



**Office of the Auditor
State of Hawaii**

Financial Statements
(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

June 30, 2017

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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PART I

INTRODUCTION SECTION

January 18, 2018

The Auditor
State of Hawaii:

We have completed our audit of the financial statements of the Office of the Auditor, State of Hawaii (the Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017. We transmit herewith our independent auditors' report containing our opinions on those financial statements and our independent auditors' 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*.

Audit Objectives

The objectives of the audit were as follows:

1. To provide opinions on the fair presentation of the Agency's financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
2. To consider the Agency's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our audit procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements.
3. To perform tests of the Agency's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements that may have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts.

Scope of Audit

We performed an audit of the Agency's financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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.

As part of the audit of the Agency's financial statements, we performed tests of the Agency's 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. We also considered the Agency's system of internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our audit procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements.

Organization of Report

This report has been organized into three parts as follows:

1. The Introduction Section describes briefly the objectives and scope of our audit and the organization and contents of this report.
2. The Financial Section includes management's discussion and analysis, the Agency's financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, related notes, and our independent auditors' report thereon.
3. The Internal Control and Compliance Section contains our independent auditors' report on the Agency's 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*.

* * * * *

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the courtesy and assistance extended to us by the personnel of the Office of the Auditor during the course of our engagement. Should you wish to discuss any of the matters contained herein, we will be pleased to meet with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

KKDL Y LLC

PART II

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditors' Report

The Auditor
State of Hawaii:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Office of the Auditor, State of Hawaii (the Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency'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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Agency as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

Relationship to the State of Hawaii

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Agency are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and budgetary comparison of only that portion of the governmental activities and the general fund of the State of Hawaii that is attributable to the transactions of the Agency. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Hawaii as of June 30, 2017, and the changes in its financial position and budgetary comparison for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 18, 2018, on our consideration of the Agency'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 solely 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 Agency'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 Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KKDL Y LLC

Honolulu, Hawaii
January 18, 2018

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited

June 30, 2017

This Management's Discussion and Analysis provides an overview of the financial activities of the Office of the Auditor, State of Hawaii (the Agency), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Readers should consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto, which follow this section.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Agency's financial statements. The Agency's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to basic financial statements. These components are described as follows:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Agency's finances in a manner similar to private-sector companies.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Agency's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Agency is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Agency's net position changed during the fiscal year. This statement shows the extent to which the Agency's activities depend on state appropriations for support.

The Statement of Net Position can be found in the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet on page 11 of this report, and the Statement of Activities can be found in the Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance on page 12 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Agency maintains a single governmental fund, its general fund.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Agency's near-term financing requirements.

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June 30, 2017

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Agency's near-term financing decisions.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found in the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet on page 11 of this report, and in the Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance on page 12 of this report.

Both the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet, and the Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The governmental fund financial statements are followed by the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – General Fund, which compares the general fund's original and final budget and actual amounts prepared on a budgetary basis. The Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – General Fund can be found on page 13 of this report. A reconciliation between the general fund revenues and expenditures prepared on a GAAP basis compared to the general fund revenues and expenditures prepared for budgetary purposes can be found on page 14 of this report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the governmental-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 15 through 40 of this report.

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June 30, 2017

Condensed Financial Information

The following are summaries from the Agency's government-wide financial statements as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

**Table 1
Condensed Statements of Net Position**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets:		
Current assets	\$ 8,994,330	\$ 8,378,107
Capital assets, net	<u>37,889</u>	<u>51,438</u>
Total assets	<u>9,032,219</u>	<u>8,429,545</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	401,535	480,701
Long-term liability - compensated absences	<u>305,588</u>	<u>287,103</u>
Total liabilities	<u>707,123</u>	<u>767,804</u>
Net position:		
Invested in capital assets	37,889	51,438
Unrestricted	<u>8,287,207</u>	<u>7,610,303</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 8,325,096</u>	<u>\$ 7,661,741</u>

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Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited

