

STATE OF HAWAII

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024



KEITH A. REGAN
COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2024



KEITH A. REGAN
COMPTROLLER

Prepared by Accounting Division
Department of Accounting and General Services

Independent Audit Contracted and Administered by
Office of the State Auditor

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PART I: INTRODUCTORY SECTION

State of Hawaii
Principal Officials for Finance-Related Functions
June 30, 2024



Keith A. Regan
Comptroller



Meoh-Leng Silliman
Deputy Comptroller

Governor
Director of Finance
Director of Taxation
Comptroller
Deputy Comptroller

Josh Green, M.D.
Luis P. Salaveria
Gary Suganuma
Keith A. Regan
Meoh-Leng Silliman

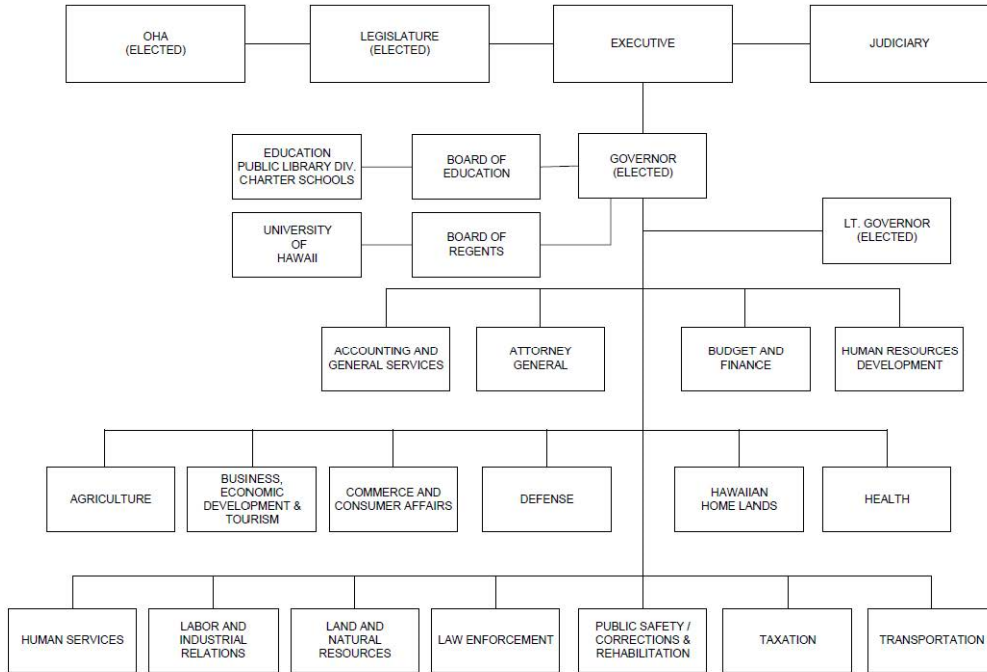
Notes:

The Director of Finance is also department head of the Department of Budget and Finance.

The Comptroller is also department head of the Department of Accounting and General Services.

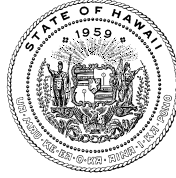
An organizational chart including those and other departments and agencies of the State of Hawaii government is presented on the following page.

State of Hawaii
Organizational Chart
June 30, 2024



- (1) The Governor’s appointment of justices of the Supreme Court confirmed by the Senate.
- (2) The Board of Education is appointed by the Governor.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR
KE KIA'ĀINA



KEITH A. REGAN
COMPTROLLER
KA LUNA HO'OMALU HANA LAULĀ

MEOH-LENG SILLIMAN
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER
KA HOPE LUNA HO'OMALU HANA LAULĀ

STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA O HAWAII'
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES | KA 'OIHANA LOIHELU A LAWELAWE LAULĀ
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

January 30, 2025

To the Honorable Governor of the State of Hawaii
To the Honorable Members of the Thirty-Second State
Legislature of the State of Hawaii

In accordance with the provisions of Section 40-5 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, it is our privilege to present to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the State of Hawaii (the State) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The State's Department of Accounting and General Services has prepared this report. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the State. We believe the information, as presented, is fairly stated in all material aspects; that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations of the State as measured by the financial activity of its various funds; and that all the information necessary to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of the State's financial affairs has been included.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of management's discussion and analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The State's MD&A is included in Part II of this report.

THE REPORTING ENTITY AND ITS SERVICES

With Hawaii's highly centralized state government, the State provides a full range of services as mandated by statute. These services include, but are not limited to, education (lower and higher), welfare, transportation (highways, airports, and harbors), health, hospitals, public safety, housing, culture and recreation, economic development, and conservation of natural resources.

This report includes the various funds comprising the State, including all entities that are accountable to the State. The Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii, which is administered on behalf of public employees for both the state and county governments, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which exists for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians, are not included in the State's basic financial statements because those agencies, based on their fiscal independence and/or separate legal entity status, are not accountable to the State.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

The information presented in the basic financial statements is perhaps best understood when considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the State operates.

State of the Economy

Overview

During the second quarter of 2024, Hawaii's economic indicators were mixed. Non-agricultural wage and salary jobs, State general fund tax revenues and private building authorizations all increased compared to the second quarter of 2023. However, the labor force, employment, and visitor arrivals by air decreased.

Labor

Labor market conditions were mixed. During the first nine months of 2024, Hawaii's total civilian employment averaged 651,000 persons, a decrease of 6,700 persons or -1.0% over the same period in 2023. The number of wage and salary jobs averaged 640,300. Job increases were most notable in government sector 3,300, natural resources, mining, construction 3,000, healthcare and social assistance 2,100, and accommodation 700. Job declines were experienced in the information industry 2,000, Transportation, warehousing utilities 1,100 and retail trade 1,000. Hawaii's civilian unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) averaged 2.9% for the first nine months of 2024, similar for the same period in 2023.

Taxes

The State General Fund tax revenues increased \$64.3 million, or 1.3%, during the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. Among its components, net individual income tax collections decreased \$103.8 million or -5.6%, while county surcharges increased 47.9 million or 22.1%, general excise and use tax (GET) collections increased \$6.9 million or 0.3%, and transient accommodations tax (TAT) collections were down \$18.0 million or -4.0%. Net corporate income tax revenues increased \$157.0 million or 92.5%.

Personal Income

Total nominal personal income, not adjusted for inflation, increased \$10.5 million, or 5.6% in the first half of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. Among its components, an incline was seen in wages and salaries which increased by \$5.7 million or 6.3%, supplemental wages and salaries which increased by \$1.8 million or 7.1% and dividends, interest and rent increased \$1.6 million or 4.2%. The remaining categories had inclines that ranged from 3.6% to 7.6%. Contributions for government social insurance, which are subtracted from personal income, increased by 5.4%.

Prices

Honolulu's consumer price index (CPI) increased 4.7% for the first half of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, which is 1.5% above the 3.2% United States (U.S.) average CPI-U increase. The Honolulu increase was primarily due to increases in housing (8.0%), food and beverages (4.1%), other goods and services (3.9%) and recreation (3.4%) compared to the first half of 2023.

Recent Developments in Hawaii's Major Industries

Visitor Industry

In the first nine months of 2024, total visitor arrivals by air decreased 191,903 or -3.9% compared to the same period of 2023. Domestic arrivals (visitors on flights originating inside of the U.S.) decreased -6.9% while international arrivals increased 13.3%. Total visitor days (visitor arrivals multiplied by average length of stay) decreased -6.2% in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period of 2023 and total visitor spending decreased \$0.6 million or -5.2% over the same period. Statewide, the hotel occupancy rate averaged 74.7% in the first nine months of 2024, 0.1% higher than the average rate during the same period of 2023.

Construction

Hawaii's construction industry has been one of the steady contributors to job growth over the past few years. The indicators of Hawaii's construction industry were largely positive in the second quarter of 2024. Construction jobs, state government CIP expenditures, and private building authorizations increased but government contracts awarded decreased. In the first nine months of 2024, the construction sector increased 3,500 jobs or 9.2% from the same period of 2023.

Outlook for Hawaii's Economy

Hawaii's economy continues to recover from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the August 2023 Maui wildfires. Hawaii's economy recovered 98% from the pre-pandemic fourth quarter of 2019. While the non-tourism sector has fully recovered, the tourism sector (retail trade, transportation, recreation, food services and accommodation) has recovered to only 90%.

Hawaii's economy depends significantly on conditions in the U.S. economy and key international economies, especially Japan. The August 2024 Blue Chip Economic Indicators report expects the U.S. economic growth rate in 2024 to increase 2.5% and projects a positive 1.8% U.S. economic growth rate for 2025. The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) projects that Hawaii's economic growth rate, as measured by the real gross domestic product (GDP), will increase by 1.3% in 2024, 2.0% in 2025, 2.1% in 2026 and 2.2% in 2027.

Visitor arrivals are projected to decrease by 1.0% in 2024 and will improve starting 2025 as the Japanese visitor market recovery accelerates. Full recovery in arrivals will not happen until 2027 when 10.3 million visitors will come to the state. Visitor spending is projected to be \$20.7 billion in 2024 and is expected to increase to \$23.9 billion in 2027.

DBEDT projects total non-agricultural wage and salary jobs to increase by 0.8% in 2024 and then to 1.3% in 2025, 1.2% in 2026, and 1.0% in 2027. A total recovery of non-agricultural payroll jobs is expected to occur in 2027 when the total will reach 659,700 jobs. The unemployment rate is expected to be at 2.8% in 2024 and will improve to 2.7% in 2025 and 2.5% in both 2026 and 2027.

DBEDT projects Hawaii's inflation, as measured in terms of changes in the Honolulu CPI, is expected to be at 4.2% in 2024, which is higher than the projected U.S. consumer inflation rate of 3.0% for the same year. Hawaii consumer inflation is expected to decrease to 2.4% by 2027.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

In developing and maintaining the State's accounting system, consideration is given to the effectiveness of internal control, which is designed to accomplish certain objectives of management, including:

1. Transactions are executed in accordance with management's general and specific authorization.
2. Transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and to maintain accountability for assets.
3. Access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's authorization.

Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the above objectives were accomplished. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived from that control. The evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. We believe that the State's internal controls are effective in accomplishing management's objectives.

The legal level of budgetary control for expenditures is maintained at the program level by the department, and source of funds as established in the appropriation acts. The Governor is authorized to transfer budgets between programs within the same department and source of funds; however, transfers of budgets between departments generally require legislative authorization.

By statutory provision, the State prepares a biennial budget for its programs. Budgeted expenditures are derived primarily from the General Appropriations Act of 2023 (Act 164, SLH 2023), and from other authorizations contained in the State Constitution, the Hawaii Revised Statutes, and other specific appropriations acts in various Session Laws of Hawaii. Revenue estimates are provided to the State Legislature at the time of budget consideration and are revised and updated periodically during the fiscal year.

An allotment system and encumbrance accounting are utilized by the State for budgetary control purposes. Obligations in the form of purchase orders or contracts are recorded as encumbrances at the time purchase orders or contracts are awarded and executed. To the extent not expended or encumbered, General Fund and Special Revenue Fund appropriations subject to budgetary control 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 conditions relating to terminating the authorizations for other appropriations.

EMPLOYEE UNION CONTRACTS

The State Constitution grants public employees in Hawaii the right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining as provided by law. Of the 15 collective bargaining units, 13 include State employees. Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 have collective bargaining agreements in effect through June 30, 2025, while unit 5 has collective bargaining agreements in effect through June 30, 2027.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

Although the State statutes do not require an annual audit of the State's financial statements, the State engaged a firm of independent certified public accountants to audit the State's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The independent auditors' report has been included in Part II of this report.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. This report must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend our appreciation to the staff of the various State agencies whose dedicated time and effort made the preparation of this report possible. Their combined efforts have produced a report that we believe will serve as a helpful source of information for anyone having an interest in the financial operations of the State.

Respectfully submitted,



KEITH A. REGAN
Comptroller, State of Hawaii



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

State of Hawaii

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

PART II: FINANCIAL SECTION



Report of Independent Auditors

The Auditor
State of Hawaii

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Hawaii (the State) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the State of Hawaii’s basic financial statements (pages 30–121) as listed in the accompanying table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Hawaii, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Department of Transportation – Airports Division, which is a major enterprise fund; the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, and the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, which are nonmajor enterprise funds; and the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Community Development Authority, and the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation which are discretely presented component units, which represent the following percentages of total assets and revenues and additions as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended for the indicated opinion units.

Opinion Unit	Percent of Opinion Unit’s Total Assets	Percent of Opinion Unit’s Total Revenues/Additions
Business-Type Activities	73 %	61 %
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	19 %	31 %
Fiduciary Funds	98 %	67 %

Those financial statements listed above were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Department of Transportation – Airports Division, the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Community Development Authority, and the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.



Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management 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.


In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 State's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- 
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

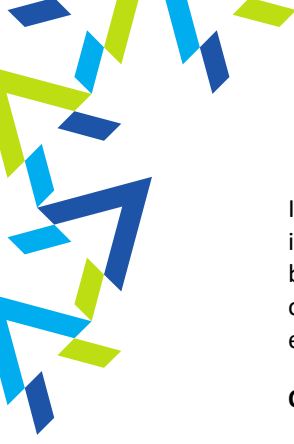
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management’s discussion and analysis (pages 13–28), budgetary comparison information (pages 124–130 and 142–148), Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (page 131), Schedule of Pension Contributions (page 132), Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (page 133), and Schedule of OPEB Contributions (page 134) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 and other auditors 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Hawaii’s basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements (pages 138–141 and 149–153) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such 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. The 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 by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory (pages 1–7) and statistical sections (pages 156–189) but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors’ report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.



In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2025, on our consideration of the State of Hawaii’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 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 State of Hawaii’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Accuity LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
January 30, 2025

State of Hawaii

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2024

As management of the State of Hawaii (the State), we offer readers of the State's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that has been furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 3–6 of this report.

Financial Highlights

Government-Wide Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2024 by \$2.8 billion (net position). Unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the State's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, was a negative \$3.4 billion, an increase of \$891.2 million from the previous year. Net position of governmental activities and business-type activities increased by \$795.9 million and \$471.2 million, respectively, due to current year activity. The total deferred outflows of resources was \$1.7 billion, a \$3.3 million increase. This was due to the increase in deferred outflows on pension liability in the amount of \$94.8 million offset against a decrease in net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability in the amount of \$76.4 million. The deferred inflows of resources decreased to \$2.5 billion. This was due to the decreases in deferred inflows on net pension liability and net OPEB liability in the amount of \$316.6 million and \$347.2 million, respectively.

The State's liabilities increased during the current year to \$28.4 billion, an increase of \$856.7 million.

The State's liability for postemployment benefits other than pension decreased to \$4.7 billion, a decrease of \$107.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

The State's liability for pensions increased to \$7.2 billion, an increase of \$418.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

During fiscal 2024, the State issued \$750 million in taxable General Obligation bonds.

Fund Highlights

At June 30, 2024, the State's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7.3 billion, an increase of \$89.3 million from the prior fiscal year-end. Of this amount, \$3.6 billion, or 49.7%, of total fund balances was in the General Fund, and the remaining \$3.7 billion represents amounts in other funds designated for specific purposes. The Proprietary Funds reported net position of \$6.1 billion at June 30, 2024, an increase of \$471.2 million during the fiscal year.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the State's basic financial statements. The State'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. This report also contains supplementary information required by GASB and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Government-Wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the State's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the State's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or

State of Hawaii

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2024

decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the State's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and unused vacation leave).

Both of the Government-Wide financial statements distinguish functions of the State that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the State include general government, public safety, conservation of natural resources, highways, health, welfare, education, culture and recreation, urban redevelopment and housing, economic development and assistance, and interest on long-term debt. The business-type activities of the State include the Department of Transportation – Airports Division (Airports), Department of Transportation – Harbors Division (Harbors), and the Unemployment Compensation Fund, which are considered to be major funds, while the remaining business-type activities are combined into a single aggregate presentation.

The Government-Wide financial statements include not only the State itself (known as the Primary Government), but also the activities of seven legally separate Component Units: the Hawaii Community Development Authority, the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation, the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, the Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Tourism Authority, and the University of Hawaii, comprised of the State's public institutions of higher education, for which the State is financially accountable. Financial information for these Component Units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the Primary Government itself. The Component Units issue separate financial statements containing management's discussion and analysis.

The Government-Wide financial statements can be found on pages 30–32 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 State, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the State can be divided into three categories: (1) Governmental Funds, (2) Proprietary Funds, and (3) Fiduciary Funds.

Governmental Funds

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 Funds 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 State's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of Governmental Funds is narrower than that of the Government-Wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for Governmental Funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the Government-Wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the State's near-term financing decisions. Both the Governmental Funds balance sheet and the Governmental Funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between Governmental Funds and governmental activities in the Government-Wide financial statements.

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Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds balance sheet and in the Governmental Funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund, Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund, Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund, and Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund, each of which is considered to be a major fund. Data from the other Governmental Funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor Governmental Funds is provided in the form of combining financial statements in the supplementary information section of this report.

The State adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. A budgetary schedule has been provided for the General Fund and each Special Revenue Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund, Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund, Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund, Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund, and Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund are located in the required supplementary information and the budgetary comparison statements for each of the other Special Revenue Funds are located in the supplementary information section of this report.

The basic Governmental Funds financial statements can be found on pages 34–37 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds are used to show activities that operate more like those of commercial enterprises. They are known as Enterprise Funds because they charge fees for services provided to outsiders. They are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the Government-Wide financial statements. The State uses Enterprise Funds to account for the operations of Airports, Harbors, the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and its other business-type activities.

Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information as the Government-Wide financial statements, only in more detail. The Proprietary Funds financial statements provide separate information for Airports, Harbors, and the Unemployment Compensation Fund, each of which are considered to be major funds of the State. Conversely, the other business-type activities are combined into a single, aggregate presentation in the Proprietary Funds financial statements.

The basic Proprietary Funds financial statements can be found on pages 38–42 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the State. Fiduciary Funds are not reflected in the Government-Wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the State's own programs. The accounting used for Fiduciary Funds is much like that used for Proprietary Funds.

The basic Fiduciary Funds financial statements can be found on pages 44–45 of this report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes to basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Government-Wide and Fund financial statements. The notes to basic financial statements can be found on pages 52–121 of this report.

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Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents a section of required supplementary information (RSI) other than management's discussion and analysis, which contains budget-to-actual schedules for the State's General Fund, Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund, Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund, Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund, and Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund as well as accompanying notes. This section also includes a Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Pension Contributions, Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability, and Schedule of OPEB Contributions.

Other Supplementary Information

The combining financial statements referred to earlier are presented in the supplementary information immediately following the RSI other than management's discussion and analysis. These combining statements provide details about the nonmajor Governmental, nonmajor Proprietary, and Custodial Funds. The total columns of these combining financial statements carry to the applicable Fund financial statements.

The statistical section containing information regarding financial trends, revenue capacity, and debt capacity, as well as demographic, economic and operating information follows immediately after the supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The following financial analysis focuses on the Primary Government (governmental and business-type activities of the State). Separate financial statements for each of the State's Component Units, including their respective management's discussion and analysis, can be obtained from the Department of Accounting and General Services.

