employees.

Noncontributory Class

- Retirement Benefits – General employees’ retirement benefits are determined as 1.25% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. Employees with ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. Employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- Disability Benefits – Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 35% of their average final compensation. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 12.5% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits – For service-connected deaths, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a monthly benefit of 30% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. Additional benefits are payable to surviving dependent children up to age 18. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or dependent children, no benefit is payable.

Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least ten years of credited service. The surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary (until remarriage/reentry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship) and dependent children (up to age 18) receive a benefit equal to a percentage of the member’s accrued maximum allowance unreduced for age or, if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives 100% joint and survivor lifetime pension and the dependent children receive a percentage of the member’s accrued maximum allowance unreduced for age.

Contributory Class for Members Hired Prior to July 1, 2012

- Retirement Benefits - General employees’ retirement benefits are determined as 2% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with five years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Police officers and firefighters' retirement benefits are determined using the benefit multiplier of 2.5% for qualified service, up to a maximum of 80% of average final compensation. Police officers and firefighters with five years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55. Police officers and firefighters with 25 years of credited service are eligible to retire at any age, provided the last five years is service credited in these occupations.

- Disability Benefits - Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a one-time payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a lifetime pension of 50% of their average final compensation. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined as 1.75% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 30% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits - For service-connected deaths, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a monthly benefit of 50% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. If there is no surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary, surviving children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or dependent children/parents, the ordinary death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary.

Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least one year of service. Ordinary death benefits consist of a lump-sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a percentage of the salary earned in the 12 months preceding death, or 50% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was not eligible for retirement at the time of death but was credited with at least ten years of service and designated one beneficiary, or 100% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary.

Contributory Class for Members Hired After June 30, 2012

- Retirement Benefits - General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 1.75% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60.

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Police officers and firefighters' retirement benefits are determined using the benefit multiplier of 2.25% for qualified service, up to a maximum of 80% of average final compensation. Police officers and firefighters with ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60. Police officers and firefighters with 25 years of credited service are eligible to retire at any age, provided the last five years is service credited in these occupations.

- Disability and Death Benefits - Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 50% of their average final compensation plus refund of contributions and accrued interest. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are 3% of average final compensation for each year of service for judges and elected officers and 1.75% of average final compensation for each year of service for police officers and firefighters and are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, at a minimum of 30% of average final compensation.

Death benefits for contributory members hired after June 30, 2012 are generally the same as those for contributory members hired June 30, 2012 and prior.

Hybrid Class for Members Hired Prior to July 1, 2012

- Retirement Benefits – General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 2% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with five years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. General employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- Disability Benefits – Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 35% of their average final compensation plus refund of their contributions and accrued interest. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 25% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits – For service-connected deaths, the designated surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a monthly benefit of 50% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. If there is no surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary, surviving dependent children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or dependent children/parents, the ordinary death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary.

Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least five years of service. Ordinary death benefits consist of a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a percentage multiplied by 150%, or 50% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was not eligible for retirement at the time of death but was credited with at least ten years of service and designated one beneficiary, or 100% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary.

Hybrid Class for Members Hired After June 30, 2012

- Retirement Benefits – General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 1.75% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 65. Employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60. Sewer workers, water safety officers, and emergency medical technicians may retire with 25 years of credited service at age 55.
- Disability and Death Benefits – Provisions for disability and death benefits generally remain the same except for ordinary death benefits. Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least ten years of service. Ordinary death benefits consist of a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest, or 50% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was not eligible for retirement at the time of death but was credited with at least ten years of service and designated one beneficiary, or 100% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary.

Contributions

Contributions are governed by HRS Chapter 88 and may be amended through legislation. The employer rate is set by statute based on the recommendations of the ERS actuary resulting from an experience study conducted every five years. Since July 1, 2005, the employer contribution rate is a fixed percentage of compensation, including the normal cost plus amounts required to pay for the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. The contribution rates for fiscal year 2017 were 25.00% for police and firefighters and 17.00% for all other employees. Contributions to the pension plan from the Fund were \$197,236 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

On May 18, 2017, the Governor signed into law Act 17 SLH 2017. Per Act 17, future employer contributions from the State and counties are expected to increase pursuant to a phased-in contribution rate increase over four years beginning July 1, 2017. The rate for all employees, except for police officers and firefighters, increases to 18.00% on July 1, 2017; 19.00% on July 1, 2018; 22.00% on July 1, 2019; and 24.00% on July 1, 2020.