June 30, 2017

**Table 2
Condensed Statements of Activities**

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
State allotted appropriations, net	\$ 5,128,352	\$ 5,518,125
Reimbursements	3,003,502	2,917,842
Other	1,052,371	977,364
Total revenues	<u>9,184,225</u>	<u>9,413,331</u>
Expenses:		
Current:		
Contractual services	5,301,404	5,578,798
Personal services	3,050,911	3,106,657
Other	132,494	125,238
Capital outlays:		
Equipment and furniture	36,061	56,932
Total expenses	<u>8,520,870</u>	<u>8,867,625</u>
Change in net position	663,355	545,706
Beginning Net Position	<u>7,661,741</u>	<u>7,116,035</u>
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 8,325,096</u>	<u>\$ 7,661,741</u>

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Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited

June 30, 2017

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Overall Financial Position

The assets of the Agency exceeded its liabilities by \$8,325,096 and \$7,661,741 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Agency's government-wide net position increased by \$663,355 or 8.7% during the year ended June 30, 2017. Substantially all of the Agency's net position at June 30, 2017 and 2016 was unrestricted and may be used to meet the Agency's ongoing operations.

Results of Operations

State allotted appropriations, net totaled \$5,128,352, which represents a decrease of \$389,773 or 7.1% over the prior fiscal year. The decrease was due to the increase in amounts lapsed.

Total expenses amounted to \$8,520,870, a decrease of \$346,755 or 3.9% over the prior fiscal year. This was primarily attributable to a decrease in contractual services expense of \$277,394 or 5.0% due to the timing of contractual services performed.

Governmental Fund – General Fund Financial Analysis

The focus of the Agency's governmental fund, which is its general fund, is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in evaluating the Agency's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balances may serve as a useful measure of the Agency's net resources available for spending next year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the Agency's general fund reported a fund balance of \$8,592,795, an increase of \$695,389 or 8.8% from the prior fiscal year. \$5,266,181 of the fund balance was assigned, \$46,815 of the fund balance was committed, and \$3,279,799 of the fund balance was unassigned.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Agency's general fund budget for the year ended June 30, 2017 remained the same from the original to the final budget.

Contractual services on a budgetary basis were less than the budgeted amount by \$1,683,006 or 24.8%. The difference was primarily attributable to the cost of consultant contracts actually incurred during the year.

Actual personal services on a budgetary basis were less than the budgeted amount by \$689,375 or 25.6%. The difference was primarily attributable to vacant staff positions.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited

June 30, 2017

Capital Assets and Long-Term Liability

At June 30, 2017, the Agency had capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, of \$37,889. There was a decrease in capital assets of \$13,549 or 26.3% from the prior fiscal year, which was attributable to depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2017. Further details can be found in Note 7 to the basic financial statements.

At June 30, 2017, the Agency's only long-term liability was for employees' compensated absences, which amounted to \$305,588, an increase of \$18,485 or 6.4% from the prior fiscal year. Further details can be found in Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

Currently Known Facts and Conditions

The 2017 State Legislature provided the Agency a flat budget for fiscal year 2017-2018. No other events or factors that may impact future periods are anticipated at this time.

Request for Information

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Auditor, Office of the Auditor, State of Hawaii, 465 South King Street, Room 500, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet

June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Adjustments (Note 3)	Statement of Net Position
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,929,795	\$ -	\$ 8,929,795
Reimbursements receivable from State of Hawaii departments and agencies	64,535	-	64,535
Capital assets, net	-	37,889	37,889
Total assets	\$ 8,994,330	37,889	9,032,219
 Liabilities:			
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 205,834	-	205,834
Accrued wages and employee benefits payable	193,701	-	193,701
Due to State of Hawaii	2,000	-	2,000
Long-term liability - compensated absences:			
Due within one year	-	98,110	98,110
Due after one year	-	207,478	207,478
Total liabilities	401,535	305,588	707,123
 Fund Balance/Net Position:			
Fund balance:			
Assigned	5,266,181	(5,266,181)	-
Committed	46,815	(46,815)	-
Unassigned	3,279,799	(3,279,799)	-
Total fund balance	8,592,795	(8,592,795)	-
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 8,994,330		
 Net position:			
Invested in capital assets		37,889	37,889
Unrestricted		8,287,207	8,287,207
Total net position		\$ 8,325,096	\$ 8,325,096

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

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Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance

Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Adjustments (Note 4)	Statement of Activities
Revenues:			
State allotted appropriations, net	\$ 5,128,352	\$ -	\$ 5,128,352
Reimbursements	3,003,502	-	3,003,502
State-provided payroll fringe benefits	983,596	-	983,596
Interest	68,775	-	68,775
Total revenues	9,184,225	-	9,184,225
Expenditures/Expenses:			
Current:			
Contractual services	5,301,404	-	5,301,404
Personal services	3,032,426	18,485	3,050,911
Training	25,777	-	25,777
Dues and subscriptions	24,207	-	24,207
Equipment rental and maintenance	16,646	-	16,646
Telephone	15,103	-	15,103
Depreciation	-	13,549	13,549
Office supplies and postage	11,461	-	11,461
Travel and subsistence, out-of-state	11,352	-	11,352
Travel and subsistence, in-state	505	-	505
Other	13,894	-	13,894
Capital outlays:			
Equipment and furniture	36,061	-	36,061
Total expenditures/expenses	8,488,836	32,034	8,520,870
	695,389	(32,034)	663,355
Net change in fund balance	695,389	(695,389)	-
Change in net position	-	663,355	663,355
Fund Balance/Net Position:			
Beginning of the year	7,897,406	(235,665)	7,661,741
End of the year	\$ 8,592,795	\$ (267,699)	\$ 8,325,096

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) - General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Original and Final Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Balance at July 1, 2016	\$ 3,168,316	\$ 3,168,316	\$ -
Revenues:			
State appropriations	6,194,319	5,161,221	(1,033,098)
Reimbursements	331,684	2,974,408	2,642,724
Interest	-	68,775	68,775
Total revenues	<u>6,526,003</u>	<u>8,204,404</u>	<u>1,678,401</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Contractual services	6,794,916	5,111,910	1,683,006
Personal services	2,688,119	1,998,744	689,375
Office supplies and postage	47,500	56,728	(9,228)
Travel and subsistence, out-of-state	42,000	18,816	23,184
Equipment rental and maintenance	20,000	17,248	2,752
Training	13,200	22,128	(8,928)
Printing	5,000	-	5,000
Travel and subsistence, in-state	4,800	506	4,294
Other	2,500	5,029	(2,529)
Capital outlays:			
Equipment, furniture, and books	76,284	45,538	30,746
Total expenditures	<u>9,694,319</u>	<u>7,276,647</u>	<u>2,417,672</u>
Budgetary Balance at June 30, 2017	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,096,073</u>	<u>\$ 4,096,073</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Budgetary Reconciliation - General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2017

Revenues:

Actual revenues on a budgetary basis, net of current year lapsed appropriation	\$ 8,204,404
Differences between budgetary basis and GAAP basis:	
Prior year lapsed appropriations	(32,869)
On-behalf fringe benefits	983,596
Current year reimbursements receivable from State of Hawaii departments and agencies	64,535
Prior year reimbursement receivable from State of Hawaii departments and agencies	<u>(35,441)</u>
Total revenues reported in the Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 9,184,225</u></u>

Expenditures:

Actual expenditures on a budgetary basis	\$ 7,276,647
Differences between budgetary basis and GAAP basis:	
Current year reserved for encumbrances	(4,898,192)
Expenditures for liquidation of prior fiscal year encumbrances	5,115,877
Payment of prior year expenditures	(183,590)
Expenditures paid with future appropriations	194,498
On-behalf fringe benefits	<u>983,596</u>
Total expenditures reported in the Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 8,488,836</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

1. Financial Reporting Entity

The Office of the Auditor (the Agency) is a governmental unit of the State of Hawaii (the State) Legislative Branch and conducts post-audits of the transactions, accounts, programs and performance of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State and its political subdivisions.

The State Comptroller maintains the central accounts for all state funds and publishes financial statements for the State annually, which includes the Agency's financial activities. The Agency utilizes office space in a State building and, accordingly, no expenditure is recorded for such space.

The accompanying financial statements present only the activities of the Agency and are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the State, and the respective changes in financial position and budgetary comparison for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Agency have been prepared in conformity with GAAP. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial accounting principles.

The government-wide financial statements report all assets, liabilities, net position, and activities of the Agency as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds.