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Net position is a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the State, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$2.8 billion as of June 30, 2024, and net position increased \$1.3 billion, or 80.5%, from the June 30, 2023 balance. The net position of the governmental activities increased by \$795.9 million, or negative 19.7%, and business-type activities had an increase of \$471.2 million, or 8.4%, due to the fiscal year 2024 activity. The following table was derived from the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position.

Summary Schedule of Net Position
June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 11,174,079	\$ 10,420,900	\$ 4,639,316	\$ 4,519,835	\$ 15,813,395	\$ 14,940,735
Capital assets, net	10,752,992	10,492,344	5,470,485	5,300,745	16,223,477	15,793,089
Total assets	<u>\$ 21,927,071</u>	<u>\$ 20,913,244</u>	<u>\$ 10,109,801</u>	<u>\$ 9,820,580</u>	<u>\$ 32,036,872</u>	<u>\$ 30,733,824</u>
Deferred outflows of resources						
Deferred loss on refunding	\$ 70,115	\$ 84,252	\$ 5,024	\$ 5,993	\$ 75,139	\$ 90,245
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	902,053	811,886	33,296	28,658	935,349	840,544
Deferred outflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	683,680	772,548	30,019	17,574	713,699	790,122
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,655,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,668,686</u>	<u>\$ 68,339</u>	<u>\$ 52,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,187</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,911</u>
Liabilities						
Long-term liabilities	\$ 21,841,353	\$ 21,632,757	\$ 3,245,762	\$ 3,338,737	\$ 25,087,115	\$ 24,971,494
Other liabilities	2,961,730	2,240,175	325,125	305,572	3,286,855	2,545,747
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 24,803,083</u>	<u>\$ 23,872,932</u>	<u>\$ 3,570,887</u>	<u>\$ 3,644,309</u>	<u>\$ 28,373,970</u>	<u>\$ 27,517,241</u>
Deferred inflows of resources						
Deferred inflows on leases	\$ 767,793	\$ 830,371	\$ 460,681	\$ 536,318	\$ 1,228,474	\$ 1,366,689
Deferred inflows on unavailable revenues	41,592	57,105	-	-	41,592	57,105
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	149,306	453,767	20,749	32,859	170,055	486,626
Deferred inflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	1,073,640	1,416,140	31,904	36,573	1,105,544	1,452,713
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,032,331</u>	<u>\$ 2,757,383</u>	<u>\$ 513,334</u>	<u>\$ 605,750</u>	<u>\$ 2,545,665</u>	<u>\$ 3,363,133</u>
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,434,962	\$ 1,298,234	\$ 2,698,227	\$ 2,601,058	\$ 4,133,189	\$ 3,899,292
Restricted	72	254	2,091,280	1,949,115	2,091,352	1,949,369
Unrestricted	(4,687,529)	(5,346,873)	1,304,412	1,072,573	(3,383,117)	(4,274,300)
Total net position	<u>\$ (3,252,495)</u>	<u>\$ (4,048,385)</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>	<u>\$ 5,622,746</u>	<u>\$ 2,841,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,361</u>

Analysis of Net Position

The largest portion of the State's net position (\$4.1 billion or 145.5%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The State uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the State's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the State's net position (\$2.1 billion or 73.6%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions or enabling legislation on how they may be used. The remaining balance of negative \$3.4 billion or 119.1% represents unrestricted net position.

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At June 30, 2024, the State is able to report positive balances in two of the categories of net position for governmental activities and all three categories for business-type activities. The negative balance of unrestricted net position for governmental activities is primarily attributed to the State's net other postemployment benefit liability of \$4.7 billion and net pension liability of \$7.2 billion.

Changes in Net Position

The State's net position increased by \$1.3 billion, or 80.5%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Approximately 55.1% of the State's total revenues came from taxes, while 30.1% resulted from grants and contributions (including federal aid). Charges for various goods and services and other income provided 14.8% of the total revenues. The State's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for welfare, higher and lower education, general government, health, and public safety.

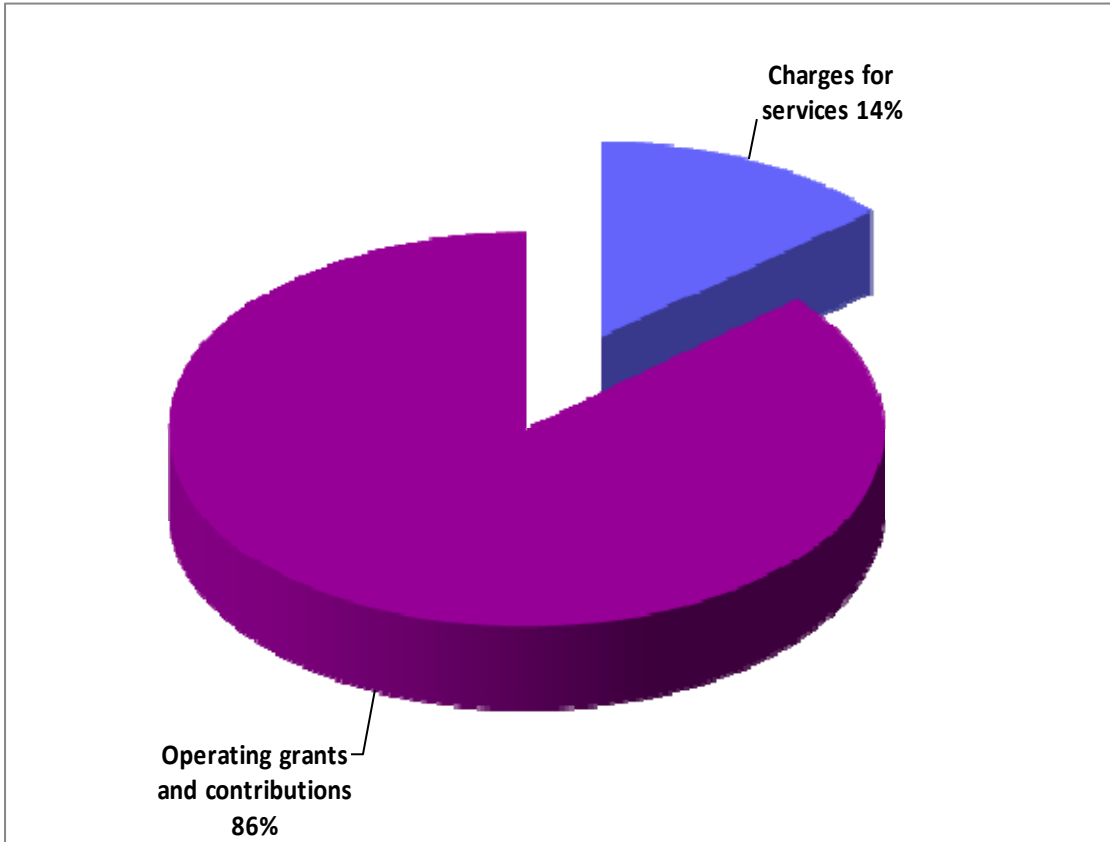
The following financial information was derived from the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and reflects how the State's net position changed during the fiscal year.

Summary Schedule of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

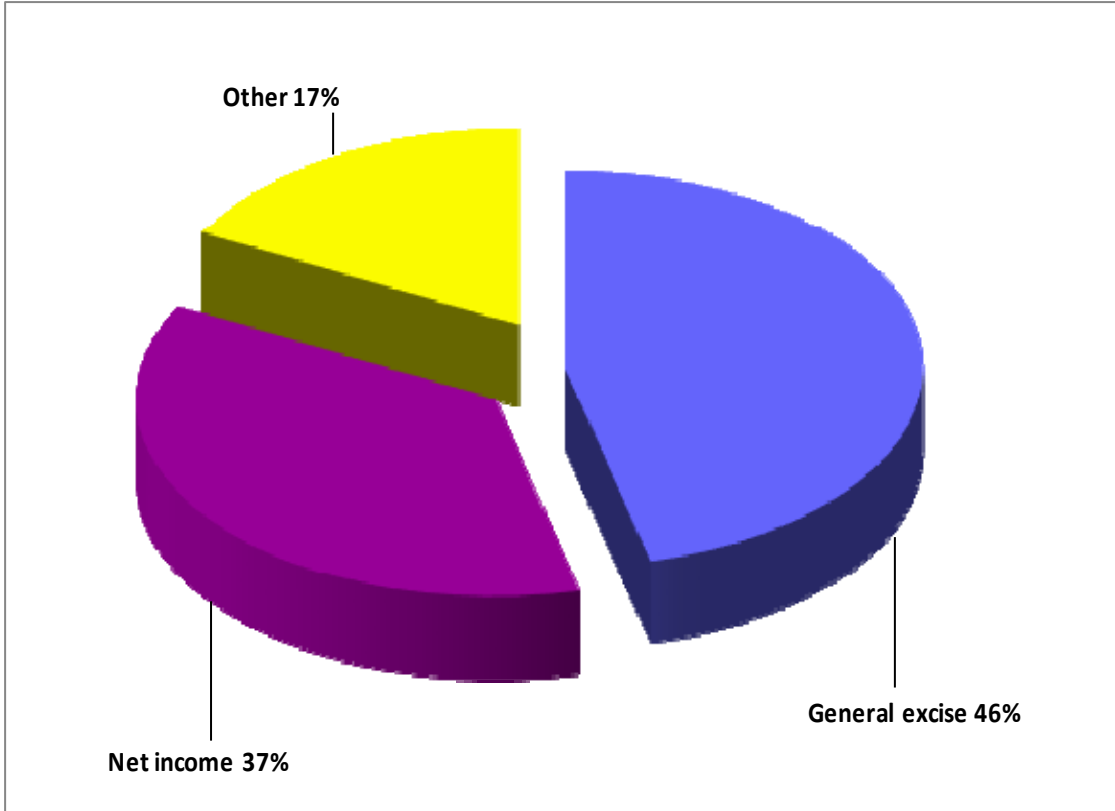
	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 879,441	\$ 945,827	\$ 1,410,276	\$ 1,341,790	\$ 2,289,717	\$ 2,287,617
Operating grants and contributions	5,521,905	5,242,283	30,670	75,471	5,552,575	5,317,754
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	143,689	116,033	143,689	116,033
General revenues						
Taxes	10,413,496	11,079,512	-	-	10,413,496	11,079,512
Investment income and other	393,747	61,588	107,419	61,913	501,166	123,501
Total revenues	<u>17,208,589</u>	<u>17,329,210</u>	<u>1,692,054</u>	<u>1,595,207</u>	<u>18,900,643</u>	<u>18,924,417</u>
Expenses						
General government	1,546,229	1,304,460	-	-	1,546,229	1,304,460
Public safety	1,156,995	685,370	-	-	1,156,995	685,370
Highways	565,343	574,921	-	-	565,343	574,921
Conservation of natural resources	174,301	290,192	-	-	174,301	290,192
Health	1,263,956	953,881	-	-	1,263,956	953,881
Welfare	4,946,304	4,976,910	-	-	4,946,304	4,976,910
Lower education	4,187,868	3,572,983	-	-	4,187,868	3,572,983
Higher education	1,148,250	1,097,173	-	-	1,148,250	1,097,173
Other education	20,058	18,358	-	-	20,058	18,358
Culture and recreation	148,600	143,857	-	-	148,600	143,857
Urban redevelopment and housing	544,891	164,714	-	-	544,891	164,714
Economic development and assistance	427,437	114,320	-	-	427,437	114,320
Interest expense	282,467	251,309	-	-	282,467	251,309
Airports	-	-	710,430	649,344	710,430	649,344
Harbors	-	-	101,410	103,772	101,410	103,772
Unemployment compensation	-	-	249,959	171,537	249,959	171,537
Nonmajor proprietary funds	-	-	159,082	116,627	159,082	116,627
Total expenses	<u>16,412,699</u>	<u>14,148,448</u>	<u>1,220,881</u>	<u>1,041,280</u>	<u>17,633,580</u>	<u>15,189,728</u>
Change in net position	<u>795,890</u>	<u>3,180,762</u>	<u>471,173</u>	<u>553,927</u>	<u>1,267,063</u>	<u>3,734,689</u>
Net position						
Beginning of year	(4,048,385)	(7,229,147)	5,622,746	5,068,819	1,574,361	(2,160,328)
End of year	<u>\$ (3,252,495)</u>	<u>\$ (4,048,385)</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>	<u>\$ 5,622,746</u>	<u>\$ 2,841,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,361</u>

The following charts depict revenues of the governmental activities for the fiscal year:

Program Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



Tax Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



Analysis of Changes in Net Position

The State's net position increased by \$1.3 billion during the current fiscal year. This is explained in the governmental and business-type activities discussion and is primarily due to increases in net position of governmental activities of \$795.9 million, Unemployment Compensation Fund of \$173.9 million, Airports of \$147.8 million, Harbors of \$122.9 million, and Nonmajor Proprietary Funds of \$26.5 million.

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Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the State's net position by \$795.9 million. The elements of this increase are reflected below:

	Governmental Activities	
	(Amounts in thousands)	
	2024	2023
General revenues		
Taxes	\$ 10,413,496	\$ 11,079,512
Interest and investment income and other	393,747	61,588
Total general revenues	<u>10,807,243</u>	<u>11,141,100</u>
Expenses, net of program revenues		
General government	1,025,730	691,454
Public safety	710,501	426,838
Highways	282,677	281,662
Conservation of natural resources	(31,916)	142,953
Health	885,043	602,687
Welfare	1,313,188	1,203,085
Lower education	3,487,571	3,028,794
Higher education	1,147,852	1,096,803
Other education	20,058	18,358
Culture and recreation	133,499	131,568
Urban redevelopment and housing	468,360	101,181
Economic development and assistance	286,323	(16,354)
Interest expense	282,467	251,309
Total governmental activities expenses, net of program revenues	<u>10,011,353</u>	<u>7,960,338</u>
Increase in governmental activities, net position	<u>\$ 795,890</u>	<u>\$ 3,180,762</u>

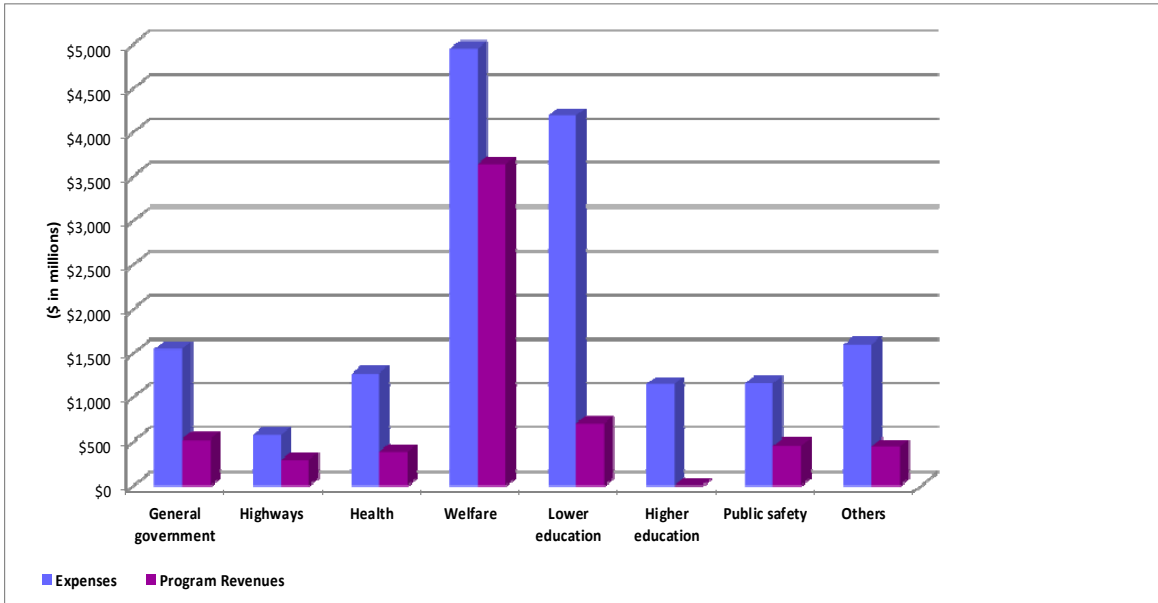
Tax revenues decreased by \$666.0 million, or 6%, from the previous fiscal year. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in other taxes of \$860.8 million.

Expenses, net of program revenues increased by \$2.1 billion mainly due to the increase in program expenses of \$2.3 billion, which was netted against an increase of charges for services and operating grants and contributions of \$213.2 million. The largest variances were general government, lower education, and urban development and housing.

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A comparison of the cost of services by function of the State’s governmental activities is shown below, along with the revenues used to cover the net expenses of the governmental activities. This format identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing through fees and intergovernmental aid or draws from the general revenues of the State:

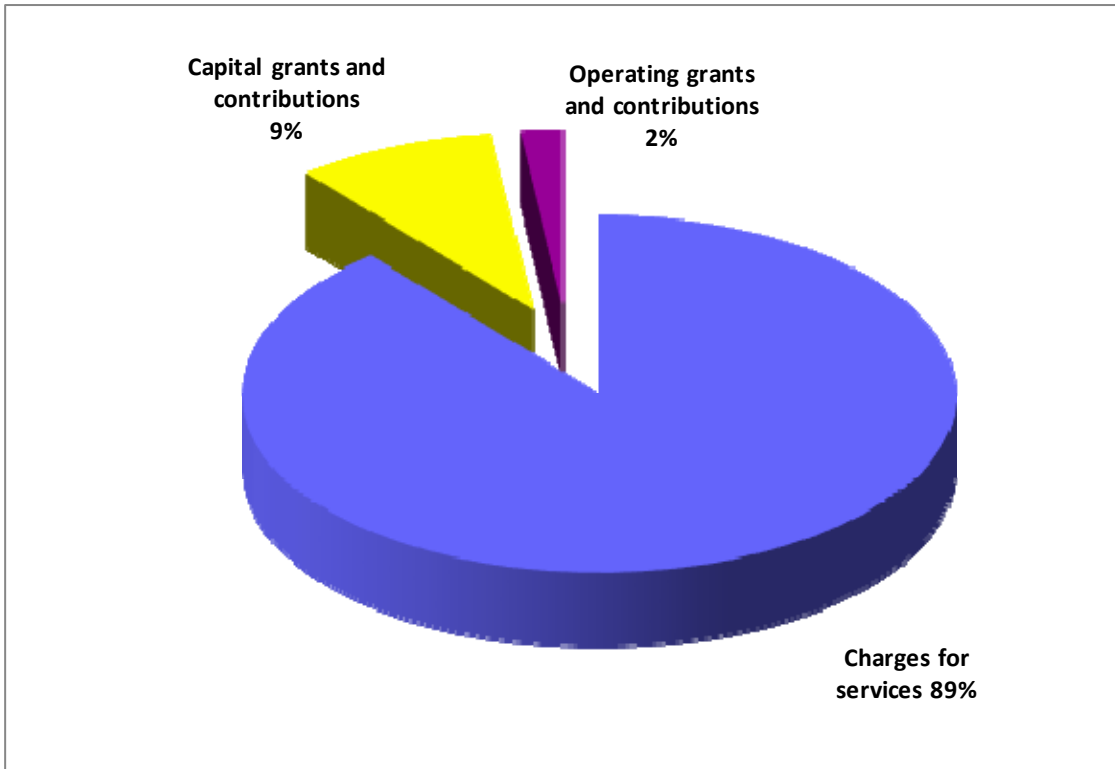
Expenses and Program Revenues – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