The employer is required to make all contributions for noncontributory members. Contributory members hired prior to July 1, 2012 are required to contribute 7.8% of their salary, except for police officers and firefighters who are required to contribute 12.2% of their salary. Contributory members hired after June 30, 2012 are required to contribute 9.8% of their salary, except for police officers and firefighters who are required to contribute 14.2% of their salary. Hybrid members hired prior to July 1, 2012 are required to contribute 6.0% of their salary. Hybrid members hired after June 30, 2012 are required to contribute 8.0% of their salary.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the WPCRF reported a liability of \$3,850,425 for its proportionate share of net pension liability of the State. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The State's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the State's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to projected contributions of all participants, actuarially determined. The WPCRF's proportion of the net pension liability was based on an allocation of the State's net pension liability based on the proportionate share of qualified payroll. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the WPCRF's proportion of the State's share was 0.05%.

There were significant changes in actuarial assumptions effective June 30, 2016 based on the Five-Year Experience Study report dated July 5, 2016 that resulted in a significant increase in the measurement of the total pension liability. Primary drivers for the increase include a decrease in the investment return assumption and discount rate from 7.65% as of June 30, 2015 to 7.00% as of June 30, 2016; and a decrease in the mortality assumptions for longer life expectancy and an explicit assumption for continued future mortality improvement (generational approach). There were no other changes in assumptions between the measurement date, June 30, 2016, and the reporting date, June 30, 2017, that are expected to have a significant effect on the proportionate share of the net pension liability.

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the WPCRF recognized pension expense of \$449,207. At June 30, 2017, the WPCRF reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 53,127	\$ (53,944)
Changes in assumptions	711,972	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	450,532	-
Changes in proportion and difference between WPCRF contributions and proportionate share of contributions	9,324	(12,070)
WPCRF contributions subsequent to the measurement date	197,236	-
	<u>\$ 1,422,191</u>	<u>\$ (66,014)</u>

The \$197,236 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from WPCRF contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2018	\$ 224,273
2019	224,273
2020	303,996
2021	265,355
2022	141,044
Total	<u>\$ 1,158,941</u>

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii, on December 12, 2016, based on the most recent experience study dated July 5, 2016:

Inflation	2.50%
Payroll growth rate	3.50%
Investment rate of return	7.00% per year, compounded annual including inflation

There were no changes to ad hoc postemployment benefits including COLA.

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the 2016 Public Retirees of Hawaii mortality table with adjustments based on generational projections of the BB projection table for 2016 and full generational projections in future years. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on multiples of RP-2014 mortality table based on the occupation of the member.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a "top down approach" of the Bespoke Client-Constrained Simulation-based Optimization Model (a statistical technique known as "re-sampling with a replacement" that directly keys in on specific plan-level risk factors as stipulated by the ERS Board) in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
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Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Strategic Allocation (risk-based classes)	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Geometric Rate of Return
Broad growth	63.0%	8.35%
Principal protection	7.0%	2.20%
Real return	10.0%	6.15%
Crisis risk offset	20.0%	5.50%
	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net pension liability was 7.00%, a decrease from the 7.65% rate used at the prior measurement date. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from the State will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Sensitivity of the WPCRF's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the WPCRF's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the WPCRF's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.00%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (7.00%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.00%)</u>
WPCRF's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 4,924,951</u>	<u>\$ 3,850,425</u>	<u>\$ 2,961,290</u>

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The pension plan's fiduciary net position is determined on the same basis used by the pension plan. The ERS financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting under which expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, and revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Employer and member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. Administrative expenses are financed exclusively with investment income.

There were no significant changes after the report measurement date. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ERS financial report. ERS's complete financial statements are available at <http://www.ers.ehawaii.gov>.

The State's comprehensive annual financial report contains further disclosures related to the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability and employer pension contributions.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2017, there was no payable to the ERS.