Net position is restricted when constraints placed on it 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, it is generally the Agency's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fund financial statements are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each accounting fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenditures. The Agency uses fund accounting to report on its financial position and results of operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

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STATE OF HAWAII**

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

Governmental Funds Types

The Agency has only one governmental fund, which is the general fund, and no proprietary fund operations.

The general fund is used to account for all of the Agency's financial resources. The annual operating budget as authorized by the State Legislature provides the basic framework within which the resources and obligations of the general fund are accounted for.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide financial statements - Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred or economic assets used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In addition, amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements rather than reported as an expenditure. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

Governmental fund financial statements - Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, usually when the appropriations are allotted. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred, except for accumulated unpaid vacation, which is recognized as expenditures when payable from expendable available resources.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the fiscal year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets. Expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

Encumbrances are recorded obligations in the form of purchase orders or contracts. The Agency records encumbrances at the time purchase orders or contracts are awarded and executed. Encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

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STATE OF HAWAII**

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

Governmental entities with a single governmental program are allowed to present combined government-wide and fund financial statements. Thus, the basic financial statements of the Agency are composed of the following:

- Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet
- Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
- Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – General Fund
- Budgetary Reconciliation – General Fund
- Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Appropriations

Appropriations represent the authorizations granted by the State Legislature that permit a state agency, within established fiscal and budgetary controls, to incur obligations and to make expenditures. The allotted appropriations lapse if not expended by or encumbered at the end of the fiscal year, with the exception of the State appropriations made to the Audit Revolving Fund, which do not lapse.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in bank and amounts held in State Treasury as discussed in Note 6. The State's investments held in the State Treasury are reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
STATE OF HAWAII**

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

Fair Value Measurements

The Agency measures the fair value of assets and liabilities as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy distinguishes between independent observable inputs and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value, as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability reflecting the reporting entity's own assumptions. Level 3 inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that observable Level 1 or 2 inputs are not available.

Reimbursement Receivables

The Agency pays for the audit fees incurred by departments, offices, agencies and political subdivisions of the State of Hawaii and are reimbursed by them based on a predetermined percentage of the audit fees. All receivables are reported net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

Capital Assets

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in the governmental fund and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Agency records the acquisition of capital assets, costing \$5,000 or more, which only includes furniture and equipment. Depreciation of furniture and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over 7 years.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and major improvements which significantly increase values, change capacities, or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation, as applicable, are removed from the respective accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Activities.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

Fund Financial Statements

Capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

Compensated Absences

Employees are permitted to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since sick leave is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment.

In the government-wide financial statements, vacation pay is accrued when the obligation is incurred. The fund financial statements report an accrued vacation liability only when vacation pay is due and payable in the current period.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified using a hierarchy based on the extent to which the Agency is bound to follow constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Restricted fund balances are restricted to specific purposes which are usually imposed by external parties such as grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed - Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the State Legislature.

Assigned - Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the State's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The State Legislature authorizes the amounts to specific purposes through the budgetary process. Assigned amounts within the general fund include non-liquidated encumbrances at year end that are carried forward to the next fiscal year.

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Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds, and that has not been restricted or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The Agency has only assigned, committed, and unassigned fund balances.

Risk Management

The Agency is exposed to various risks for losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; workers' compensation; and acts of terrorism. A liability for insurance-related losses is established if information indicates that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable.

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 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 does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the State's deferred compensation plan are not reported in the State's or Agency's basic financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 75

The GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)*, which will become effective for financial statements for the fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB plans that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. This statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures.

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This statement replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 (Statement No. 45), *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and GASB Statement No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. The Agency is currently evaluating the impact that this statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 82

The Agency adopted GASB Statement No. 82 (Statement No. 82), *Pension Issues - An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*, effective July 1, 2016. This statement addresses certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* (Statement No. 68), and 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*. This statement did not have a material effect on the Agency's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 85

The GASB issued Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*. The objective of this statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during the implementation and application of certain GASB statements. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The Agency is currently evaluating the impact that this statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 87

The GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the lease agreements. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Agency is currently evaluating the impact that this statement will have on its financial statements.

3. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position

The "total fund balance" reported in the Agency's Governmental Fund Balance Sheet of \$8,592,795 differs from the "net position" of governmental activities of \$8,325,096 reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic

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focus of the Statement of Net Position and the current financial resources focus of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet.