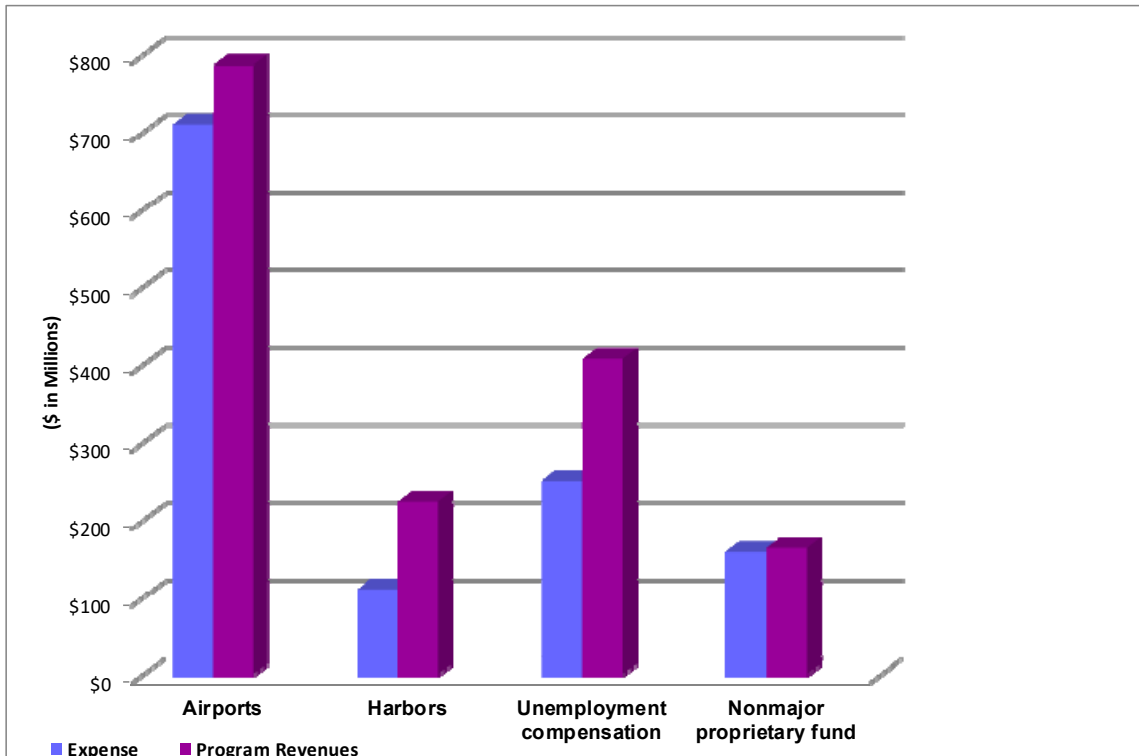
Business-Type Activities

The following charts depict revenues and expenses of the business-type activities for the fiscal year:

Program Revenues by Source – Business-Type Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



Expenses and Program Revenues – Business-Type Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



Business-type activities increased the State’s net position by \$471.2 million in fiscal 2024, compared to an increase of \$553.9 million in fiscal 2023. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Airports’ net position increased \$147.8 million compared to an increase of \$124.3 million in fiscal 2023. Operating revenues increased by \$76.4 million due to an increase in passenger traffic.
- Harbors’ net position increased \$122.9 million in fiscal 2024 compared to an increase of \$111.4 million in fiscal 2023. Charges for current services increased by \$7.7 million due to increased Wharfage revenues and tariff rates.
- The Unemployment Compensation Fund’s net position increased \$173.9 million compared to an increase of \$278.0 million in the prior fiscal year. The change was primarily due to an increase in unemployment benefits paid of \$78.4 million due to an increase in the unemployment rate.
- The Nonmajor Proprietary Fund’s net position increased \$26.5 million in fiscal 2024 compared to an increase of \$40.2 million in fiscal 2023.

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- Key elements of the State’s business-type activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Business-Type Activities									
	(Amounts in thousands)									
	Program Revenues					Program Revenues				
	Charges for Services		Operating and Capital Grants and Contributions		Total		Expenses		Net of Expenses	
2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Airports	\$ 679,027	\$ 604,719	\$ 109,016	\$ 121,393	\$ 788,043	\$ 726,112	\$ 710,430	\$ 649,344	\$ 77,613	\$ 76,768
Harbors	222,890	215,147	1,449	29	224,339	215,176	101,410	103,772	122,929	111,404
Unemployment compensation	392,995	416,064	15,042	29,099	408,037	445,163	249,959	171,537	158,078	273,626
Nonmajor proprietary funds	115,364	105,860	48,852	40,983	164,216	146,843	159,082	116,627	5,134	30,216
Total	\$ 1,410,276	\$ 1,341,790	\$ 174,359	\$ 191,504	\$ 1,584,635	\$ 1,533,294	\$ 1,220,881	\$ 1,041,280	\$ 363,754	\$ 492,014

Financial Analysis of the State’s Individual Funds

As noted earlier, the State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the State’s Governmental Funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the State’s financing requirements. The fund balance classifications comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent the State is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts can be spent.

At the end of the fiscal year, the State’s Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7.3 billion. Of this amount, \$72 thousand is restricted for specific programs by external constraints, constitutional provisions, or contractual obligations. An additional \$124.6 million has been committed to specific purposes and \$5.8 billion has been assigned to specific purposes by management. The unassigned fund balance was \$1.3 billion at fiscal year-end.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of the fiscal year, the total fund balance of the General Fund was \$3.6 billion compared to \$4.6 billion previously reported at June 30, 2023. This decrease is due to the decrease in tax revenues resulting from the significant drop of conveyance tax collections due to lesser real estate transactions filed, netted against an increase in the number in individuals on welfare and additions of out-of-state prison facilities which consequently increase the expenses for welfare and public safety, respectively; additionally, there was a 3% increase in the State’s work force and salary increases which took effect during the year. The fund balance of the State’s Capital Projects Fund decreased \$96.9 million during the fiscal year. The Capital Projects Fund decrease is a result of expenditures in excess of proceeds from general obligation bond issuances. The fund balance of the Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund increased \$10.9 million compared to the previous year due to fewer Med-Quest benefits enrollments. The fund balance of the Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund increased by \$653.5 million as a result of less expenditures during the year. The fund balance of the Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund increased by \$89.1 million mainly due to increased revenues from interest and investment income due to additional investments made during the year resulting from more available cash; and inter-governmental revenues resulting from significant increase in grants and awards received. The fund balance of the Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund increased by \$37.0 million due to increased revenues from interest and investment income consequent with the investments increase. The fund balance of the other Nonmajor Governmental Funds increased \$318.4 million, mainly due to significant increase from interest and investment income, inter-governmental revenues, and other income.

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Proprietary Funds

The State's Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information found in the Government-Wide financial statements, but in more detail. At the end of the current fiscal year, Airports had an increase in net position of \$147.8 million, Harbors had an increase in net position of \$122.9 million, the Unemployment Compensation Fund had an increase in net position of \$173.9 million, and the Nonmajor Proprietary Funds had an increase in net position of \$26.5 million. Other factors concerning the finances of Airports, Harbors, the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and the Nonmajor Proprietary Funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the State's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund revenues on a budgetary basis were \$185.8 million, or 1.8%, more than the final budget. The positive variance was attributed to favorable tax revenues of \$30.4 million and favorable non-tax revenues of \$155.4 million. The favorable variance in tax revenues is mainly comprised of individual tax and corporation tax, which collected more than what was projected by \$234.9 million and \$151.3 million, respectively. The favorable variance in non-tax revenues is mainly comprised of interest and investment income.

The difference between the final budget and actual expenditures on a budgetary basis was \$550.8 million. The difference is mostly due to the Budget and Finance variance of \$147.9 million and Defense variance of \$102.9 million. The Budget and Finance variance is mostly due to \$147.9 million savings which lapsed at the end of the fiscal year. The Defense variance is mostly due to unencumbered appropriations carried over into the next fiscal year. Spending restrictions imposed on all executive branch departments resulted in positive variances across most departments.

Capital Assets

The State's capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2024 amounted to \$16.2 billion (net of accumulated depreciation of \$16.7 billion), an increase of \$430.4 million from June 30, 2023. The increase is due to net additions in governmental activities capital assets of \$756.0 million and in business-type capital assets of \$391.2 million, offset by increases in governmental activities and business-type activities accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$495.4 million and \$221.4 million, respectively. Major capital improvement projects, which resulted in additions to capital assets in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, included the following:

- \$587.4 million for various capital improvements at airports statewide.
- \$560.8 million for various building improvement projects throughout the State.
- \$425.8 million for various capital improvement projects and repairs and maintenance of public school facilities throughout the State.
- \$178.5 million for various highway improvement projects throughout the State.

Additional information on the State's capital assets can be found in Note 3 to the basic financial statements.

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Debt Administration

At the end of the current fiscal year, the State had total bonded debt outstanding of \$12.2 billion. Of this amount, \$9.0 billion comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the State and \$3.2 billion is revenue-bonded debt that is payable from and secured solely by the specified revenue sources. A breakdown of the State’s total bonded debt is shown below:

Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,954,554	\$ 9,024,693	\$ 8,131	\$ 10,966	\$ 8,962,685	\$ 9,035,659
Revenue bonds	599,743	650,537	2,597,661	2,671,137	3,197,404	3,321,674
Total	\$ 9,554,297	\$ 9,675,230	\$ 2,605,792	\$ 2,682,103	\$ 12,160,089	\$ 12,357,333

The State’s total long-term debt decreased by \$197.2 million, or 1.6%, during the current fiscal year. The decrease is primarily due to bond maturities and issuances of general obligation bond and revenue bonds (see Notes 4 and 5 to the basic financial statements).

As of June 30, 2024, the State’s underlying general obligation bond ratings were Moody’s Investors Service (Aa2), Standard and Poor’s Corporation (AA+), and Fitch Ratings (AA) based on the credit of the State.

The State Constitution limits the amount of general obligation bonds that may be issued. As required by law, the Director of Finance has confirmed that the State was within its legal debt limit. The legal debt margin at June 30, 2024 was \$877.6 million.

Additional information on the State’s long-term debt can be found in Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budget

The statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 2024 remained at 2.9% which is the same as last year’s. The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate was 4.1% for October 2024 which is 0.3% higher compared to 3.8% one year ago.

The Council of Revenues in September 2024 revised the State’s General Fund tax revenue growth rate for fiscal year 2025 from 4.8% to 3.5% because of the significant tax relief legislation passed in the 2024 Legislature. The Council also revised the General Fund tax revenue growth rate for fiscal year 2026 to 2.2%, 3.5% for fiscal 2027, 3.1% for fiscal year 2028, 3.1% for fiscal year 2029, 1.9% for fiscal year 2030, and 3.1% for fiscal year 2031.

Cumulative general fund tax revenues for the first five months of fiscal year 2025 was \$4.2 billion, an increase of \$505.4 million from the same period last fiscal year. General excise and use tax collections, which are the largest source of revenue and a good measure of economic growth, increased 0.8%. The collections of individual income tax are up 10.1% while transient accommodations tax collections are down 2.9% from last year.

State of Hawaii
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2024

A recovery of tourists on the island of Maui in the wake of the 2023 fires, an expected gradual return of Japanese visitors, a strong construction outlook, and the stimulative effects coming from the anticipated cuts to the Federal Reserve's benchmark rate make for a more favorable economic outlook for the State in the coming years. These developments will provide a temporary boost to revenue growth in the next two years, after which revenue growth will gradually revert to its long-term average rate.

Requests for Information

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Comptroller, Department of Accounting and General Services, P.O. Box 119, Honolulu, Hawaii 96810-0119. General information about the State can be found at the State's website: <http://www.hawaii.gov>.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

State of Hawaii
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,408,943	\$ 1,560,940	\$ 2,969,883	\$ 1,706,496
Receivables				
Taxes	580,949	82,625	663,574	-
Accounts and accrued interest, net	118,212	118,061	236,273	354,941
Notes, loans, mortgages and contributions, net	193,729	772,956	966,685	1,088,457
Federal government	17,872	22,718	40,590	977
Premiums	-	40,545	40,545	-
Drug rebate	198,408	-	198,408	-
Settlement	41,592	-	41,592	-
Other, net	19,409	37,344	56,753	18,653
Total receivables	<u>1,170,171</u>	<u>1,074,249</u>	<u>2,244,420</u>	<u>1,463,028</u>
Internal balances	1,617	(1,617)	-	-
Due from component units	12,340	-	12,340	-
Due from primary government	-	-	-	971,409
Due from custodial fund	4,281	-	4,281	-
Due from other governments	58,693	-	58,693	-
Investments	7,702,665	177,607	7,880,272	1,851,532
Inventories				
Materials and supplies	-	484	484	18,953
Developments in progress and dwelling units	-	-	-	37,614
Total inventories	<u>-</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>56,567</u>
Restricted assets	-	1,369,878	1,369,878	149,772
Other assets				
Prepaid expenses	14,872	6,060	20,932	30,997
Leases receivable	800,497	449,996	1,250,493	36,361
Restricted pledge	-	-	-	36,461
Other	-	1,719	1,719	63,803
Total other assets	<u>815,369</u>	<u>457,775</u>	<u>1,273,144</u>	<u>167,622</u>
Capital assets				
Land and land improvements	2,454,110	3,111,443	5,565,553	647,440
Infrastructure	11,257,797	-	11,257,797	380,190
Construction in progress	1,337,604	1,432,732	2,770,336	356,615
Buildings, improvements and equipment	8,262,894	4,821,159	13,084,053	5,868,265
Intangible assets – software	168,162	-	168,162	-
Subscription assets	71,406	3,974	75,380	40,665
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(12,798,981)</u>	<u>(3,898,823)</u>	<u>(16,697,804)</u>	<u>(3,812,425)</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>10,752,992</u>	<u>5,470,485</u>	<u>16,223,477</u>	<u>3,480,750</u>
Total assets	<u>21,927,071</u>	<u>10,109,801</u>	<u>32,036,872</u>	<u>9,847,176</u>
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred asset retirement obligations	-	-	-	10,990
Deferred loss on refunding	70,115	5,024	75,139	7,269
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	902,053	33,296	935,349	266,239
Deferred outflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	683,680	30,019	713,699	264,026
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,655,848</u>	<u>\$ 68,339</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,187</u>	<u>\$ 548,524</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental	Business-Type	Total	
	Activities	Activities		
Liabilities				
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 662,613	\$ 66,039	\$ 728,652	\$ 218,347
Other accrued liabilities	762,537	209,650	972,187	164,670
Advance from federal government	231,124	-	231,124	-
Due to federal government	217,964	-	217,964	-
Due to component units	971,409	-	971,409	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	12,340
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	33,811
Premiums payable	-	49,436	49,436	-
Other	116,083	-	116,083	31,281
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year				
Payable from restricted assets – revenue bonds payable, net	-	57,149	57,149	-
General obligation (GO) bonds payable	771,768	2,977	774,745	-
Notes, mortgages and installment contracts payable	-	-	-	10,720
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	93,854	9,592	103,446	62,753
Revenue bonds payable, net	51,584	-	51,584	27,399
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	64,641	6,266	70,907	7,227
Leases payable	11,384	191	11,575	109
Subscriptions payable	11,908	515	12,423	5,457
Financed purchases	9,221	1,537	10,758	4,754
Lease revenue certificates of participation	-	19,760	19,760	-
Customer facility charge revenue bonds	-	11,080	11,080	-
Due in more than one year				
Prepaid airport use charge fund	-	17,231	17,231	-
GO bonds payable	8,182,786	5,154	8,187,940	-
Notes, mortgages and installment contracts payable	-	-	-	116,961
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	192,015	11,863	203,878	70,854
Revenue bonds payable, net	548,159	2,529,432	3,077,591	397,274
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	299,423	8,496	307,919	23,416
Leases payable	54,787	578	55,365	398
Subscriptions payable	25,592	2,478	28,070	11,694
Financed purchases	72,959	18,189	91,148	13,375
Lease revenue certificates of participation	-	120,490	120,490	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	19,945
Net pension liability	6,985,502	223,807	7,209,309	2,274,819
Net other postemployment benefits liability	4,465,436	192,959	4,658,395	2,039,193
Security deposits	-	4,215	4,215	-
Other	334	1,803	2,137	76,440
Total liabilities	<u>24,803,083</u>	<u>3,570,887</u>	<u>28,373,970</u>	<u>5,623,237</u>
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows on leases	767,793	460,681	1,228,474	61,895
Deferred inflows on unavailable revenues	41,592	-	41,592	-
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	149,306	20,749	170,055	130,243
Deferred inflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	1,073,640	31,904	1,105,544	288,646
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,032,331</u>	<u>513,334</u>	<u>2,545,665</u>	<u>480,784</u>
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,434,962	2,698,227	4,133,189	2,909,006
Restricted for bond requirements and other	72	2,091,280	2,091,352	1,789,007
Unrestricted	<u>(4,687,529)</u>	<u>1,304,412</u>	<u>(3,383,117)</u>	<u>(406,334)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (3,252,495)</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,841,424</u>	<u>\$ 4,291,679</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position			Component Units
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating	Capital	Primary Government		Total	
			Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities		
Primary government								
Governmental activities								
General government	\$ 1,546,229	\$ 300,168	\$ 220,331	\$ -	\$ (1,025,730)	\$ -	\$ (1,025,730)	
Public safety	1,156,995	98,920	347,574	-	(710,501)	-	(710,501)	
Highways	565,343	11,571	271,095	-	(282,677)	-	(282,677)	
Conservation of natural resources	174,301	117,308	88,909	-	31,916	-	31,916	
Health	1,263,956	110,343	268,570	-	(885,043)	-	(885,043)	
Welfare	4,946,304	139,979	3,493,137	-	(1,313,188)	-	(1,313,188)	
Lower education	4,187,868	30,918	669,379	-	(3,487,571)	-	(3,487,571)	
Higher education	1,148,250	387	11	-	(1,147,852)	-	(1,147,852)	
Other education	20,058	-	-	-	(20,058)	-	(20,058)	
Culture and recreation	148,600	909	14,192	-	(133,499)	-	(133,499)	
Urban redevelopment and housing	544,891	36,230	40,301	-	(468,360)	-	(468,360)	
Economic development and assistance	427,437	32,708	108,406	-	(286,323)	-	(286,323)	
Interest expense	282,467	-	-	-	(282,467)	-	(282,467)	
Total governmental activities	<u>16,412,699</u>	<u>879,441</u>	<u>5,521,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,011,353)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,011,353)</u>	
Business-type activities								
Airports	710,430	679,027	15,628	93,388	-	77,613	77,613	
Harbors	101,410	222,890	-	1,449	-	122,929	122,929	
Unemployment compensation	249,959	392,995	15,042	-	-	158,078	158,078	
Nonmajor proprietary funds	159,082	115,364	-	48,852	-	5,134	5,134	
Total business-type activities	<u>1,220,881</u>	<u>1,410,276</u>	<u>30,670</u>	<u>143,689</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>363,754</u>	<u>363,754</u>	
Total primary government	<u>\$ 17,633,580</u>	<u>\$ 2,289,717</u>	<u>\$ 5,552,575</u>	<u>\$ 143,689</u>	<u>(10,011,353)</u>	<u>363,754</u>	<u>(9,647,599)</u>	
Component units								
University of Hawaii	\$ 1,905,021	\$ 386,722	\$ 560,680	\$ -				\$ (957,619)
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	39,498	13,578	89,268	-				63,348
Hawaii Public Housing Authority	220,133	31,433	153,584	4,963				(30,153)
Hawaii Health Systems Corporation	873,065	707,533	49,544	73,282				(42,706)
Hawaii Tourism Authority	114,843	29,010	72,577	-				(13,256)
Hawaii Community Development Authority	7,255	4,889	-	-				(2,366)
Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund	29	-	-	-				(29)
Total component units	<u>\$ 3,159,844</u>	<u>\$ 1,173,165</u>	<u>\$ 925,653</u>	<u>\$ 78,245</u>				<u>(982,781)</u>
General revenues								
Taxes								
General excise tax					4,808,955	-	4,808,955	-
Net income tax – corporations and individuals					3,805,475	-	3,805,475	-
Public service companies tax					159,222	-	159,222	-
Transient accommodations tax					810,987	-	810,987	11,000
Tobacco and liquor tax					127,161	-	127,161	-
Liquid fuel tax					78,105	-	78,105	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies					214,455	-	214,455	-
Vehicle weight and registration tax					130,022	-	130,022	-
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax					105,650	-	105,650	-
Franchise tax					30,912	-	30,912	-
Other tax					142,552	-	142,552	-
Interest and dividend income					640,421	107,419	747,840	142,622
Net decrease in fair value of investments					(246,674)	-	(246,674)	-
Payments from the primary government, net					-	-	-	2,021,827
Gifts and subsidies					-	-	-	55,100
Other					-	-	-	37,522
Total general revenues					<u>10,807,243</u>	<u>107,419</u>	<u>10,914,662</u>	<u>2,268,071</u>
Change in net position					795,890	471,173	1,267,063	1,285,290
Net position								
Beginning of year					<u>(4,048,385)</u>	<u>5,622,746</u>	<u>1,574,361</u>	<u>3,006,389</u>
End of year					<u>\$ (3,252,495)</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,841,424</u>	<u>\$ 4,291,679</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