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

New Pronouncement for Financial Reporting – Pension

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 82 (GASB 82), *Pension Issues – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*. GASB 82 addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The Fund implemented the provisions of GASB 82 as of June 30, 2017, which resulted in the restatement of the Fund’s beginning net position as follows:

	2016 (As Previously Reported)	Restatement Adjustment	2016 (As Restated)
Net position at beginning of year	<u>\$ 501,721,450</u>	<u>\$ (50,217)</u>	<u>\$ 501,671,233</u>

2. Deferred Compensation Plan

The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all State employees, permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

All plan assets are held in a trust fund to protect them from claims of general creditors. The State has no responsibility for loss due to the investment or failure of investment of funds and assets in the plan, but has the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor.

3. Post-Employment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

Plan Description

The state provides certain health care and life insurance benefits to all qualified employees. Pursuant to Act 88, Session Laws of Hawaii (“SLH”) of 2001, the state contributes to the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (“EUTF”), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan, effective July 1, 2003. The EUTF was established to provide a single delivery system of health benefits for state and county workers, retirees, and their dependents.

**Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii**

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

State Policy

The actuarial valuation of the EUTF does not provide OPEB information by department or agency. Accordingly, the State’s policy on the accounting and reporting for OPEB is to allocate a portion of the State’s Annual Required Contribution (“ARC”), interest, and any adjustment to the ARC, to component units and proprietary funds that are reported separately in stand-alone departmental financial statements or in the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“CAFR”). The basis for the allocation is the proportionate share of contributions made by each component unit or proprietary fund for retiree health benefits.

Annual OPEB Cost

The following table shows the components of the annual OPEB cost that have been allocated to the WPCRF for the years ended June 30th:

Annual OPEB cost	\$ 272,800
Contributions made	<u>(184,246)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	88,553
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	<u>1,526,838</u>
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,615,392</u></u>

Amount of Contributions Made

Contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and the Fund’s contributions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 approximated \$184,000, \$138,000 and \$124,000, respectively.

Required Supplementary Information and Disclosures

The State’s CAFR includes the required footnote disclosures and supplementary information on the State’s OPEB plan.

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

NOTE H - INSURANCE COVERAGE

Insurance coverage is maintained at the State level. The State is self-insured for substantially all perils including workers' compensation. Expenditures for workers' compensation and other insurance claims are appropriated annually from the State's general fund.

DOH is covered by the State's self-insured workers' compensation program for medical expenses of injured Department employees. However, DOH is required to pay temporary total and temporary partial disability benefits as long as the employee is on DOH's payroll. Because actual claim liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities may be re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

Workers' compensation benefit claims reported as well as incurred but not reported were reviewed at year end. The estimated losses from these claims were not material.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Schedule of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Cash Balance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Receipts:

Principal repayment on loans	\$ 30,067,153
Interest income from loans	1,443,296
State contributions	2,172,000
Federal contributions	10,033,000
Administrative loan fees	1,629,553
Other interest income	1,166,160
	<hr/>
Total receipts	46,511,162

Disbursements:

Disbursement of loan proceeds	46,563,350
Administrative	1,884,682
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	48,448,032
	<hr/>
Excess of disbursements over receipts	(1,936,870)

Equity in Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments in State Treasury:

Beginning of fiscal year	154,394,787
	<hr/>
End of fiscal year	\$ 152,457,917
	<hr/> <hr/>

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Combining Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2017

	State Revolving Fund Activity	State Activity	Total
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Current Assets:			
Equity in cash and cash equivalents and investments in State Treasury	\$ 149,014,177	\$ 3,443,740	\$ 152,457,917
Loan fees receivable	-	357,933	357,933
Accrued interest on loans	363,603	-	363,603
Other accrued interest	320,271	-	320,271
Due from State Treasury	176,202	-	176,202
Current maturities of loans receivable	31,568,631	-	31,568,631
Total current assets	181,442,884	3,801,673	185,244,557
Loans Receivable, net of current maturities	334,378,240	-	334,378,240
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	-	1,051	1,051
Total assets	515,821,124	3,802,724	519,623,848
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	-	1,422,191	1,422,191
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 515,821,124</u>	<u>\$ 5,224,915</u>	<u>\$ 521,046,039</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	\$ 83,252	\$ 151,663	\$ 234,915
Total current liabilities	83,252	151,663	234,915
Accrued Vacation, net of current portion	89,078	93,514	182,592
Net Pension Liability	-	3,850,425	3,850,425
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	1,615,392	1,615,392
Total liabilities	172,330	5,710,994	5,883,324
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions	-	66,014	66,014
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	-	1,051	1,051
Restricted - expendable	515,648,794	(553,144)	515,095,650
Total net position	515,648,794	(552,093)	515,096,701
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 515,821,124</u>	<u>\$ 5,224,915</u>	<u>\$ 521,046,039</u>