Capital Assets

When equipment and furniture that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased, the costs of those activities are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the Agency as a whole. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, amounted to \$37,889 at June 30, 2017.

Long-Term Liability

Long-term liability applicable to the Agency's governmental activities is not due and payable in the current period and accordingly is not reported as fund liability. The liability for compensated absences (both current and long-term) is reported in the Statement of Net Position. The balance of compensated absences payable at June 30, 2017, was \$305,588.

4. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Operating Statement and the Statement of Activities

The "net change in fund balance" reported in the Agency's Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of \$695,389 differs from the "change in net position" for governmental activities of \$663,355 reported in the Statement of Activities. The difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Activities and the current financial resources focus of the Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.

Capital Assets

When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in the governmental fund. However, in the Statement of Activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance decreases by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas, net position decreased by the amount of depreciation expense charged for the fiscal year. There was a net decrease in capital assets of \$13,549 during the year ended June 30, 2017 due to current year depreciation expense.

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Long-Term Liability

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund. For the Agency, this difference is due to a net adjustment resulting from an increase in compensated absences of \$18,485.

5. Budgeting and Budgetary Control

Revenue estimates are provided to the State Legislature at the time of budget consideration and are revised and updated periodically during the fiscal year. Amounts reflected as budgeted revenues and budgeted expenditures in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – General Fund are derived primarily from acts of the State Legislature and from other authorizations contained in other specific appropriation acts in various Session Laws of Hawaii.

To the extent not expended or encumbered, general fund appropriations generally lapse at the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriations were made. The State Legislature specifies the lapse date and any other particular conditions relating to terminating the authorization for other appropriations. The Audit Revolving Fund is allowed to carry over unused funds to the subsequent fiscal year.

For purposes of budgeting, the Agency’s budgetary fund structure and accounting principles differ from those utilized to present the general fund financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The Agency’s annual budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting with several differences, principally related to the encumbrance of purchase orders and contract obligations. These differences represent departures from GAAP. The differences between the budgetary amounts and the amounts presented in accordance with GAAP for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, are further explained in the Budgetary Reconciliation - General Fund.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2017, consisted of cash in bank and amounts held in State Treasury at June 30, 2017:

Cash in bank	\$ 2,000
Amounts held in State Treasury	<u>8,927,795</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>\$ 8,929,795</u></u>

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Amounts Held in State Treasury

The State pools all excess funds into an investment pool that is administered by the State Department of Budget and Finance and is used by various state departments and agencies, including the Agency. The Director of Finance is responsible for the safekeeping of all monies paid into the State Treasury. The Director of Finance pools and invests any monies of the State, which in the Director of Finance's judgment, are in excess of the amounts necessary for meeting the specific requirements of the State. Investment earnings are allocated to the pool participants based upon their equity interest in the pooled monies. Legally authorized investments are listed in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

At June 30, 2017, amounts held in State Treasury by the Agency totaled \$8,927,795. The amounts held in State Treasury reported in the accompanying Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet reflects the Agency's relative position in the State's investment pool based upon the average monthly investment balance of each participant in the investment pool.

Information relating to the cash and investments in State Treasury is determined on a statewide basis and not for individual departments or agencies. Information regarding the carrying amount and corresponding bank balances of the investment pool and collateralization of the investment pool balances is included in the comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) of the State.

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The following table presents the fair value of the investments included in the State's investment pool at June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Reported Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Primary government:				
Investments measured by fair value level:				
U.S. government securities	\$ 2,079,266	\$ 948,149	\$ 1,131,117	\$ -
Mutual funds	36,214	36,214	-	-
	<u>2,115,480</u>	<u>\$ 984,363</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,117</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Certificates of deposit	861,410			
Repurchase agreements	29,704			
Total investments	<u>\$ 3,006,594</u>			
Fiduciary funds:				
Investments measured by fair value level:				
Equity securities	\$ 303,129	\$ 303,129	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government securities	157,539	71,838	85,701	-
Mutual funds	104,809	104,809	-	-
	<u>565,477</u>	<u>\$ 479,776</u>	<u>\$ 85,701</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured by net asset value (NAV):				
Commingled funds:				
Domestic equity	294,662			
International equity	234,594			
Domestic core fixed income	175,886			
Domestic inflation-linked fixed income	199,848			
	<u>1,470,467</u>			
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Certificates of deposit	65,266			
Repurchase agreements	2,250			
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,537,983</u>			

Information relating to the fair value of investments in the State's investment pool at June 30, 2017 will be included in the State's CAFR when issued.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents, Certificates of Deposit, and Repurchase Agreements

The State considers all cash and investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts for cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements are measured at amortized cost.