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**State of Hawaii
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 408,788	\$ 5,803	\$ 18,688	\$ 253,597	\$ 70,660	\$ 38,938	\$ 612,469	\$ 1,408,943
Receivables								
Taxes	407,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,361
Notes and loans, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$43,805	13,128	-	-	-	18,612	91,044	70,945	193,729
Federal government	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,872	17,872
Drug rebate	-	-	198,408	-	-	-	-	198,408
Lease	-	-	-	877	366,807	393,776	39,037	800,497
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,592	41,592
Other	25,685	7,512	-	32,818	9,727	15,980	27,396	119,118
Due from other funds	184,625	-	60,042	122,058	-	-	69	366,794
Due from proprietary funds	21	1,596	-	-	-	-	-	1,617
Due from custodial funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,281	4,281
Due from component units	6,000	-	-	6,340	-	-	-	12,340
Due from other governments	-	-	-	58,693	-	-	-	58,693
Investments	3,723,796	317,218	148,764	1,636,731	240,766	300,185	1,335,205	7,702,665
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,769,404</u>	<u>\$ 332,129</u>	<u>\$ 425,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,111,114</u>	<u>\$ 706,572</u>	<u>\$ 839,923</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,866</u>	<u>\$ 11,333,910</u>
Liabilities								
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 241,775	\$ 159,833	\$ 22,302	\$ 5,682	\$ 7,566	\$ 8,436	\$ 217,019	\$ 662,613
Other accrued liabilities	594,687	-	46,200	15,067	5,739	-	100,844	762,537
Advance from federal government	-	-	-	214,506	16,618	-	-	231,124
Due to federal government	-	-	217,964	-	-	-	-	217,964
Due to other funds	60,111	-	119,853	-	10,008	-	176,822	366,794
Due to component units	236,595	734,814	-	-	-	-	-	971,409
Payable from restricted assets								
Matured bonds and interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	332
Total liabilities	<u>1,133,168</u>	<u>894,647</u>	<u>406,319</u>	<u>235,255</u>	<u>39,931</u>	<u>8,436</u>	<u>495,017</u>	<u>3,212,773</u>
Deferred inflows of resources								
Deferred inflows on leases	-	-	-	818	352,881	376,355	37,738	767,792
Deferred inflows on unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,592	41,592
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>352,881</u>	<u>376,355</u>	<u>79,330</u>	<u>809,384</u>
Fund balances								
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Committed	-	-	-	-	29,916	-	94,687	124,603
Assigned	1,528,248	-	19,583	1,875,041	283,844	455,132	1,677,886	5,839,734
Unassigned	2,107,988	(562,518)	-	-	-	-	(198,126)	1,347,344
Total fund balances	<u>3,636,236</u>	<u>(562,518)</u>	<u>19,583</u>	<u>1,875,041</u>	<u>313,760</u>	<u>455,132</u>	<u>1,574,519</u>	<u>7,311,753</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 4,769,404</u>	<u>\$ 332,129</u>	<u>\$ 425,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,111,114</u>	<u>\$ 706,572</u>	<u>\$ 839,923</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,866</u>	<u>\$ 11,333,910</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

Total fund balance – Governmental funds	<u>\$ 7,311,753</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of	
Land and land improvements	2,454,110
Infrastructure	11,257,797
Construction in progress	1,337,604
Buildings, improvements and equipment	8,262,894
Intangible assets – software	168,162
Subscription assets	71,406
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(12,798,981)</u>
	<u>10,752,992</u>
Accrued interest and other payables are not recognized in governmental funds.	<u>(117,250)</u>
Other assets and liabilities are not available to pay or be used for current-period expenditures and are not recognized in governmental funds, such as unearned revenue and settlement receivables.	<u>208,461</u>
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of	
General obligation bonds payable	(8,954,554)
Accrued vacation payable	(285,869)
Revenue bonds payable	(599,743)
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	(364,064)
Leases payable	(66,171)
Subscriptions payable	(37,500)
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(4,465,436)
Net pension liability	(6,985,502)
Financed purchases	(82,180)
Other	<u>(334)</u>
	<u>(21,841,353)</u>
Deferred outflows of resources are for future periods and are not reported in the funds. Those deferred outflows consist of	
Deferred loss on refunding	70,115
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	902,053
Deferred outflows on other postemployment benefits liability	<u>683,680</u>
	<u>1,655,848</u>
Deferred inflows of resources benefit future periods and are not reported in the funds. Those deferred inflows consist of	
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	(149,306)
Deferred inflows on other postemployment benefits liability	<u>(1,073,640)</u>
	<u>(1,222,946)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (3,252,495)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues								
Taxes								
General excise tax	\$ 4,458,592	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 341,711	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,800,303
Net income tax – corporations and individuals	3,795,123	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,795,123
Public service companies tax	159,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,222
Transient accommodations tax	727,247	-	-	79,668	4,500	-	-	811,415
Tobacco and liquor tax	110,391	-	-	1,171	-	-	15,600	127,162
Liquid fuel tax	-	-	-	-	229	-	77,876	78,105
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	211,352	-	-	-	-	-	3,103	214,455
Vehicle weight and registration tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,023	130,023
Rental motor/vehicle surcharge tax	3	-	-	-	-	-	105,647	105,650
Franchise tax	28,912	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	30,912
Other	132,073	-	-	-	5,100	-	5,356	142,529
Total taxes	9,622,915	-	-	422,550	9,829	-	339,605	10,394,899
Interest and dividend income	150,446	14,572	-	214,064	34,004	54,247	173,088	640,421
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(8,243)	-	(9,687)	(106,576)	(15,678)	(19,547)	(86,943)	(246,674)
Charges for current services	152,803	-	-	115,336	61,166	3,196	167,493	499,994
Intergovernmental	8,390	-	2,252,118	127,949	50,235	15,586	2,291,897	4,746,175
Rentals	220	-	-	1,101	17,639	29,981	11,548	60,489
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	13,129	-	-	123	323	-	12,350	25,925
Licenses and fees	1,107	-	-	224	1,024	-	50,249	52,604
Revenues from private sources	13,866	-	85,353	3,125	21	3,000	36,115	141,480
Other	98,975	-	139,688	62,974	37,532	24,715	510,788	874,672
Total revenues	10,053,608	14,572	2,467,472	840,870	196,095	111,178	3,506,190	17,189,985
Expenditures								
Current								
General government	738,778	63,768	-	503,294	6,109	-	33,919	1,345,868
Public safety	662,394	65,160	-	24,530	1,873	-	477,356	1,231,313
Highways	9,890	280,944	-	-	-	-	391,025	681,859
Conservation of natural resources	109,643	16,651	-	-	77,731	-	3,997	208,022
Health	949,343	53,360	-	-	-	-	310,406	1,313,109
Welfare	1,458,249	553	2,442,177	22,137	-	-	1,035,766	4,958,882
Lower education	3,410,277	309,208	-	4,558	-	-	799,436	4,523,479
Higher education	1,041,710	106,540	-	-	-	-	-	1,148,250
Other education	7,586	-	-	-	-	-	12,472	20,058
Culture and recreation	83,630	7,970	-	7,733	17,163	-	28,892	145,388
Urban redevelopment and housing	63,847	24,795	-	-	-	68,721	13,269	170,632
Economic development and assistance	334,415	90,961	-	-	3,387	-	86,930	515,693
Housing	342,983	64,201	-	-	-	-	-	407,184
Other	72,691	-	-	6,420	-	2,403	6,810	88,324
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,109	1,140,109
Total expenditures	9,285,436	1,084,111	2,442,177	568,672	106,263	71,124	4,340,387	17,898,170
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	768,172	(1,069,539)	25,295	272,198	89,832	40,054	(834,197)	(708,185)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Issuance of GO bonds – par	-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	750,000
Issuance of GO bonds – premium	1,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920
Issuance of leases	20,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,627
Issuance of subscription assets	9,838	-	-	-	-	-	15,139	24,977
Transfers in	142,838	230,158	3,963	514,080	3,309	-	1,505,069	2,399,417
Transfers out	(1,866,126)	(7,497)	(18,363)	(132,768)	(4,061)	(3,008)	(367,594)	(2,399,417)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,690,903)	972,661	(14,400)	381,312	(752)	(3,008)	1,152,614	797,524
Net change in fund balances	(922,731)	(96,878)	10,895	653,510	89,080	37,046	318,417	89,339
Fund balances								
Beginning of year	4,558,967	(465,640)	8,688	1,221,531	224,680	418,086	1,256,102	7,222,414
End of year	\$ 3,636,236	\$ (562,518)	\$ 19,583	\$ 1,875,041	\$ 313,760	\$ 455,132	\$ 1,574,519	\$ 7,311,753

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

Total net change in fund balances – Governmental funds	<u>\$ 89,339</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation and amortization expense.	
In the current period, these amounts are	
Capital asset additions	1,592,856
Capital asset disposals	(836,831)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	152,957
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>(648,334)</u>
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense	<u>260,648</u>
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
In the current period, this is the amount of proceeds received from general obligation and revenue bonds issued.	<u>(751,920)</u>
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
In the current year, these amounts consist of	
Bond principal retirement	811,458
Financed purchase payments	<u>8,466</u>
Total long-term debt repayment	<u>819,924</u>
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the State’s fiscal year-end, they are not considered available revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds.	<u>18,597</u>
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 funds	
Change in accrued vacation payable	(5,063)
Change in reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	(21,830)
Change in accrued interest on bonds payable	(1,383)
Change in leases payable	(5,667)
Change in subscriptions payable	(6,245)
Change in accrued interest on financed purchases	(1,300)
Amortization of bond premium and deferred amount on refunding	51,722
Net pension activity	(10,349)
Net other postemployment benefits activity	<u>359,417</u>
Total	<u>359,302</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 795,890</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Fund Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Airports</u>	<u>Harbors</u>	<u>Unemployment Compensation</u>	<u>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 601,911	\$ 225,636	\$ 591,486	\$ 141,907	\$ 1,560,940
Investments	-	-	-	177,607	177,607
Restricted assets – cash and short-term investments	314,111	35,553	-	-	349,664
Receivables					
Taxes	209	-	82,416	-	82,625
Accounts and accrued interest, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$25,043	76,569	40,875	-	617	118,061
Promissory notes receivable	-	-	-	66,506	66,506
Federal government	22,129	-	-	589	22,718
Premiums	-	-	-	40,545	40,545
Leases	87,528	4,857	-	-	92,385
Other	-	-	-	37,344	37,344
Materials and supplies inventory	484	-	-	-	484
Prepaid expenses and other assets	-	1,010	-	5,050	6,060
Total current assets	<u>1,102,941</u>	<u>307,931</u>	<u>673,902</u>	<u>470,165</u>	<u>2,554,939</u>
Noncurrent assets					
Capital assets					
Land and land improvements	2,451,392	660,051	-	-	3,111,443
Construction in progress	918,615	514,117	-	-	1,432,732
Buildings and improvements	3,680,343	690,682	-	881	4,371,906
Equipment	390,997	35,389	-	22,867	449,253
Subscription assets	-	-	-	3,974	3,974
	<u>7,441,347</u>	<u>1,900,239</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,722</u>	<u>9,369,308</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,258,771)</u>	<u>(621,903)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,149)</u>	<u>(3,898,823)</u>
Net capital assets	4,182,576	1,278,336	-	9,573	5,470,485
Promissory notes receivable	-	-	-	706,450	706,450
Leases receivable	293,294	64,317	-	-	357,611
Restricted assets – cash and cash equivalents	335,749	415,124	-	-	750,873
Restricted assets – investments	251,895	-	-	-	251,895
Restricted assets – other	17,446	-	-	-	17,446
Other	1,719	-	-	-	1,719
Total noncurrent assets	<u>5,082,679</u>	<u>1,757,777</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>716,023</u>	<u>7,556,479</u>
Total assets	<u>6,185,620</u>	<u>2,065,708</u>	<u>673,902</u>	<u>1,186,188</u>	<u>10,111,418</u>
Deferred outflows of resources					
Deferred loss on refunding	4,422	602	-	-	5,024
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	28,926	1,738	-	2,632	33,296
Deferred outflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	23,468	4,530	-	2,021	30,019
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 56,816</u>	<u>\$ 6,870</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,653</u>	<u>\$ 68,339</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Fund Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Airports	Harbors	Unemployment Compensation	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 46,962	\$ 9,306	\$ 6,945	\$ 2,826	\$ 66,039
Payable from restricted assets – contracts payable, accrued interest, and other	134,748	29,585	-	-	164,333
Other accrued liabilities	32,967	2,310	-	2,744	38,021
Due to governmental funds	5	1,612	-	-	1,617
Benefit claims payable	-	-	-	7,296	7,296
General obligation bonds payable, current portion	-	2,977	-	-	2,977
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	6,103	163	-	-	6,266
Leases payable, current portion	-	-	-	191	191
Subscriptions payable, current portion	-	-	-	515	515
Financed purchases	-	1,537	-	-	1,537
Lease revenue certificates of participation	19,760	-	-	-	19,760
Customer facility charge revenue bonds	11,080	-	-	-	11,080
Accrued vacation, current portion	8,320	921	-	351	9,592
Payable from restricted assets – revenue bonds payable	37,665	19,484	-	-	57,149
Premiums payable	-	-	-	49,436	49,436
Total current liabilities	<u>297,610</u>	<u>67,895</u>	<u>6,945</u>	<u>63,359</u>	<u>435,809</u>
Noncurrent liabilities					
General obligation bonds payable	-	5,154	-	-	5,154
Accrued vacation	8,896	2,065	-	902	11,863
Revenue bonds payable, net of unamortized bond premium and bond discount	2,197,096	332,336	-	-	2,529,432
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment cost	6,349	2,147	-	-	8,496
Leases payable	45	-	-	533	578
Subscriptions payable	-	-	-	2,478	2,478
Financed purchases	-	18,189	-	-	18,189
Lease revenue certificates of participation	120,490	-	-	-	120,490
Net pension liability	168,533	41,789	-	13,485	223,807
Net other postemployment benefits liability	149,222	32,216	-	11,521	192,959
Prepaid airport use charge fund	17,231	-	-	-	17,231
Security deposits	-	4,215	-	-	4,215
Other	-	1,803	-	-	1,803
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>2,667,862</u>	<u>439,914</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,919</u>	<u>3,136,695</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,965,472</u>	<u>507,809</u>	<u>6,945</u>	<u>92,278</u>	<u>3,572,504</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Deferred inflows on leases	395,174	65,507	-	-	460,681
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	7,692	12,207	-	850	20,749
Deferred inflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	25,093	4,823	-	1,988	31,904
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>427,959</u>	<u>82,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,838</u>	<u>513,334</u>
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	1,806,654	885,717	-	5,856	2,698,227
Restricted for bond requirements and other	760,343	426,447	-	904,490	2,091,280
Unrestricted	<u>282,008</u>	<u>170,068</u>	<u>666,957</u>	<u>185,379</u>	<u>1,304,412</u>
Net position	<u>\$ 2,849,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,232</u>	<u>\$ 666,957</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,725</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Airports	Harbors	Unemployment Compensation	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
Operating revenues					
Concession fees	\$ 157,201	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 157,201
Unemployment compensation	-	-	392,995	-	392,995
Aviation fuel tax	2,624	-	-	-	2,624
Airport use charges	126,188	-	-	-	126,188
Rentals	271,273	35,281	-	-	306,554
Services and others	-	185,177	-	-	185,177
Administrative fees	-	-	-	7,159	7,159
Premium revenue – self insurance	-	-	-	104,500	104,500
Experience refunds, net	-	-	-	1,201	1,201
Other	9,352	2,432	-	2,486	14,270
Total operating revenues	<u>566,638</u>	<u>222,890</u>	<u>392,995</u>	<u>115,346</u>	<u>1,297,869</u>
Operating expenses					
Personnel services	241,261	24,506	-	10,833	276,600
Depreciation and amortization	185,809	37,684	-	2,692	226,185
Repairs and maintenance	90,741	-	-	468	91,209
Airports operations	61,186	-	-	-	61,186
Harbors operations	-	28,149	-	-	28,149
General administration	26,939	15,252	-	4,149	46,340
Unemployment compensation	-	-	249,959	-	249,959
Claims	-	-	-	116,054	116,054
Other	18,167	-	-	24,886	43,053
Total operating expenses	<u>624,103</u>	<u>105,591</u>	<u>249,959</u>	<u>159,082</u>	<u>1,138,735</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(57,465)</u>	<u>117,299</u>	<u>143,036</u>	<u>(43,736)</u>	<u>159,134</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Interest and investment income	70,227	-	15,864	21,328	107,419
Interest expense	(86,327)	-	-	-	(86,327)
Federal grants	15,628	-	15,042	-	30,670
Loss on disposal of capital assets	-	(7,766)	-	-	(7,766)
Rental car customer and passenger facility charges	112,389	-	-	-	112,389
Other	-	11,947	-	18	11,965
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>111,917</u>	<u>4,181</u>	<u>30,906</u>	<u>21,346</u>	<u>168,350</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions	<u>54,452</u>	<u>121,480</u>	<u>173,942</u>	<u>(22,390)</u>	<u>327,484</u>
Capital contributions	93,388	1,449	-	48,852	143,689
Change in net position	<u>147,840</u>	<u>122,929</u>	<u>173,942</u>	<u>26,462</u>	<u>471,173</u>
Net position					
Beginning of year	2,701,165	1,359,303	493,015	1,069,263	5,622,746
End of year	<u>\$ 2,849,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,232</u>	<u>\$ 666,957</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,725</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Airports	Harbors	Unemployment Compensation	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash received from customers	\$ 570,462	\$ 204,872	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 775,334
Cash received from taxes	-	-	453,443	-	453,443
Cash received from employers and employees for premiums and benefits	-	-	-	685,568	685,568
Cash paid to suppliers	(208,809)	(41,348)	-	(3,174)	(253,331)
Cash paid to employees	(239,282)	(23,794)	-	(11,272)	(274,348)
Cash paid for unemployment compensation	-	-	(248,395)	-	(248,395)
Cash paid for premiums and benefits payable	-	-	-	(711,561)	(711,561)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>122,371</u>	<u>139,730</u>	<u>205,048</u>	<u>(40,439)</u>	<u>426,710</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities					
Proceeds from federal operating grants	15,914	-	15,042	48,582	79,538
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>15,914</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,042</u>	<u>48,582</u>	<u>79,538</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(299,327)	(97,876)	-	(40)	(397,243)
Proceeds from federal, state and capital grants and contributions	103,239	1,448	-	-	104,687
Principal and interest paid on airports system revenue bonds	(158,458)	-	-	-	(158,458)
Repayment of general obligation and revenue bonds principal	-	(17,925)	-	-	(17,925)
Proceeds from airports system revenue bonds	95,499	-	-	-	95,499
Interest paid on bonds	-	(13,734)	-	-	(13,734)
Principal and interest paid on financed purchases	-	(1,396)	-	-	(1,396)
Principal paid on leases	-	-	-	(1,164)	(1,164)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(259,047)</u>	<u>(129,483)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,204)</u>	<u>(389,734)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received from investments	82,390	19,489	15,864	4,371	122,114
Purchase of investments	(19,890)	-	-	(4,798)	(24,688)
Principal repayments on notes receivable	-	-	-	63,818	63,818
Disbursement of note receivable proceeds	-	-	-	(107,893)	(107,893)
Interest income from notes receivable	-	-	-	9,494	9,494
Administrative loan fees	-	-	-	6,980	6,980
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>62,500</u>	<u>19,489</u>	<u>15,864</u>	<u>(28,028)</u>	<u>69,825</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(58,262)</u>	<u>29,736</u>	<u>235,954</u>	<u>(21,089)</u>	<u>186,339</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted amounts					
Beginning of year	1,310,033	646,577	355,532	162,996	2,475,138
End of year	<u>\$ 1,251,771</u>	<u>\$ 676,313</u>	<u>\$ 591,486</u>	<u>\$ 141,907</u>	<u>\$ 2,661,477</u>