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	State Revolving Fund Activity	State Activity	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Interest income from loans	\$ 1,419,075	\$ -	\$ 1,419,075
Administrative loan fees	-	1,659,465	1,659,465
Total operating revenue	1,419,075	1,659,465	3,078,540
Operating Expenses:			
Administrative	868,725	1,561,190	2,429,915
Principal forgiveness	1,034,800	-	1,034,800
Total operating expenses	1,903,525	1,561,190	3,464,715
Operating loss	(484,450)	98,275	(386,175)
Nonoperating Revenues:			
State contributions	2,172,000	-	2,172,000
Federal contributions	10,189,000	-	10,189,000
Other interest income	1,432,761	-	1,432,761
Other income	5,292.00	12,590	17,882
Total nonoperating revenues	13,799,053	12,590	13,811,643
Change in net position	13,314,603	110,865	13,425,468
Net Position:			
Beginning of fiscal year, as previously reported	502,334,190	(612,740)	501,721,450
Restatement due to change in accounting principle	-	(50,217)	(50,217)
Beginning of fiscal year, as restated	502,334,190	(662,957)	501,671,233
End of fiscal year	<u>\$ 515,648,793</u>	<u>\$ (552,092)</u>	<u>\$ 515,096,701</u>

Department of Health
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
State of Hawaii

Schedule of Operating Expenses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>State Revolving Fund Activity</u>	<u>State Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personnel	\$ 676,828	\$ 1,014,147	\$ 1,690,975
Principal Forgiveness	1,034,800	-	1,034,800
Pension Expense	-	449,207	449,207
Intergovernmental Personnel Agreement Expenses	156,000	-	156,000
Travel	17,772	24,194	41,966
Professional Services	-	29,767	29,767
Services rendered by other State agencies	5,505	17,994	23,499
Telephone	3,333	7,896	11,229
Rental	3,802	5,441	9,243
Office and Other Supplies	2,559	2,359	4,918
Training	2,050	2,410	4,460
Depreciation	-	1,578	1,578
Dues and Subscription	-	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous	876	5,197	6,073
	<u>\$ 1,903,525</u>	<u>\$ 1,561,190</u>	<u>\$ 3,464,715</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,903,525</u>	<u>\$ 1,561,190</u>	<u>\$ 3,464,715</u>

PART II

**REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON
COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING
STANDARDS**



**Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Based on an Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing
Standards**

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Auditor
State of Hawaii

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of State of Hawaii, Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (“WPCRF”) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the WPCRF’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2017.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the WPCRF’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the WPCRF’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the WPCRF’s internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the WPCRF's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KMH LLP

KMH LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
November 30, 2017

PART III

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR A FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE**



A Hawaii Limited Liability Partnership

Report On Compliance for a Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Auditor
State of Hawaii

Report on Compliance for Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds Program

We have audited the State of Hawaii, Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund’s (“WPCRF”) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* and the *Environmental Protection Agency Audit Guide for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs* that could have a direct and material effect on its Capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds Program (“Program”) for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Management’s Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to the Program.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the WPCRF’s Program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the WPCRF’s compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the WPCRF’s program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the WPCRF’s compliance.

Opinion on Compliance for Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds

In our opinion, the WPCRF complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its program for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the WPCRF is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the WPCRF's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on its Program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for its Program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the WPCRF's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance and the *Environmental Protection Agency Audit Guide for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

KMH LLP

KMH LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
November 30, 2017