Debt Securities, Mutual Funds, and Commingled Funds

The following methods and assumptions were used by the State in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Debt securities – Debt securities held by the State consist of U.S. government obligations including U.S. Treasury bills and U.S. Treasury notes and bonds. The fair value of these investments are based on quoted prices in active markets or other observable inputs, including pricing matrices. These investments are categorized in either Level 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Equity securities – Equity securities held by the State are valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded. These investments are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Mutual funds – The mutual funds held by the State are open-ended mutual funds that are registered with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). The fair value of these mutual funds are valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. These funds are required to publish their daily NAV and to transact at that price. These investments are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Commingled funds – Investments in commingled funds are valued at the NAV of units of a bank commingled investment vehicle. The NAV is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund less its liabilities. The State has no unfunded commitments with regard to these commingled funds.

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The following table presents the investments included in the State's investment pool by maturity period at June 30, 2016 (amounts in thousands):

	Reported Value	Maturity (in years)		
		Less than 1	1-5	>5
Primary government:				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 861,410	\$ 829,635	\$ 31,775	\$ -
U.S. government securities	2,079,266	997,545	1,073,773	7,948
Repurchase agreements	29,704	29,704	-	-
	2,970,380	\$ 1,856,884	\$ 1,105,548	\$ 7,948
Mutual funds	36,214			
Total investments	\$ 3,006,594			
Fiduciary funds:				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 65,266	\$ 62,859	\$ 2,407	\$ -
U.S. government securities	157,539	75,581	81,356	602
Repurchase agreements	2,250	2,250	-	-
	225,055	\$ 140,690	\$ 83,763	\$ 602
Equity securities	303,129			
Mutual funds	104,809			
Commingled funds	904,990			
Total investments	\$ 1,537,983			

Information relating to the State's investment pool by maturity period at June 30, 2017 will be included in the State's CAFR when issued.

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the State's investment policy generally limits maturities on investments to not more than five years from the date of investment.

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Credit Risk

The State's investment policy limits its investments to investments in state and U.S. treasury securities, time certificates of deposit, U.S. government or agency obligations, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and money market funds maintaining a Triple-A rating.

Custodial Risk

For an investment, custodial risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the State will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The State's investments are held at broker/dealer firms, which are protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) up to a maximum amount. Excess-SIPC coverage is provided by the firms' insurance policies. In addition, the State requires the institutions to set aside in safekeeping certain types of securities to collateralize repurchase agreements. The State monitors the market value of these securities and obtains additional collateral when appropriate.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The State's policy provides guidelines for portfolio diversification by placing limits on the amount the State may invest in any one issuer, types of investment instruments, and position limits per issue of an investment instrument.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. The State's asset allocation and investment policy allows for active and passive investments in international securities. The foreign currency risk exposure to the State arises from the international equity investment holdings, including commingled funds and common stocks.

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7. Capital Assets

The changes in capital assets during the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2017</u>
Governmental activities:				
Equipment and furniture	\$ 117,514	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,514
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(66,076)</u>	<u>(13,549)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(79,625)</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 51,438</u>	<u>\$ (13,549)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 37,889</u>

8. Long-Term Liability

The only long-term liability for governmental activities is for compensated absences. Long-term liability activity during the year ended June 30, 2017d was as follows:

Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 287,103
Additions	175,205
Reductions	<u>(156,720)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2017	<u>\$ 305,588</u>
Due within one year	<u>\$ 98,110</u>

The compensated absences liability has been paid primarily by the general fund in the past.

9. Non-Imposed Employee Fringe Benefits

Payroll fringe benefit costs of the Agency's employees funded by state appropriations (general fund) are assumed by the State and are not charged to the Agency's operating funds. These costs, totaling \$983,596 for the year ended June 30, 2017, have been reported as revenues and expenditures of the Agency's general fund.