(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Airports</u>	<u>Harbors</u>	<u>Unemployment Compensation</u>	<u>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (57,465)	\$ 117,299	\$ 143,036	\$ (43,736)	\$ 159,134
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities					
Depreciation and amortization	185,809	37,684	-	2,692	226,185
Provision for uncollectible accounts	-	667	-	-	667
Principal forgiveness of loans	-	-	-	24,104	24,104
Interest income from loans	-	-	-	(2,177)	(2,177)
Administrative loan fees	-	-	-	(7,159)	(7,159)
Non-imposed fringe benefits	-	-	-	44	44
Changes in operating assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows					
Receivables	7,031	(24,117)	60,448	(8,435)	34,927
Prepaid and other expenses	-	-	-	1	1
Other current assets	(212)	-	-	-	(212)
Net deferred outflows/inflows of resources	(735)	786	-	(2,279)	(2,228)
Vouchers and contracts payable	(9,928)	4,328	1,564	1,592	(2,444)
Net pension liability	(9,049)	2,463	-	1,025	(5,561)
Other postemployment benefits liability	(8,375)	(226)	-	(96)	(8,697)
Other accrued liabilities	15,295	846	-	(6,002)	10,139
Benefit claims payable	-	-	-	(13)	(13)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 122,371</u>	<u>\$ 139,730</u>	<u>\$ 205,048</u>	<u>\$ (40,439)</u>	<u>\$ 426,710</u>
Supplemental information					
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities					
Amortization of bond discount, bond premium, and loss on refunding	\$ 10,520	\$ (3,821)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,699
Amortization of certificates of participation premium	178	-	-	-	178
Amounts included in contracts payable for the acquisition of capital assets	-	19,406	-	-	19,406
Right-to-use subscription asset and related subscription payable	-	-	-	3,974	3,974

(concluded)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

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State of Hawaii
Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Custodial Funds	OPEB Trust Fund
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 72,922	\$ 1,131,615
Receivables		
Taxes	19,135	-
Rebates and other receivables from insurance companies	-	69,355
Experience refunds due from insurance companies	-	55
Other	4,431	158
Investments		
U.S. government securities	64,560	451,827
Equity securities	-	395,798
Commercial paper	4,547	-
Mutual funds	-	141,134
Commingled funds	-	2,905,137
Alternative investments	-	2,891,267
Real estate	-	476,838
Derivatives	-	(3,364)
Invested securities lending collateral	-	25,653
Other assets, primarily due from individuals, businesses and counties	-	8,165
Total assets	<u>165,595</u>	<u>8,493,638</u>
Liabilities		
Liabilities		
Vouchers payable	59,362	-
Loan from other funds	4,281	-
Premium payable	-	64,753
Benefit claims payable	-	27,990
Securities lending collateral	-	25,653
Other accrued liabilities	-	2,502
Total liabilities	<u>63,643</u>	<u>120,898</u>
Net position		
Restricted for OPEB	-	8,372,740
Restricted for other purposes	101,952	-
Net position	<u>\$ 101,952</u>	<u>\$ 8,372,740</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Custodial Funds	OPEB Trust Fund
Additions		
Employer contributions	\$ -	\$ 1,145,053
Tax collections	663,404	-
Custodial collections	221,745	-
Other collections	11,687	-
Investment income		
Investing activities		
Interest	-	132,115
Net appreciation in the fair value of investments	-	534,410
	-	666,525
Less: Investment expenses	-	10,947
Net investment income from investing activities	-	655,578
Securities lending activities		
Securities lending income	-	842
Less: Securities lending expenses	-	185
Net investment income from securities lending activities	-	657
Total net investment income	-	656,235
Other revenues, net	-	205
Total additions	896,836	1,801,493
Deductions		
Benefits claims expense and carrier payments	-	564,364
Tax disbursements	656,902	-
Custodial disbursements	192,945	-
Other disbursements	1,179	-
Total deductions	851,026	564,364
Net increase in fiduciary net position	45,810	1,237,129
Net position		
Beginning of year	56,142	7,135,611
End of year	<u>\$ 101,952</u>	<u>\$ 8,372,740</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

State of Hawaii
Component Units
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>University of Hawaii</u>	<u>Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation</u>	<u>Hawaii Public Housing Authority</u>	<u>Hawaii Health Systems Corporation</u>
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 163,400	\$ 1,075,951	\$ 122,509	\$ 234,270
Receivables				
Accounts and accrued interest, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$92,399	165,809	72,156	1,973	111,281
Notes, loans, mortgages and contributions, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$454	12,260	11,796	-	-
Leases	-	282	-	835
Federal government	-	-	977	-
Restricted pledge	-	-	-	10,000
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$136	-	2,602	89	15,962
Due from primary government	6,823	5,531	85,733	100,366
Investments	772,960	-	-	22,653
Inventories – materials and supplies	5,680	-	747	12,526
Prepaid expenses and other assets	26,264	2,071	2,662	-
Total current assets	<u>1,153,196</u>	<u>1,170,389</u>	<u>214,690</u>	<u>507,893</u>
Restricted assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,476	23,846	4,776	76,631
Investments	-	17,562	-	-
Deposits, funded reserves and other	-	1,090	-	-
Total restricted assets	<u>6,476</u>	<u>42,498</u>	<u>4,776</u>	<u>76,631</u>
Capital assets				
Land and land improvements	281,431	90,190	25,518	45,657
Infrastructure	328,726	-	-	-
Construction in progress	231,910	-	62,344	45,078
Buildings, improvements and equipment	3,794,044	54,777	821,941	934,483
Subscription assets	-	43	-	40,622
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(2,331,619)</u>	<u>(5,374)</u>	<u>(557,611)</u>	<u>(668,521)</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>2,304,492</u>	<u>139,636</u>	<u>352,192</u>	<u>397,319</u>
Other assets				
Notes, loans, mortgages and contributions, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,392	44,915	994,611	9,662	-
Leases receivable	-	4,385	-	18,588
Due from primary government	616,700	-	-	-
Inventories – developments in progress and dwelling units	-	37,614	-	-
Investments	868,218	-	-	14,233
Restricted pledge	-	-	-	26,461
Other assets	63,515	-	-	-
Total other assets	<u>1,593,348</u>	<u>1,036,610</u>	<u>9,662</u>	<u>59,282</u>
Total assets	<u>5,057,512</u>	<u>2,389,133</u>	<u>581,320</u>	<u>1,041,125</u>
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred asset retirement obligations	10,990	-	-	-
Deferred loss on refunding	7,269	-	-	-
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	194,434	1,211	4,026	65,624
Deferred outflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	191,162	1,567	4,864	66,047
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 403,855</u>	<u>\$ 2,778</u>	<u>\$ 8,890</u>	<u>\$ 131,671</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

<u>Hawaii Tourism Authority</u>	<u>Hawaii Community Development Authority</u>	<u>Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
\$ 73,207	\$ 35,176	\$ 1,983	\$ 1,706,496
1,342	957	1,423	354,941
-	-	-	24,056
-	1,056	-	2,173
-	-	-	977
-	-	-	10,000
-	-	-	18,653
25,400	130,856	-	354,709
-	-	173,468	969,081
-	-	-	18,953
-	-	-	30,997
<u>99,949</u>	<u>168,045</u>	<u>176,874</u>	<u>3,491,036</u>
-	-	-	111,729
19,391	-	-	36,953
-	-	-	1,090
<u>19,391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,772</u>
131,497	73,147	-	647,440
-	51,464	-	380,190
14,345	2,938	-	356,615
245,976	17,044	-	5,868,265
-	-	-	40,665
(202,274)	(47,026)	-	(3,812,425)
<u>189,544</u>	<u>97,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,480,750</u>
-	15,213	-	1,064,401
-	11,215	-	34,188
-	-	-	616,700
-	-	-	37,614
-	-	-	882,451
-	-	-	26,461
-	288	-	63,803
-	26,716	-	2,725,618
<u>308,884</u>	<u>292,328</u>	<u>176,874</u>	<u>9,847,176</u>
-	-	-	10,990
-	-	-	7,269
221	723	-	266,239
77	309	-	264,026
<u>\$ 298</u>	<u>\$ 1,032</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 548,524</u>

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Component Units
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	University of Hawaii	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	Hawaii Health Systems Corporation
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 68,137	\$ 1,248	\$ 9,391	\$ 128,725
Other accrued liabilities	151,774	6,737	5,199	-
Due to primary government	6,000	1,855	4,485	-
Unearned revenue	26,624	423	4,832	-
Notes, mortgages and installation contracts payable	-	15	-	10,705
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	41,318	-	-	21,172
Revenue bonds payable, net	26,344	1,055	-	-
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	4,799	-	-	2,428
Leases payable	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions payable	-	-	-	5,457
Financed purchases	66	-	-	4,688
Other liabilities	19,378	-	1,626	3,422
Total current liabilities	<u>344,440</u>	<u>11,333</u>	<u>25,533</u>	<u>176,597</u>
Noncurrent liabilities				
Notes, mortgages and installment contracts payable	92,868	27	-	24,066
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	47,958	-	-	22,323
Revenue bonds payable, net	395,098	2,176	-	-
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	13,335	-	-	10,081
Leases payable	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions payable	-	-	-	11,694
Financed purchases	-	-	-	13,375
Unearned revenue	-	19,945	-	-
Net pension liability	1,613,838	10,818	40,660	598,853
Net other postemployment benefits liability	1,533,982	8,349	33,182	456,320
Other liabilities	41,751	2,429	2,112	19,319
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,738,830</u>	<u>43,744</u>	<u>75,954</u>	<u>1,156,031</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,083,270</u>	<u>55,077</u>	<u>101,487</u>	<u>1,332,628</u>
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows on net leases	26,524	4,478	-	18,845
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	106,454	287	1,070	22,022
Deferred inflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	214,977	1,549	5,629	65,764
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>347,955</u>	<u>6,314</u>	<u>6,699</u>	<u>106,631</u>
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,803,447	139,595	352,028	327,333
Restricted				
Nonexpendable	1,410,803	-	-	-
Expendable	10,493	-	-	-
Legislation and contractual agreements	-	90,268	248	-
Lender covenants and other	-	-	-	5,150
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	47,287
Unrestricted	<u>(2,194,601)</u>	<u>2,100,657</u>	<u>129,748</u>	<u>(646,233)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,030,142</u>	<u>\$ 2,330,520</u>	<u>\$ 482,024</u>	<u>\$ (266,463)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

<u>Hawaii Tourism Authority</u>	<u>Hawaii Community Development Authority</u>	<u>Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
\$ 10,048	\$ 798	\$ -	\$ 218,347
316	644	-	164,670
-	-	-	12,340
1,700	232	-	33,811
-	-	-	10,720
105	158	-	62,753
-	-	-	27,399
-	-	-	7,227
-	109	-	109
-	-	-	5,457
-	-	-	4,754
-	1,429	5,426	31,281
<u>12,169</u>	<u>3,370</u>	<u>5,426</u>	<u>578,868</u>
-	-	-	116,961
223	350	-	70,854
-	-	-	397,274
-	-	-	23,416
-	398	-	398
-	-	-	11,694
-	-	-	13,375
-	-	-	19,945
6,372	4,278	-	2,274,819
4,924	2,436	-	2,039,193
-	10,829	-	76,440
<u>11,519</u>	<u>18,291</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,044,369</u>
<u>23,688</u>	<u>21,661</u>	<u>5,426</u>	<u>5,623,237</u>
-	12,048	-	61,895
293	117	-	130,243
451	276	-	288,646
<u>744</u>	<u>12,441</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>480,784</u>
189,543	97,060	-	2,909,006
-	-	-	1,410,803
-	-	-	10,493
-	-	-	90,516
-	-	-	5,150
-	129,551	-	129,551
95,207	-	-	142,494
-	32,647	171,448	(406,334)
<u>\$ 284,750</u>	<u>\$ 259,258</u>	<u>\$ 171,448</u>	<u>\$ 4,291,679</u>

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Component Units
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	University of Hawaii	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	Hawaii Health Systems Corporation
Expenses	<u>\$ 1,905,021</u>	<u>\$ 39,498</u>	<u>\$ 220,133</u>	<u>\$ 873,065</u>
Program revenues				
Charges for services	386,722	13,578	31,433	707,533
Operating grants and contributions	560,680	89,268	153,584	49,544
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	4,963	73,282
Total program revenues	<u>947,402</u>	<u>102,846</u>	<u>189,980</u>	<u>830,359</u>
Net program revenues (expenses)	<u>(957,619)</u>	<u>63,348</u>	<u>(30,153)</u>	<u>(42,706)</u>
General revenues (expenses)				
Interest and investment income	119,195	-	-	13,078
Transient accommodations tax	-	-	-	-
Payments from State, net	1,167,765	506,381	38,635	182,185
Gifts and subsidies	55,100	-	-	-
Other	34,072	-	887	1,736
Net general revenues	<u>1,376,132</u>	<u>506,381</u>	<u>39,522</u>	<u>196,999</u>
Change in net position	<u>418,513</u>	<u>569,729</u>	<u>9,369</u>	<u>154,293</u>
Net position				
Beginning of year	<u>611,629</u>	<u>1,760,791</u>	<u>472,655</u>	<u>(420,756)</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 1,030,142</u>	<u>\$ 2,330,520</u>	<u>\$ 482,024</u>	<u>\$ (266,463)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Hawaii Tourism Authority	Hawaii Community Development Authority	Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund	Total Component Units
<u>\$ 114,843</u>	<u>\$ 7,255</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 3,159,844</u>
29,010	4,889	-	1,173,165
72,577	-	-	925,653
-	-	-	78,245
<u>101,587</u>	<u>4,889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,177,063</u>
<u>(13,256)</u>	<u>(2,366)</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(982,781)</u>
1,175	1,299	7,875	142,622
11,000	-	-	11,000
-	132,287	(5,426)	2,021,827
-	-	-	55,100
<u>78</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,522</u>
<u>12,253</u>	<u>134,335</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>2,268,071</u>
<u>(1,003)</u>	<u>131,969</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>1,285,290</u>
285,753	127,289	169,028	3,006,389
<u>\$ 284,750</u>	<u>\$ 259,258</u>	<u>\$ 171,448</u>	<u>\$ 4,291,679</u>

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the State of Hawaii (the State) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The State's significant accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial activity of the State (Primary Government) and its Component Units, entities for which the Primary Government is considered to be financially accountable. Discretely presented Component Units are legally separate organizations for which the Primary Government is financially accountable or for which the nature and significance of their relationship to the Primary Government are such that exclusion would cause the State's reporting entity to be misleading or incomplete.

Primary Government

The following branches and departments are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State.

Executive:

- Accounting and General Services
- Agriculture
- Attorney General
- Budget and Finance
- Business, Economic Development and Tourism
- Commerce and Consumer Affairs
- Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Defense
- Education
- Hawaiian Home Lands
- Health
- Human Resource Development
- Human Services
- Labor and Industrial Relations
- Land and Natural Resources
- Law Enforcement
- Taxation
- Transportation

Judicial

Legislative

State of Hawaii

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2024

Discretely Presented Component Units

The Component Units column in the basic financial statements includes the financial data for the State's discretely presented Component Units. They are reported in a separate column to emphasize their legal separation from the State. The discretely presented Component Units are:

- ***University of Hawaii*** – The University of Hawaii (UH) is Hawaii's sole public higher education system. Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 304 governs the activities of the UH.

The UH is comprised of ten campuses and provides a broad range of degree (baccalaureate to post-doctoral level) programs, through a framework of sixteen colleges and nine professional schools. Through its seven community colleges on Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, the UH offers certificate and associate degree programs and in certain areas, baccalaureate degrees. In addition to organized research institutes and administrative service and distance learning centers, the UH houses more than a hundred centers with a research, instruction or public service purpose. The UH is also engaged in instructional research and service activities at hundreds of Hawaii schools, hospitals and community sites, and carries out these activities across the Pacific Islands and in foreign countries.

The UH Board of Regents is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The UH is a separate legal entity that is financially accountable to and fiscally dependent (potential to impose a financial burden) on the State and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. The UH's complete financial statements are available online at: <https://www.hawaii.edu/offices/budget-finance/>.

- ***Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation*** – The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) was established by Act 196, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2005, as amended by Act 180, SLH 2006. The HHFDC is a corporate body placed within the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) for administrative purposes. The HHFDC's mission is to increase the supply of workforce and affordable homes by providing tools and resources to facilitate housing development. Tools and resources include housing tax credits, low interest construction loans, equity gap loans, developable land, and expedited land use approvals.

The HHFDC's Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is a separate legal entity that is financially accountable to and fiscally dependent (potential to impose a financial burden) on the State and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. The HHFDC's complete financial statements are available online at: <http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/resources/reports/>.

- ***Hawaii Public Housing Authority*** – The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) was established by Act 196, SLH 2005, as amended by Act 180, SLH 2006. The HPHA is administratively attached to the Department of Human Services. Its mission is to provide safe, decent and sanitary dwellings for low and moderate income residents of the State of Hawaii and to operate its housing program in accordance with federal and State of Hawaii laws and regulations.

The HPHA's Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The HPHA is a separate legal entity that is financially accountable to and fiscally dependent (potential to impose a financial burden) on the State and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. The HPHA's complete financial statements are available online at: <https://hpha.hawaii.gov/plans-reports>.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

- **Hawaii Health Systems Corporation** – Act 262, SLH 1996, transferred all facilities previously under the Department of Health – Division of Community Hospitals to the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation (HHSC). The HHSC is administratively attached to the Department of Health. Its mission is to provide and enhance accessible and comprehensive healthcare services that are quality-driven, customer-focused, and cost-effective. It operates the following facilities:

East Hawaii Region:

Hilo Benioff Medical Center
Honokaʻa Hospital
Kaʻu Hospital

Kauai Region:

Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital
Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital

West Hawaii Region:

Kona Community Hospital
Kohala Hospital

Oahu Region:

Leahi Hospital
Maluhia

Kahuku Medical Center

The HHSC’s Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The HHSC is a public body corporate and politic and an instrumentality and agency of the State of Hawaii that is financially accountable to and fiscally dependent (potential to impose a financial burden) on the State and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. The HHSC’s complete financial statements are available online at: <https://www.hhsc.org/about-us/hhsc-reports/>.

- **Hawaii Tourism Authority** – The Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA) was established by Act 156, SLH 1998. The HTA is administratively attached to DBEDT. Its mission is to strategically manage Hawaii tourism in a sustainable manner consistent with economic goals, cultural values, preservation of natural resources, community desires, and visitor industry needs.

Effective July 2002, in accordance with Executive Order No. 3817, the HTA assumed control and management of the Hawaii Convention Center (Center). Effective July 1, 2002, the Center, by statute, became the responsibility of the HTA. The Center offers approximately 350,000 square feet of rentable space including 51 meeting rooms.

The HTA’s Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The HTA is a separate legal entity that is financially accountable to and fiscally dependent (potential to impose a financial burden) on the State and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. Information for obtaining the HTA’s complete financial statements may be obtained from the Hawaii Tourism Authority, 1801 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

- **Hawaii Community Development Authority** – The Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA) was established by HRS Chapter 206E to join the strengths of private enterprise, public development, and regulation into a form capable of long-term planning and implementation of improved community development in the urban areas of the State of Hawaii. The HCDA was established as a body corporate and a public instrumentality of the State and is administratively attached to DBEDT. The HCDA has three Community Development Districts: Kakaʻako, Kalaeloa and Heʻeia.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

The HCDA's Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The HCDA is a separate legal entity that is financially accountable to and fiscally dependent (potential to impose a financial burden) on the State and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. Information for obtaining the HCDA's complete financial statements may be obtained from the Hawaii Community Development Authority, 547 Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

- **Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund** – The Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund (HHRF) was organized pursuant to and operates in accordance with HRS Chapter 431P. The HHRF was established as a public body and a body corporate and politic and is administratively attached to the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

The HHRF was primarily organized to provide residential and commercial hurricane property insurance coverage to Hawaii consumers in situations where insurance companies will not underwrite such business in the State. Due to the increase in availability of hurricane insurance coverage from the private sector, the HHRF ceased writing policies effective December 1, 2000. However, it was determined that the HHRF should not be dissolved as it may need to reenter the insurance market in the future.

In the event of dissolution of the HHRF, the net monies within the hurricane reserve trust fund shall revert to the State General Fund after any payments on behalf of licensed property and casualty insurers or the State that are required to be made pursuant to any federal disaster insurance program enacted to provide insurance or reinsurance for hurricane risks.

The HHRF's Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The HHRF is financially accountable, poses a financial burden or benefit to the State, and is therefore included as a discretely presented Component Unit. Information for obtaining the HHRF's complete financial statements may be obtained from the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, 335 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

The Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii (ERS), which is administered on behalf of public employees for both the State and county governments, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), which exists for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians, are excluded from the State's reporting entity because those agencies, based on the fiscal independence and/or separate legal entity status, are not accountable to the State.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Government-Wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information of all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Primary Government and its Component Units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these Government-Wide statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the Primary Government is reported separately from the legally separate Component Units for which the Primary Government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function, segment or component unit are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function, segment or component unit. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function, segment or component unit. Program revenues also include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, segment or component unit. Taxes and other items not included in program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

Resources that are dedicated internally are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. The State does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions.

Net position is restricted when legally enforceable enabling legislation places restrictions or when restrictions are externally imposed by citizens and/or public interest groups. Additionally, restricted net position is reevaluated if any of the resources raised by the enabling legislation are used for a purpose not specified by the enabling legislation or if the government has other cause for reconsideration. 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 the State's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Separate financial statements are provided for Governmental Funds, Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and discretely presented Component Units. However, the Fiduciary Funds are not included in the Government-Wide financial statements. Major individual Governmental Funds and major individual Proprietary Funds are reported as separate columns in the Fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

The Governmental Funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State considers revenues other than federal grants and assistance awards to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year. Revenues susceptible to accrual include taxpayer-assessed tax revenues. Taxpayer-assessed tax revenues primarily consist of income and general excise taxes. Other revenues which are not considered susceptible to accrual and, therefore, are not accrued include fines, forfeitures and penalties, licenses, permits, and franchise taxes.

Federal grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as revenue when available and entitlement occurs which is generally within 12 months of the end of the current fiscal year. All other federal reimbursement-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures or expenses are incurred as of fiscal year-end and funds are available.

Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Component Units Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Component Units are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the Government-Wide financial statements described above.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a Proprietary Fund's principal ongoing operations. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Fund Accounting

The financial activities of the State are recorded in individual funds, each of which is deemed to be a separate accounting entity. The State 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. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

The financial activities of the State that are reported in the accompanying Fund financial statements have been classified into the following major and nonmajor Governmental and Proprietary Funds. In addition, a description of the Fiduciary Funds and Component Units are as follows:

Governmental Fund Types – The State reports the following major Governmental Funds:

- **General Fund** – This fund is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- **Capital Projects Fund** – This fund accounts for substantially all of the financial resources obtained and used for the acquisition or construction of the State's capital assets and facilities. Such resources are derived principally from proceeds of general obligation and revenue bond issues, federal grants, and transfers from the Special Revenue Funds.
- **Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund** – This fund accounts for the State's Medicaid program through which healthcare is provided to the low-income population. The Medicaid program is jointly financed by the State and the federal government.
- **Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund** – This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are for specific purposes of certain administrative agencies.
- **Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund** – This fund accounts for programs related to the conservation, development and utilization of agriculture, aquaculture, water, land and other natural resources of the State.
- **Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund** – This fund accounts for programs related to the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians.

The nonmajor Governmental Funds are comprised of the following:

- **Special Revenue Funds** – These funds account for the financial resources obtained from specific revenue sources and used for restricted purposes.
- **Debt Service Fund** – This fund accounts for the financial resources obtained and used for the payment of principal and interest on long-term bond obligations. This fund also accounts for financial resources obtained and used to refund existing debt.

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Proprietary Fund Type – Enterprise Funds – The major Enterprise Funds are comprised of the following:

- **Department of Transportation – Airports Division** (Airports) – Airports operates the State’s airports and air navigation facilities and is responsible for general supervision of aeronautics within the State.
- **Department of Transportation – Harbors Division** (Harbors) – Harbors maintains and operates the State’s commercial harbors system.
- **Unemployment Compensation Fund** – This fund accounts for the unemployment compensation benefits to qualified recipients.

The nonmajor Enterprise Funds are comprised of the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (EUTF), the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCF), and the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund (DWTLF). The EUTF accounts for the benefits relating to active employees and beneficiaries, which includes medical, dental and life insurance coverage. The WPCF accounts for loans to county agencies for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. The DWTLF accounts for loans to county agencies for construction of drinking water treatment facilities.

Fiduciary Fund Types –

- **Custodial Funds** – Custodial Funds account for various taxes, deposits and property held by the State, pending distribution to other governments and individuals.
- **OPEB Trust Fund** – This fund accounts for retiree healthcare benefits, which includes medical, dental and life insurance coverage as well as for plan assets and related expenses from the pre-funding contributions made by the State and counties. The OPEB Trust Fund meets the criteria for plans that are administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements.

Component Units – Component Units are comprised of the following:

- **UH** – Comprises the State’s public institutions of higher education.
- **HHFDC** – Finances housing programs for residents of the State.
- **HPHA** – Manages federal and state housing programs.
- **HHSC** – Provides quality healthcare for the people of the State.
- **HTA** – Manages the State’s convention center and the State’s visitor industry.
- **HCDA** –Coordinates private and public community development for residents of the State.
- **HHRF** – Funds, assesses and provides, when necessary, hurricane property insurance to residents of the State.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash, repurchase agreements, and U.S. government securities with original maturities of three months or less, including time certificates of deposit. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the State has defined cash equivalents to be all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as interfund receivables/interfund payables. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the Government-Wide financial statements as internal balances.

All tax and other receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts and estimated refunds due.

Investments

The State's investments are reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP.

Inventories

Inventories of developments in progress and units available for sale are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value, with cost being determined by the specific-identification method. All estimated carrying costs to the anticipated date of disposition are considered in the determination of estimated net realizable value. Units available for sale include constructed units, developed lots, and repurchased units available for sale. Developments in progress include construction in progress and land held for future development.

Materials and supplies inventories are stated at cost, with cost being determined principally using the first-in, first-out method.

Restricted Assets

Revenue bond indentures authorize the State's trustees to invest monies in time certificates of deposit, money market funds, and investment securities, including U.S. government or agency obligations, certain municipal bonds, and repurchase agreements. Uninsured time certificates of deposit are required to be collateralized by investment securities of an equal or greater market value. The underlying securities for repurchase agreements are required to be U.S. government or agency obligations of an equal or greater market value held by the State's agent in the State's name.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and land improvements, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), buildings and improvements, equipment, and computer software, are reported in the applicable governmental and business-type activities columns, as well as the Component Units column, in the Government-Wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements capitalized as projects are constructed to the extent the State's capitalization thresholds are met.

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The State's capitalization thresholds are \$5,000 for equipment, and \$100,000 for land and land improvements, infrastructure, and buildings and improvements. The Primary Government's capitalization threshold is \$1,000,000 for purchased and internally generated software and \$100,000 for other intangible assets. Component units and major enterprise funds establish separate capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives, as appropriate. 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.

Capital assets of the Primary Government, as well as the Component Units, are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure	12–50 years
Buildings and improvements	15–30 years
Equipment	5–7 years
Computer software	5–15 years
Other intangible assets	30 years

Works of art and historical treasures held for public exhibition, education or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain, are capitalized. These items are protected, kept encumbered, conserved, and preserved by the State. It is the State's policy to utilize proceeds from the sale of these items for the acquisition of other items for collection and display.

Leases

Lessee

The State recognizes lease liabilities and a right-to-use lease assets (lease assets) in the government-wide financial statements and its proprietary fund financial statements. The State recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$100,000 or more for land and building leases and \$25,000 or more for equipment and others, with a lease term greater than one year. Variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset are not included in the measurement of the lease liability.

At the commencement of a lease, the State initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made.

Lease assets are recorded at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities and modified by any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term along with any initial direct costs that are ancillary charges necessary to place the lease assets into service. Lease assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease contains a purchase option that the State has determined is reasonably certain of being exercised. In this case, the lease asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset.

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Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the State determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The State uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the State generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the State is reasonably certain to exercise.

The State monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure any lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported in capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.

Lessor

The State is a lessor for leases of special purpose facilities, office and commercial space, and land. The State recognizes leases receivable and deferred inflows of resources in the financial statements. Variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset should not be included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

At the commencement of a lease, the State initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflows of resources are initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue over the lease term in a systematic and rational method.

Key estimates and judgments include how the State determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The State uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The State monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement

The State recognizes subscription liabilities and right-to-use subscription assets (subscription assets) in the government-wide financial statements and its proprietary fund financial statements. The State recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$500,000 or more with a subscription term greater than one year. Variable payments based on future performance of the State or, usage of the underlying IT asset, or number of user seats are not included in the measurement of the subscription liability, rather, those

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variable payments are recognized as outflows of resources (expenses) in the period the obligation for those payments is incurred.

At the commencement of a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA), the State initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made.

Subscription assets are recorded at the amount of the initial measurement of the subscription liabilities, plus any payments made to the SBITA vendor before the commencement of the subscription term and capitalizable initial implementation cost, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term.

Costs associated with a SBITA, other than the subscription payments, are accounted for as follows:

- **Preliminary project stage** – Outlays are expensed as incurred.
- **Initial implementation stage** – Outlays are capitalized as an addition to the subscription asset.
- **Operation and additional implementation stage** – Outlays are expensed as incurred unless they meet specific capitalization criteria.

Subscription assets are reported in capital assets and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.

Subscription assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying IT asset, unless the subscription contains a purchase option that the State has determined is reasonably certain of being exercised. In this case, the subscription asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying IT asset.

Key estimates and judgments related to SBITAs include how the State determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected subscription payments to present value, (2) subscription term, and (3) subscription payments.

- The State uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the State generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITAs. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the State is reasonably certain to exercise.
- The State monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its subscription liability.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows (inflows) of resources represent a consumption of (acquisition of) net assets that applies to a future period. The State defers recognition of the loss on debt refunding related to issuance of its general obligation and revenue bonds and amortizes these costs over the life of the bonds using the effective interest rate method.

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The deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pensions resulted from differences between expected and actual experiences on pension plan investments, changes in assumptions, and changes in proportion on pension plan investments, which will be amortized over the estimated average remaining service life of the plan members. The deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB resulted from differences between expected and actual experiences and changes in assumptions which will be amortized over the estimated remaining service life of the plan members. The net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments for both pension and OPEB resulted in a deferred outflow or inflow of resources which is amortized over five years. The State's contributions to the pension and OPEB plans subsequent to the measurement date of the actuarial valuations for the pension and OPEB plans will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability in the subsequent fiscal year.

The State defers recognition of lease income for lease receivables and recognizes revenue over the lease term.

Compensated Absences

It is the State's policy to permit employees 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. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the Government-Wide financial statements, Proprietary Funds financial statements, and Component Units financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the Governmental Funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Long-term Obligations

In the Government-Wide financial statements, Proprietary Fund financial statements, and Component Unit financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, Proprietary Fund, or Component Units statement of net position. Initial-issue bond premiums and discounts, as well as prepaid insurance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective-interest method. The difference between the reacquisition price of refunding bonds and the net carrying amount of refunded debt (deferred amount on refunding) is amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunding debt or the remaining life of the refunded debt. Bond issuance costs, except any portion related to prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the period incurred. Amortization of bond premiums or discounts, prepaid insurance costs, and deferred amounts on refunding are included in interest expense.

In the Fund financial statements, Governmental Funds recognize bond premiums, discounts and prepaid insurance costs during the period issued. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received are reported as other financing sources, while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position and Fund Balance

In the Government-Wide financial statements and Proprietary Funds and Component Units financial statements, net position is reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted net position, and unrestricted net position. Restricted net position represents net position restricted by parties outside of the State (such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary), or imposed by law through enabling legislation, and includes unspent proceeds of bonds issued to acquire or construct capital assets.

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The State classifies fund balance based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to follow constraints on how resources can be spent in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Classifications include:

- **Restricted** – Balances that are restricted for specific purposes by external parties such as creditors, grantors or other governments. Sources of these externally enforceable legal restrictions include creditors, grantors or other governments.
- **Committed** – Balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action (i.e., legislation) of the State’s Legislature, the highest level of decision-making authority. Legislation is required to modify or rescind a fund balance commitment.
- **Assigned** – Balances that are constrained by management to be used for specific purposes, as authorized by the Hawaii Revised Statutes, but are not restricted or committed. For general fund only, encumbrance balances at fiscal year-end are classified as assigned.
- **Unassigned** – Residual balances that are not contained in the other classifications. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance.

The State spends restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as in grant agreements requiring dollar-for-dollar spending. Additionally, the State would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balances when expenditures are made.

The following table presents the State’s fund balances by major function at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	National Resources Special Revenue Fund	Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for								
Debt service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ 72
	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Committed to								
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,687	94,687
Conservation of natural resources	-	-	-	-	29,916	-	-	29,916
	-	-	-	-	29,916	-	94,687	124,603
Assigned to								
General government	124,944	-	-	1,860,643	-	-	-	1,985,587
Public safety	164,259	-	-	-	-	-	307,428	471,687
Highways	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	264,092	267,792
Conservation of natural resources	88,066	-	-	-	283,844	-	4,683	376,593
Health	92,676	-	-	-	-	-	277,995	370,671
Welfare	177,415	-	19,583	-	-	-	-	196,998
Education	361,062	-	-	-	-	-	478,691	839,753
Culture and recreation	16,984	-	-	14,398	-	-	16,271	47,653
Urban development and housing	340,807	-	-	-	-	455,132	-	795,939
Economic development	158,335	-	-	-	-	-	328,726	487,061
	1,528,248	-	19,583	1,875,041	283,844	455,132	1,677,886	5,839,734
Unassigned								
Total	\$ 2,107,988	\$ (562,518)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (198,126)	\$ 1,347,344
	\$ 3,636,236	\$ (562,518)	\$ 19,583	\$ 1,875,041	\$ 313,760	\$ 455,132	\$ 1,574,519	\$ 7,311,753

The following describes the purposes, by function, for the most significant fund balances:

- **Urban development and housing** – To develop and deliver Hawaiian home lands to native Hawaiians by identifying and assessing the needs of beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; to develop, market and manage lands not immediately needed; to develop lands for homesteading and income-producing purposes; and to develop waiting lists of applicants for homestead leases.

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- **Highways** – To provide a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable inter-modal transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and enhances and/or preserves economic prosperity and the quality of life. This is accomplished through planning, designing and supervising the construction and maintenance of the State Highway System.
- **Education** – For the public education system, to serve the community by developing the academic achievement, character and social-emotional well-being of the State’s students to the fullest potential and to work with partners, families and communities to ensure that all students reach their aspirations from early learning through college, career and citizenship. For the public charter commission, to authorize high-quality public charter schools throughout the State.
- **Health** – To administer programs designed to protect, preserve, care for, and improve the physical and mental health of the people of the State.

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.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

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

Nonexchange Transactions

The Enterprise Funds and Component Units recognize contributed capital as nonoperating revenues.

Medicare and Medicaid Reimbursements

Revenues from services reimbursed under Medicare and Medicaid programs are recorded at the estimated reimbursable amounts. Final determination of the amounts earned is subject to review by the fiscal intermediary or a peer review organization. The State administration’s opinion is that adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from such reviews.

Fair Value Measurements

The State 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.

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- **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 Level 2 inputs are not available.

Risk Management

The State 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 a claim for a risk of loss is established if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred as of the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable.