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10. Retirement Benefits

Pension Plan

Plan Description

Generally, all full-time employees of the State and counties, which includes the Agency, are required to be members of the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii (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 HRS Chapter 88 and can be amended through legislation.

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.

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.

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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 the 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 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.

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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.

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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 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.

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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 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.

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Contributions

Contributions are established 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 25.0% for police officers and firefighters and 17.0% for all other employees.

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 police and firefighters increases to 28.0% on July 1, 2017; 31.0% on July 1, 2018; 36.0% on July 1, 2019; and 41.0% on July 1, 2020, and the rate for all other employees increases to 18.0% on July 1, 2017; 19.0% on July 1, 2018; 22.0% on July 1, 2019; and 24.0% 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 benefit contributions paid by the State on behalf of the Agency for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were approximately \$353,000, \$362,000, and \$344,000, respectively.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

Measurement of the actuarial valuation of the pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension is made for the State as a whole and is not separately computed for the individual state departments and agencies such as the Agency. The State's policy on the accounting and reporting for its pension plan allocates the pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension to only component units and proprietary funds that are reported separately in stand-alone departmental financial statements or in the State's CAFR based upon a systematic methodology. Accordingly, the Agency's proportionate share of the State's pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension is not reported in the accompanying financial statements.

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Additional disclosures and required supplementary information stipulated by Statement Nos. 68, 71, and 82 pertaining to the State's net pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension can be found in the State's CAFR. The State's CAFR can be obtained at the Department of Accounting and General Services' website: <http://hawaii.gov/dags/rpts>.

Post-Retirement Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

The State, pursuant to Act 88, SLH of 2001, is a participating employer in an agent, multiple-employer defined benefit plan providing certain health care and life insurance benefits to all qualified employees. The Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (the EUTF) was established on July 1, 2003 to provide a single delivery system of health benefits for state and county workers, retirees, and their dependents.

The EUTF issues an annual financial report that is available to the public. That report may be obtained by writing to the EUTF at P.O. Box 2121, Honolulu, Hawaii 96805-2121, or through the EUTF's website: <http://eutf.hawaii.gov/>.

For employees hired before July 1, 1996, the State pays the entire base monthly contribution for employees retiring with ten or more years of credited service, and 50% of the base monthly contribution for employees retiring with fewer than ten years of credited service. A retiree can elect a family plan to cover dependents.

For employees hired after June 30, 1996, but before July 1, 2001, and who retire with fewer than ten years of service, the State makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least ten years but fewer than 15 years of service, the State pays 50% of the base monthly contribution. For those retiring with at least 15 years but fewer than 25 years of service, the State pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For those employees retiring with at least 25 years of service, the State pays 100% of the base monthly contribution. Retirees in this category can elect a family plan to cover dependents.

For employees hired on or after July 1, 2001, and who retire with fewer than ten years of service, the State makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least ten years but fewer than 15 years of service, the State pays 50% of the base monthly contribution. For those retiring with at least 15 years but fewer than 25 years of service, the State pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For those employees retiring with at least 25 years of service, the State pays 100% of the base monthly contribution. Only single plan coverage is provided for retirees in this category. Retirees can elect family coverage, but must pay the difference.

For active employees, the employer's contributions are based upon negotiated collective bargaining agreements. Employer contributions for employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements and for retirees are prescribed by the HRS.

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The State is required to contribute the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years.

The State's CAFR includes the required footnote disclosures and required supplementary information in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 45, including the actuarial methods and assumptions used.

Contributions

Post-retirement health care and insurance benefits paid by the State on behalf of the Agency for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were approximately \$168,000, \$200,000, and \$212,000, respectively.

OPEB Liability

The actuarial valuation of the EUTF does not provide other postemployment benefits (OPEB) information by department or agency. The State's policy on the accounting and reporting for OPEB is to allocate a portion of the State's 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 CAFR. Accordingly, the Agency's proportionate share of the State's OPEB liability is not reported in the accompanying financial statements.