The estimated reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs includes the accumulation of estimates for losses and claims reported prior to fiscal year-end, non-incremental estimates (based on projections of historical developments) of claims incurred but not reported, and non-incremental estimates of costs for investigating and adjusting all incurred and unadjusted claims. Amounts reported are subject to the impact of future changes in economic and social conditions. The State believes that, given the inherent variability in any such estimates, the reserves are within a reasonable and acceptable range of adequacy. Reserves are continually monitored and reviewed and, as settlements are made and reserves adjusted, the differences are reported in current operations.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. 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 accompanying basic financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic 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 may differ from those estimates.

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 99

The GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Certain requirements of this Statement were effective immediately while other requirements are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 and June 15, 2023, respectively. The requirements of this Statement did not have a material effect on the State’s financial statements.

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GASB Statement No. 100

The GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of this Statement were effective for the State’s fiscal year ended June 2024 but did not have a material effect on the State’s financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 101

The GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The primary objective of the Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. The State has not determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 102

The GASB issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. The primary objective of the Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with information about risks related to a government’s vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints that is essential to their analyses for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024. The State has not determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 103

The GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government’s accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The State has not determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 104

The GASB issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The State has not determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

2. Cash and Investments

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 Primary Government based on its equity interest in the pooled monies. Legally authorized investments include obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. government, obligations of the State, federally-insured savings and checking accounts, time certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements with federally-insured financial institutions.

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Cash

The State maintains bank accounts for various purposes at locations throughout the State and the nation. Bank deposits for the State Treasury are under the custody of the Director of Finance. For financial statement reporting purposes, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, time certificates of deposit, and money market accounts. Cash and cash equivalents also include repurchase agreements and U.S. government securities with original maturities of three months or less.

The carrying amount of the State's unrestricted and restricted deposits (cash, time certificates of deposit, and money market accounts) for the Primary Government as of June 30, 2024 was approximately \$2,969,883,000 and \$1,369,878,000, respectively, and unrestricted cash for the Fiduciary Funds as of June 30, 2024 was approximately \$1,204,537,000.

Information relating to the bank balance, insurance and collateral of cash deposits is determined on a statewide basis and not for individual departments or divisions. Total bank balances of deposits for the Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds amounted to approximately \$912,616,000 at June 30, 2024 and is covered by federal deposit insurance or by collateral held either by the State Treasury or by the State's fiscal agents in the name of the State. Bank balances of approximately \$578,414,000 represent deposits with the U.S. Department of the Treasury for the State's Unemployment Trust Fund, which were uncollateralized, and the Special Revenue Funds' and Proprietary Funds' cash in bank, which was uninsured and uncollateralized. The Special Revenue Funds' and Proprietary Funds' cash balances were held by fiscal agents in the State's name for the purpose of satisfying outstanding bond obligations. Accordingly, these deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the State's deposits may not be returned to it. For demand or checking accounts and time certificates of deposit, the State requires that the depository banks pledge collateral based on the daily available bank balances to limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The use of daily available bank balances to determine collateral requirements results in the available balances being under-collateralized at various times during the fiscal year. All securities pledged as collateral are held either by the State Treasury or by the State's fiscal agents in the name of the State. The State also requires that no more than 60% of the State's total funds available for deposit and on deposit in the State Treasury may be deposited in any one financial institution.

Investments

The State holds investments both for its own benefit and as an agent for other parties.

Further, the State pools all excess funds into an investment pool that is administered by the State Department of Budget and Finance (Budget and Finance). The pool's investment options are limited to investments listed in the HRS.

At the end of each quarter, Budget and Finance allocates the investment pool amount to each of the participants including those participants who are part of the Proprietary Funds and Fiduciary Funds. The allocation is based on the average monthly investment balance of each participant in the investment pool.

The EUTF maintains a separate investment pool. The EUTF board is responsible for safekeeping these monies and has appointed an Investment Committee responsible for investing EUTF assets in compliance with HRS Sections 87A-24(2) and 88-119. Money is invested in accordance with EUTF's investment policy.

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The following table presents the fair value of the State's investments by level of input at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Reported Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments – Primary government				
Investments by fair value level				
U.S. government securities	\$ 7,207,977	\$ 504,304	\$ 6,703,673	\$ -
Mutual funds	92,515	92,515	-	-
Commercial paper	506,857	506,857	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	7,807,349	\$ 1,103,676	\$ 6,703,673	\$ -
Investments at net asset value (NAV)				
Commingled funds	46,639			
Alternative investments	26,284			
Total investments	\$ 7,880,272			
Investments – Fiduciary funds				
Investments by fair value level				
Equity securities	\$ 395,798	\$ 395,798	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government securities	516,387	4,517	511,870	-
Mutual funds	141,134	141,134	-	-
Commercial paper	4,547	4,547	-	-
Derivatives	(3,364)	-	(3,364)	-
	1,054,502	\$ 545,996	\$ 508,506	\$ -
Investments at NAV				
Commingled funds				
Domestic equity	1,489,415			
International equity	1,023,739			
Domestic inflation-linked fixed income	391,983			
Real estate	476,838			
Alternative investments	2,891,267			
Total investments	\$ 7,327,744			
Invested securities lending collateral at NAV				
Money market fund	\$ 25,653			

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Certificates of Deposit, and Commercial Paper

The State considers all cash and investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying statement of net position for cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, and commercial paper are measured at amortized cost.

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 is based on quoted prices in active markets or other observable inputs, including pricing matrices. These investments are categorized in either Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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- **Mutual funds** – The mutual funds held by the State are open-ended mutual funds that are registered with the Securities Exchange Commission. 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 net asset value (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.
- **Money market funds** – Investments in money market funds are valued at the NAV of the custodian bank liquid asset portfolio. The NAV is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund less its liabilities.
- **Equity securities** – Investments in common and preferred stocks and a mutual fund 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.
- **Alternative investments/Real estate** – Investments are held in limited partnerships and limited liability companies. The NAV is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund less its liabilities.
- **Derivatives** – Investments are traded on organized exchanges. The fair value of contracts is determined using the market approach based upon quoted market prices.

The preceding measurements described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. The market volatility of equity-based investments is expected to substantially impact the value of such investments at any given time. It is likely that the State’s investments have fluctuated since June 30, 2024.

(amounts expressed in thousands)	NAV	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Required Redemption Notice
Investments measured at NAV				
Commingled funds				
Domestic equity	\$ 1,516,860	None	Daily	Same as trade date
International equity	1,042,933	None	Daily	Same as trade date
Domestic inflation-linked fixed income	391,983	None	Daily	Trade date – 2
Real estate	476,838	\$ 279,224	Quarterly	Various up to trade date – 90
			Monthly/Quarterly/ Semi-Annually/ Annually	
Alternative investments	<u>2,917,551</u>	1,465,401		Various up to trade date – 90
Total investments measured at NAV	<u>\$ 6,346,165</u>			
Invested securities lending collateral				
Money market fund	<u>\$ 25,653</u>			Same as trade date

- **Domestic equity** – Northern Trust Russell 3000 Index Fund – Lending – primary objective is to approximate the risk and return characteristics of the Russell 3000 Index. This Index is commonly used to represent the broad U.S. equity market.
- **International equity** – Northern Trust Collective All Country World Index EX-US Fund – Lending – primary objective is to provide investment results that approximate the overall performance of the MSCI All Country World Index ex-US Index.

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- **Domestic inflation-linked fixed income** – BlackRock U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Fund B – primary objective is to maximize real return by investing in inflation-linked fixed income securities issued by the U.S. government.
- **Money market fund** – The Northern Trust Corporation Liquid Asset Portfolio is a money market fund that seeks to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity by investing exclusively in high quality money market investments.
- **Alternative investments** – Investments in various limited partnerships and limited liability companies, which is managed pursuant to EUTF’s Investment Policy Statement.
- **Real Estate** – Investments in improved or productive real property may be made directly or through pooled funds, including common or collective trust funds of banks and trust companies, group or unit trusts, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, investment trusts, title-holding corporations recognized under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, similar entities that would protect the EUTF’s interest, and other pooled funds invested on behalf of the EUTF by investment managers retained by the EUTF.

The following table presents the State’s investments by maturity period at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Reported Value	Maturity (in years)		
		Less than 1	1–5	>5
Investments – Primary government				
U.S. government securities	\$ 7,207,977	\$ 1,146,664	\$ 4,449,291	\$ 1,612,022
Commercial paper	506,857	-	506,857	-
	<u>7,714,834</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,664</u>	<u>\$ 4,956,148</u>	<u>\$ 1,612,022</u>
Mutual funds	92,515			
Commingled funds	46,639			
Alternative investments	<u>26,284</u>			
Total investments	<u>\$ 7,880,272</u>			
Investments – Fiduciary funds				
U.S. government securities	\$ 516,387	\$ 462,006	\$ 39,918	\$ 14,463
Commercial paper	4,547	-	4,547	-
Derivatives	<u>(3,364)</u>	-	<u>(3,364)</u>	-
	<u>517,570</u>	<u>\$ 462,006</u>	<u>\$ 41,101</u>	<u>\$ 14,463</u>
Equity securities	395,798			
Mutual funds	141,134			
Commingled funds	2,905,137			
Real estate	476,838			
Alternative investments	<u>2,891,267</u>			
Total investments	<u>\$ 7,327,744</u>			

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 general investment policy limits investments in state and U.S. Treasury securities, time certificates of deposit, U.S. government or agency obligations, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, bankers' 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 EUTF'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, common stocks, and exchange traded funds.

Securities Lending

The EUTF participates in a securities lending program administered by its custodian bank, Northern Trust. Under this program, which is permissible by State statutes and EUTF's investment policy, certain equity securities are lent to participating broker-dealers and banks (borrowers). In return, the EUTF receives cash, securities and/or letters of credit as collateral at 102% to 105% of the principal plus accrued interest for reinvestment. The collateral is marked to market daily. If the market value of the collateral falls below the minimum collateral requirements, additional collateral is provided. Accordingly, management believes that the EUTF has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the EUTF owed the borrowers equaled or exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the EUTF. The contract with the EUTF requires the custodian bank to indemnify the EUTF. In the event a borrower goes into default, the custodian bank will liquidate the collateral to purchase replacement securities. Any shortfall between the replacement securities cost and the collateral value is covered by the custodian bank. All securities loans can be terminated on demand within a period specified in each agreement by either the EUTF or the borrowers.

Cash collateral is invested in a separate account by the custodian bank using approved lender's investment guidelines. As such, maturities of the investments made with cash collateral generally do not match the maturities of the securities loans. The EUTF does not impose any restrictions on the amount of loans the bank custodian makes on behalf of the EUTF. The securities lending program in which the EUTF participates only allows pledging or selling securities in the case of borrower default.

At June 30, 2024, the total securities lent for collateral amounted to approximately \$211,641,000. The total cash and noncash collateral received amounted to approximately \$25,653,000 and \$193,635,000, respectively.

Three of the four commingled funds held in the EUTF investment pool participate in securities lending.

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3. Capital Assets

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, capital assets activity for the Primary Government (governmental activities and business-type activities) was as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities			
	Balance at July 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 2,420,298	\$ 39,098	\$ (13,798)	\$ 2,445,598
Construction in progress	1,136,038	784,743	(583,177)	1,337,604
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>3,556,336</u>	<u>823,841</u>	<u>(596,975)</u>	<u>3,783,202</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Infrastructure	10,957,267	300,530	-	11,257,797
Buildings and improvements	7,093,708	340,621	(204,345)	7,229,984
Equipment	883,605	82,259	(28,579)	937,285
Intangible assets – software	168,162	-	-	168,162
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>19,102,742</u>	<u>723,410</u>	<u>(232,924)</u>	<u>19,593,228</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Infrastructure	(7,446,225)	(225,342)	-	(7,671,567)
Buildings and improvements	(3,900,199)	(320,046)	122,794	(4,097,451)
Equipment	(760,732)	(61,410)	27,304	(794,838)
Intangible assets – software	(155,012)	(11,408)	-	(166,420)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(12,262,168)</u>	<u>(618,206)</u>	<u>150,098</u>	<u>(12,730,276)</u>
Lease assets				
Land and land improvements	5,949	2,563	-	8,512
Buildings and improvements	65,671	14,777	(1,505)	78,943
Equipment	14,488	3,287	(1,093)	16,682
Total lease assets	<u>86,108</u>	<u>20,627</u>	<u>(2,598)</u>	<u>104,137</u>
Less: Accumulated amortization				
Land and land improvements	(663)	(364)	-	(1,027)
Buildings and improvements	(13,449)	(11,449)	1,241	(23,657)
Equipment	(12,729)	(3,141)	884	(14,986)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(26,841)</u>	<u>(14,954)</u>	<u>2,125</u>	<u>(39,670)</u>
Subscription assets				
	50,762	24,978	(4,334)	71,406
Less: Accumulated amortization				
	(14,595)	(15,174)	734	(29,035)
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,492,344</u>	<u>\$ 944,522</u>	<u>\$ (683,874)</u>	<u>\$ 10,752,992</u>

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	Business-type Activities			Balance at June 30, 2024
	Balance at July 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 706,861	\$ 655	\$ -	\$ 707,516
Construction in progress	1,189,360	393,959	(150,587)	1,432,732
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>1,896,221</u>	<u>394,614</u>	<u>(150,587)</u>	<u>2,140,248</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Land improvements	2,322,383	81,544	-	2,403,927
Buildings and improvements	4,310,703	60,670	(348)	4,371,025
Equipment	447,781	4,569	(3,250)	449,100
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>7,080,867</u>	<u>146,783</u>	<u>(3,598)</u>	<u>7,224,052</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(1,319,761)	(81,382)	-	(1,401,143)
Buildings and improvements	(2,014,942)	(127,811)	2,664	(2,140,089)
Equipment	(342,605)	(16,799)	3,157	(356,247)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,677,308)</u>	<u>(225,992)</u>	<u>5,821</u>	<u>(3,897,479)</u>
Lease assets				
Buildings and improvements	881	-	-	881
Equipment	153	-	-	153
Total lease assets	<u>1,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,034</u>
Less: Accumulated amortization				
Buildings and improvements	(51)	(176)	-	(227)
Equipment	(18)	(17)	-	(35)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(193)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(262)</u>
Subscription assets				
	-	3,974	-	3,974
Less: Accumulated amortization				
	-	(1,082)	-	(1,082)
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 5,300,745</u>	<u>\$ 318,104</u>	<u>\$ (148,364)</u>	<u>\$ 5,470,485</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was charged to functions/ programs of the Primary Government as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities	
Highways	\$ 208,743
Lower education	165,786
General government	30,690
Welfare	15,724
Urban redevelopment and housing	23,989
Conservation of natural resources	46,115
Public safety	17,117
Health	15,623
Culture and recreation	3,440
Economic development and assistance	121,107
Total depreciation and amortization expense – governmental activities	<u>\$ 648,334</u>

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Business-type activities

Airports	\$ 185,809
Harbors	37,684
EUTF	3,637
DWTLF	83
WPCF	54
Total depreciation and amortization expense – business-type activities	<u>\$ 227,267</u>

Subscription Assets and Liability

Governmental Activities

The State has entered into SBITAs for various administrative and operational purposes. These subscriptions include services related to cloud-based software applications, data storage, and management services. Under the terms of these arrangements, the State does not take possession of the software at any time and the vendor provides ongoing services for the software's operation. The subscription periods vary, with initial non-cancellable terms ranging from two to six years. The calculated interest rate used vary depending on the inception and length of subscription term.

As of June 30, 2024, the capitalized right-to-use assets related to SBITAs approximated \$71,406,000 and the total subscription liability approximated \$37,500,000, of which approximately \$11,908,000 is classified as current.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized approximately \$1,381,000 of interest expense related to these arrangements.

Principal and interest payments to maturity are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 11,908	\$ 205	\$ 12,113
2026	10,372	192	10,564
2027	7,662	141	7,803
2028	4,741	76	4,817
2029	2,082	29	2,111
2030	735	7	742
	<u>\$ 37,500</u>	<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>\$ 38,150</u>

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4. General Obligation Bonds Payable

The State issues general obligation bonds primarily to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. Although certain general obligation debt is being retired from the resources of the Proprietary Fund – Harbors and is recorded in that fund, all general obligation bonds are backed solely by the full faith and credit of the State.

All issues contain call provisions except Series EX, issued October 29, 2015. Stated interest rates range from 0.67% to 6.20%.

On December 19, 2023, the State issued \$750,000,000 of taxable general obligation bonds of 2023 Series GM.

New issue Series GM were issued at a premium, which will be amortized over the life of the bond using the effective rate method. The bonds within Series GM that mature on or after April 1, 2024 are subject to optional redemption.

The State defeased general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunding bonds. Accordingly, the trust accounts and the refunded bonds are not included in the State’s basic financial statements. At June 30, 2024, \$2,085,985,000 of bonds outstanding is considered defeased. At June 30, 2024, the general obligation bonds consisted of the following (amounts expressed in thousands):

Callable	\$ 8,692,024
Noncallable	<u>7,695</u>
Total general obligation bonds outstanding	8,699,719
Add: Unamortized bond premium	262,966
Less: Amount recorded as a liability of proprietary funds – Harbors	<u>(8,131)</u>
Amount recorded in the governmental activities of the primary government	<u>\$ 8,954,554</u>

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A summary of general obligation bonds outstanding by series as of June 30, 2024 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

<u>Series</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Original Amount of Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding Amount</u>
DS	November 5, 2009	1.450%	September 15, 2019–2024	\$ 32,000	\$ 3,040
DX	February 18, 2010	5.230%–5.530%	February 1, 2020–2030	500,000	232,835
EG	December 4, 2012	2.600%–3.625%	November 1, 2019–2032	26,000	15,935
EM	November 21, 2013	3.750%–4.800%	August 1, 2019–2033	25,000	17,355
EN	November 21, 2013	3.750%–4.800%	August 1, 2019–2033	29,795	18,605
EO	November 25, 2014	3.000%–5.000%	August 1, 2019–2034	575,000	378,345
EP	November 25, 2014	5.000%	August 1, 2019–2026	209,015	27,980
EQ	November 25, 2014	3.107%–3.915%	August 1, 2019–2034	25,000	18,530
ET	October 29, 2015	3.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2019–2035	190,000	90,580
EU	October 29, 2015	2.000%–3.500%	October 1, 2019–2035	35,000	25,205
EX	October 29, 2015	3.000%	October 1, 2019–2025	25,035	7,695
EY	October 29, 2015	5.000%	October 1, 2020–2027	212,120	116,635
EZ	October 29, 2015	5.000%	October 1, 2019–2028	215,590	69,060
FA	October 29, 2015	3.050%–4.400%	October 1, 2019–2035	25,000	18,220
FB	April 14, 2016	3.000%–5.000%	April 1, 2020–2036	500,000	374,325
FE	April 14, 2016	3.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2019–2028	219,690	123,415
FF	April 14, 2016	2.402%–2.902%	October 1, 2019–2028	119,730	63,300
FG	October 13, 2016	4.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2019–2036	375,000	300,755
FH	October 13, 2016	4.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2021–2031	379,295	295,285
FI	October 13, 2016	3.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2021–2033	2,710	2,200
FK	May 24, 2017	3.000%–5.000%	May 1, 2020–2037	575,000	457,860
FN	May 24, 2017	5.000%	October 1, 2021–2031	229,355	178,735
FP	May 24, 2017	2.950%–3.940%	May 1, 2020–2037	7,500	5,810
FS	December 12, 2017	2.340%–2.950%	October 1, 2022–2033	275,363	234,968
FT	February 14, 2018	3.000%–5.000%	January 1, 2022–2038	631,215	553,435
FW	February 21, 2019	2.500%–5.000%	January 1, 2023–2039	431,665	396,855
FZ	August 5, 2020	0.670%–2.293%	August 1, 2025–2040	995,000	995,000
GB	October 21, 2020	0.802%–0.852%	October 1, 2022–2025	600,000	300,000
GC	October 21, 2020	0.852%–2.782%	October 1, 2025–2040	400,000	400,000
GD	September 29, 2021	0.713%–2.870%	October 1, 2022–2041	700,000	640,880
GE	September 29, 2021	0.713%–2.870%	October 1, 2022–2041	200,000	182,860
GI	September 29, 2021	0.713%	August 1, 2024	105,000	105,000
GJ	September 29, 2021	1.033%–2.222%	August 1, 2025–2033	629,705	629,705
GK	November 2, 2022	4.750%–6.200%	October 1, 2023–2041	740,000	716,580
GM	November 2, 2022	4.771%–5.418%	October 1, 2023–2041	750,000	702,731
					<u>\$ 8,699,719</u>

The general obligation bonds outstanding financed the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust settlement reported in Note 12 and the acquisition, construction, extension or improvement of various public improvement projects, including public buildings and facilities, public schools, community college and university facilities, public libraries and parks, and other public purposes.