Other OPEB Matters

Act 268, SLH 2013, requires the EUTF to establish and administer separate trust accounts for each public employer for the purpose of receiving irrevocable employer contributions to prefund postemployment health and other benefit costs for retirees and their beneficiaries. It establishes the Hawaii EUTF Trust Fund Task Force to examine further steps to address the unfunded liability and requires all public employers to make annual required public employer contributions effective fiscal year 2014.

Commencing fiscal year 2019, the annual public employer contribution shall be equal to the annual required contribution, as determined by an actuary retained by the EUTF board. In any fiscal year, should an employer's contribution be less than the annual required public employer contribution, the difference shall be transferred to the appropriate trust account from a portion of all general excise tax revenues, for the State, or transient accommodations tax revenues, for the counties.

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11. Risk Management

The Agency records a liability for risk financing and insurance-related losses if it is determined that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The State retains various risks and insures certain excess layers with commercial insurance companies. The excess layers insured with commercial insurance companies are consistent with the prior fiscal year. Settled claims have not exceeded the coverage provided by commercial insurance companies in any of the past ten fiscal years. A summary of the State's underwriting risks is as follows:

Property Insurance

The State has an insurance policy with a variety of insurers in a variety of layers for property coverage. The deductible for coverage is 3% of loss subject to a \$1 million per occurrence minimum. This policy includes windstorm, earthquake, flood damage, terrorism, and boiler and machinery coverage. The limit of loss per occurrence is \$200 million, except for terrorism, which is \$50 million per occurrence and a \$10,000 deductible.

Crime Insurance

The State also has a crime insurance policy for various types of coverages with a limit of loss of \$10 million per occurrence with a \$500,000 deductible per occurrence, except for claims expense coverage, which has a \$100,000 per occurrence and a \$1,000 deductible. Losses under the deductible amount are paid by the Risk Management Office of the Department of Accounting and General Services and losses not covered by insurance are paid from legislative appropriations of the State's general fund.

General Liability (Including Torts)

Liability claims under \$10,000 and automobile claims under \$15,000 are handled by the Risk Management Office. All other claims are handled by the Department of the Attorney General. The State has personal injury and property damage liability, including automobile and public errors and omissions, insurance policy in force with a \$4 million self-insured retention per occurrence. The annual aggregate per occurrence is \$7.5 million, and for crime loss, \$10 million with no aggregate limit.

Losses under the deductible amount or over the aggregate limit are paid from legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund.

Self-Insured Risks

The State generally self-insures its automobile no-fault and workers' compensation losses. Automobile losses up to \$15,000 are administered by the Risk Management Office. The State administers its workers' compensation losses.

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Reserve for Losses

At June 30, 2017, the State recorded an estimated loss for workers' compensation and general liability claims as long-term debt as the losses will not be liquidated with currently expendable available financial resources. The estimated losses will be paid from legislative appropriations of the State's general fund. The Agency's portion of the State's workers' compensation expense for the year ended June 30, 2017 was approximately \$26,000.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Encumbrances

Encumbrances totaled approximately \$5,266,000 as of June 30, 2017.

Accumulated Sick Leave

Employees earn sick leave credits at the rate of one and three-quarters working days for each month of service without limit. Sick leave can be taken only in the event of illness and is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. However, an employee who retires or leaves government service in good standing with 60 days or more of unused sick leave is entitled to additional service credit in the ERS. Accumulated sick leave as of June 30, 2017 amounted to approximately \$724,000.

Litigation

From time to time, the Agency is named as a defendant in various legal proceedings. It has been the State's historical practice that certain types of judgments and settlements against an agency of the State are paid from the State's general fund through an appropriation bill which is submitted annually by the Department of the Attorney General to the State Legislature.

Lease Commitments

The Agency leased office equipment under a noncancelable operating lease, which expired in March 2017. The Agency continues to lease office equipment on a month-to-month basis. Total equipment rental expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 amounted to approximately \$17,000.

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13. Subsequent Events

The Agency has evaluated subsequent events through January 18, 2018, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that there are no other matters to disclose.

PART III

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION

Independent Auditors’ 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*

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 the governmental activities and the general fund of the Office of the Auditor, State of Hawaii (the Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 18, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Agency’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 Agency’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency’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 Agency'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.

KKDL Y LLC

Honolulu, Hawaii
January 18, 2018