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A summary of the general obligation bond premium activity for fiscal year 2024 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Balance – July 1, 2023	\$ 312,687
Additions	1,920
Current-year amortization	<u>(51,641)</u>
Balance – June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 262,966</u>

A summary of debt service requirements to maturity on the governmental activities' general obligation bonds is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 704,748	\$ 300,291	\$ 1,005,039
2026	730,480	278,129	1,008,609
2027	596,924	256,194	853,118
2028	592,882	233,877	826,759
2029	583,880	211,799	795,679
2030–2034	2,614,520	758,361	3,372,881
2035–2039	1,883,195	336,052	2,219,247
2040–2043	749,990	52,206	802,196
	<u>\$ 8,456,619</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,909</u>	<u>\$ 10,883,528</u>

A summary of debt service requirements to maturity on the governmental activities' direct placements is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 20,900	\$ 5,975	\$ 26,875
2026	21,401	5,475	26,876
2027	21,926	4,949	26,875
2028	22,479	4,396	26,875
2029	23,060	3,816	26,876
2030–2034	125,203	9,176	134,379
	<u>\$ 234,969</u>	<u>\$ 33,787</u>	<u>\$ 268,756</u>

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A summary of debt service requirements to maturity on the business-type activities' general obligation bonds is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 2,977	\$ 404	\$ 3,381
2026	3,125	256	3,381
2027	1,136	100	1,236
2028	893	44	937
	<u>\$ 8,131</u>	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ 8,935</u>

The State Constitution limits the amount of general obligation bonds which may be issued. As required by law, the Director of Finance has confirmed that the State was within its legal debt limit on the aforementioned issues. The legal debt margin at June 30, 2024 was \$877,553,000.

At June 30, 2024, general obligation bonds authorized but unissued were approximately \$3,477,955,000.

5. Revenue Bonds Payable

Governmental Activities

Revenue bonds are payable from and collateralized by each Department's revenues generated from certain capital improvement projects. On October 7, 2021, the Department of Transportation – Highways Division (Highways) issued \$23,130,000 of State of Hawaii Revenue Bonds Series 2019B (the 2019B Bonds) at 5.00% per annum payable semiannually each January 1 and July 1 commencing on January 1, 2022. The 2019B Bonds mature in installments beginning in 2024 through 2032. These bonds were issued at a premium of \$4,051,000, and were used to advance refund \$26,825,000 of a portion of certain Highway revenue bonds previously outstanding.

On June 9, 2021, Highways issued \$137,205,000 of State of Hawaii Revenue Bonds Series 2021 (the 2021 Bonds). The 2021 Bonds bear interest at 5.00% and mature in annual installments beginning in 2027 through 2041. These bonds were issued at a premium of approximately \$43,909,000. The 2021 Bonds maturing on and before January 1, 2030 are not subject to redemption prior to their respective maturity dates. The 2021 Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2033 are subject to redemption prior to their respective maturity dates at the option of the State at 100% plus accrued interest.

On December 11, 2019, Highways issued \$81,835,000 of State of Hawaii Revenue Bonds Series 2019A (the 2019A Bonds). The 2019A Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% and mature in annual installments through 2040. These bonds were issued at a premium of \$18,660,847. The 2019A Bonds maturing on and before January 1, 2029 are not subject to redemption prior to their respective maturity dates. The 2019A Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2030 are subject to redemption prior to their respective maturity dates at the option of the State at 100% plus accrued interest.

On August 25, 2017, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) issued \$30,940,000 in State of Hawaii Revenue Bonds Series 2017, with interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% to refund State of Hawaii Revenue Bonds Series 2009 previously issued by DHHL. The bonds are payable on April 1 and October 1, annually through 2032.

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On September 8, 2016, Highways issued \$103,395,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2016 Series A, with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00% to provide funds for certain highway capital improvement projects. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2036.

On September 8, 2016, Highways issued \$101,090,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2016 Series B, with interest rates ranging from 1.30% to 5.00% to advance refund \$111,590,000 of certain highway revenue bonds previously issued. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2030.

On November 13, 2014, the DBEDT issued \$150,000,000 in State of Hawaii Green Energy Market Securitization Bonds of 2014 Series A, to provide funds for environmentally beneficial projects. The Series A is comprised of Tranche A-1 for \$50,000,000 and Tranche A-2 for \$100,000,000. The final payment for Tranche A-1 was made on July 1, 2020. The interest rate for Tranche A-2 is 3.242%, with bonds payable semi-annually beginning July 1, 2020 through January 1, 2029. Both tranches have a final maturity date, which is two years later than the scheduled final payment date to allow for any final true-ups for balances owed.

On August 14, 2014, Highways issued \$103,375,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2014 Series A, with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00% to provide funds for certain highway capital improvement projects. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2034.

On August 14, 2014, Highways issued \$32,285,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2014 Series B, with interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% to advance refund \$36,195,000 of certain highway revenue bonds previously issued. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2026.

The bonds are payable solely from and collateralized by the revenues, consisting primarily of highway fuel taxes, vehicle registration fees, vehicle weight taxes, rental motor vehicle and tour vehicle surcharge taxes, and green infrastructure fees.

The liabilities for the refunded bond issues and the related securities and trust accounts are not included in the accompanying basic financial statements, as DHHL and Highways defeased their obligations for payment of those bonds upon completion of those refunding transactions.

State of Hawaii
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The following is a summary of the State's revenue bonds issued and outstanding for governmental activities at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

<u>Series</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Original Amount of Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding Amount</u>
Highways					
2014A	August 14, 2014	5.00%	January 1, 2020–2034	\$ 103,375	\$ 64,305
2014B	August 14, 2014	5.00%	January 1, 2020–2026	32,285	7,735
2016A	September 8, 2016	1.25%–5.00%	January 1, 2020–2036	103,395	73,200
2016B	September 8, 2016	4.00%–5.00%	January 1, 2021–2030	101,090	75,400
2019A	December 11, 2019	3.00%–5.00%	January 1, 2023–2040	81,835	75,715
2021	June 9, 2021	5.00%	January 1, 2027–2041	137,205	137,205
2019B	October 7, 2021	5.00%	January 1, 2024–2032	23,130	17,715
DHHL					
2017	August 25, 2017	3.00%–5.00%	April 1, 2020–2032	30,940	19,280
DBEDT					
2014A-A2	November 13, 2014	3.242%	January 1, 2031	100,000	60,521
					531,076
Add: Unamortized bond premium					68,667
					<u>\$ 599,743</u>

A summary of the revenue bond premium activity for fiscal year 2024 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Balance – July 1, 2023	\$ 78,421
Current-year amortization	<u>(9,754)</u>
Balance – June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 68,667</u>

Debt service requirements to maturity on revenue bonds are aggregated below (amounts expressed in thousands):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 42,529	\$ 24,831	\$ 67,360
2026	44,379	22,980	67,359
2027	46,517	21,014	67,531
2028	48,637	18,897	67,534
2029	50,850	16,681	67,531
2030–2034	138,655	59,012	197,667
2035–2039	116,985	26,368	143,353
2040–2041	42,524	3,215	45,739
	<u>\$ 531,076</u>	<u>\$ 192,998</u>	<u>\$ 724,074</u>

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Business-Type Activities

Revenue bonds are backed by a pledge of resources derived from users of the related facilities and are not supported by the full faith and credit of the State.

Airports System Revenue Bonds

The Airports system revenue bonds are payable solely from and collateralized by airport revenues, which include all aviation fuel taxes levied. The Airports system revenue bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the State during specific years at prices ranging from 102% to 100% of principal.

The following is a summary of the Airports system revenue bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Series	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date (July 1)	Original Amount of Issue	Outstanding Amount
2015A, non-refunding	3.85%–4.20%	2045	\$ 235,135	\$ 235,135
2015B, non-refunding	4.02%	2045	9,125	9,125
2018A, non-refunding	5.00%	2048	388,560	388,560
2018B, non-refunding	3.00%–5.00%	2027	26,125	26,125
2018C, refunding	3.58%	2028	93,175	91,835
2018D, refunding	5.00%	2034	142,150	142,150
2020A, nonrefunding	4.00%–5.00%	2045	113,140	113,140
2020B, nonrefunding	3.48%	2050	165,885	165,885
2020C, nonrefunding	5.00%	2050	20,295	20,295
2020D, refunding	4.00%–5.00%	2039	184,855	184,855
2020E, refunding	1.39%–2.33%	2030	98,315	98,315
2022A, nonrefunding	4.00%–5.00%	2015	209,280	209,280
2022B, refunding	5.00%	2024	53,035	19,850
			<u>\$ 1,739,075</u>	<u>1,704,550</u>
Add: Unamortized premium				148,732
Less: Unamortized discount				(43)
				<u>1,853,239</u>
Less: Current portion				(37,665)
Noncurrent portion				<u>\$ 1,815,574</u>

Customer Facility Charge Revenue Bonds

In July 2017, Airports issued \$249,805,000 of airports system customer facility charge revenue bonds (Customer Facility Charge Revenue Bonds Series 2017A) at interest rates ranging from 1.70% to 4.14%. At June 30, 2024, the outstanding balance of the Series 2017A Bonds is \$217,990,000, with a maturity of July 1, 2047.

In August 2019, Airports issued \$194,710,000 of airports system customer facility charge revenue bonds (Customer Facility Charge Revenue Bonds Series 2019A) at interest rates ranging from 1.819% to 2.733%. At June 30, 2024, the outstanding balance of the Series 2019A Bonds is \$174,495,000, with a maturity of July 1, 2047.

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The bonds were issued for the costs of design, development and construction of consolidated rental motor vehicle facility projects at certain airports and to fund the Rolling Coverage Fund Requirement and the Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirements for these bonds and to pay certain costs of issuance of these bonds. The Bonds are special limited obligations of the State, payable solely from and secured by the receipts from collection of the Rental Motor Vehicle Customer Facility Charge imposed by the State on rental motor vehicle customers who use or benefit from rental car facilities at all airports in the Airports system.

Harbors Revenue Bonds

The Harbors revenue bonds are collateralized by a charge and lien on the gross revenues of the commercial harbors system and upon all improvements and betterments thereto, and all funds and securities created in whole or in part from revenues or from the proceeds of any bonds issued. The Harbors revenue bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the DOT and the State during specific years at prices ranging from 102% to 100% of face value.

The following is a summary of the Harbors' revenue bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year of Issue	Final Redemption Date	Interest Rates	Original Amount of Issue	Current		Total	Noncurrent
				Principal Due July 1, 2024	Due January 1, 2025		
2013	July 1, 2029	3.25%	\$ 23,615	\$ 1,065	\$ -	\$ 1,065	\$ 5,895
2016	January 1, 2031	2.46%–3.09%	90,960	3,400	5,725	9,125	48,605
2020	July 1, 2040	0.60%–5.00%	266,550	5,320	-	5,320	244,080
			<u>\$ 381,125</u>	<u>\$ 9,785</u>	<u>\$ 5,725</u>	15,510	298,580
Add: Unamortized premium						3,974	33,756
						<u>\$ 19,484</u>	<u>\$ 332,336</u>

Debt service requirements to maturity on the business-type activities' revenue bonds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are aggregated below (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 64,255	\$ 100,370	\$ 164,625
2026	70,825	98,107	168,932
2027	72,960	95,898	168,858
2028	75,310	93,499	168,809
2029	77,845	90,902	168,747
2030–2034	438,365	403,132	841,497
2035–2039	489,720	299,518	789,238
2040–2044	465,580	198,891	664,471
2045–2049	463,000	88,745	551,745
2050–2052	193,560	11,169	204,729
	<u>\$ 2,411,420</u>	<u>\$ 1,480,231</u>	<u>\$ 3,891,651</u>

The above debt service requirements are set forth based upon funding requirements. Principal and interest payments are required to be funded in the twelve-month and six-month periods, respectively, preceding the date on which the payments are due.

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Revenue Bonds Authorized, but Unissued

At June 30, 2024, revenue bonds authorized, but unissued, were approximately \$9,897,551,000.

Special Purpose Revenue Bonds

HRS Chapter 39A authorizes the State (with legislative approval) to issue special purpose revenue bonds. Proceeds from those bonds are loaned to certain enterprises for projects deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are not general obligations of the State and are payable solely from monies received by the State under project agreements with the recipients of the bond proceeds. Accordingly, the State has not included those bonds in its basic financial statements. Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2024 amounted to approximately \$1,329,343,000. At June 30, 2024, special purpose revenue bonds of \$1,653,675,000 were authorized, but unissued.

6. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in the long-term liabilities for the Primary Government (governmental activities and business-type activities) were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities				
	Balance at July 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Balance at June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds payable	\$ 8,456,613	\$ 750,000	\$ (749,994)	\$ 8,456,619	\$ 704,748
Add: Unamortized premium	312,687	1,920	(51,641)	262,966	46,120
Direct placements	255,393	-	(20,424)	234,969	20,900
Total general obligation bonds payable	9,024,693	751,920	(822,059)	8,954,554	771,768
Revenue bonds payable	572,116	-	(41,040)	531,076	42,529
Add: Unamortized premium	78,421	-	(9,754)	68,667	9,055
Total revenue bonds payable	650,537	-	(50,794)	599,743	51,584
Accrued vacation payable	280,806	128,277	(123,214)	285,869	93,854
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	342,234	153,792	(131,962)	364,064	64,641
Leases payable	60,504	20,627	(14,960)	66,171	11,384
Subscriptions payable	31,255	24,713	(18,468)	37,500	11,908
Net pension liability	6,580,526	648,094	(243,118)	6,985,502	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability	4,571,221	288,110	(393,895)	4,465,436	-
Financed purchases	90,646	-	(8,466)	82,180	9,221
Other	335	334	(335)	334	-
Total	<u>\$ 21,632,757</u>	<u>\$ 2,015,867</u>	<u>\$ (1,807,271)</u>	<u>\$ 21,841,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,360</u>

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	Business-type Activities				
	Balance at July 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Balance at June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds payable, net	\$ 10,966	\$ -	\$ (2,835)	\$ 8,131	\$ 2,977
Revenue bonds payable	2,470,975	-	(59,555)	2,411,420	64,255
Add: Unamortized premium, net	200,162	-	(13,921)	186,241	3,974
Total revenue bonds payable	2,671,137	-	(73,476)	2,597,661	68,229
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	18,675	11,935	(9,155)	21,455	9,592
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	11,247	8,444	(4,929)	14,762	6,266
Leases payable	953	16	(200)	769	191
Subscriptions payable	-	3,974	(981)	2,993	515
Net pension liability	210,648	17,971	(4,812)	223,807	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability	194,401	1,831	(3,273)	192,959	-
Financed purchases	178,596	-	(18,620)	159,976	21,297
Prepaid airport use charge fund	35,942	-	(18,711)	17,231	-
Security deposits	4,369	701	(855)	4,215	-
Other long-term liabilities	1,803	-	-	1,803	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,338,737</u>	<u>\$ 44,872</u>	<u>\$ (137,847)</u>	<u>\$ 3,245,762</u>	<u>\$ 109,067</u>

The accrued vacation liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated by the State's governmental funds. Approximately 88% and 12% of the accrued vacation liability was paid by the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds, respectively, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

The net pension and net OPEB liabilities will be liquidated by the General Fund.

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7. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables consisted of the following at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>
Governmental Funds		
General Fund		
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	\$ 119,853	\$ 60,042
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	-	-
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	4,890	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	59,882	69
Airports	5	-
Harbors	16	-
	<u>184,646</u>	<u>60,111</u>
Capital Projects Fund		
Harbors	1,596	-
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	60,042	119,853
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund		
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	5,118	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	116,940	-
	<u>122,058</u>	<u>-</u>
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	-	4,890
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	-	5,118
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,008</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
General Fund	69	59,882
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	-	116,940
	<u>69</u>	<u>176,822</u>
Proprietary Funds		
Airports	-	5
Harbors	-	1,612
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,617</u>
	<u>\$ 368,411</u>	<u>\$ 368,411</u>

The interfund balances result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occurred, transactions are recorded, and payment between funds are made.

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8. Transfers

Transfers between funds occur when a fund receiving revenues transfers resources to a fund where the resources are to be expended, or when nonrecurring or nonroutine transfers between funds occur. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, transfers by fund were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Governmental Funds		
General Fund		
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	\$ 17,673	\$ 3,963
Capital Projects Fund	-	13,595
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	49,227	499,689
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	491	135
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	75,447	1,348,744
	<u>142,838</u>	<u>1,866,126</u>
Capital Projects Fund		
General Fund	13,595	-
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	-	7,497
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	216,563	-
	<u>230,158</u>	<u>7,497</u>
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	3,963	17,673
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	690
	<u>3,963</u>	<u>18,363</u>
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	499,689	49,227
Capital Projects Fund	7,497	-
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	1,225	3,174
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	5,669	80,367
	<u>514,080</u>	<u>132,768</u>
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	135	491
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	3,174	1,225
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	2,345
	<u>3,309</u>	<u>4,061</u>
Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	3,008
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
General Fund	1,348,744	75,447
Capital Projects Fund	-	216,563
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	690	-
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	80,367	5,669
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	2,345	-
Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund	3,008	-
Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	69,915	69,915
	<u>1,505,069</u>	<u>367,594</u>
	<u>\$ 2,399,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,399,417</u>

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The General Fund transferred approximately \$1,069,881,000 to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds for debt service payments, approximately \$782,650,000 to subsidize various Special Revenue Funds' programs, and approximately \$13,595,000 to the Capital Projects Fund to finance capital projects. Approximately \$216,563,000 of Highways receipts were transferred from the Nonmajor Governmental Funds to the Capital Projects Fund to finance capital projects.

9. Leases and Financed Purchases

Leases Receivable

Governmental Activities

The major portion of the State's property is leased to others. Such property includes special purpose facilities, office and commercial space, and land. Leases receivable consists of agreements with others for the right to use the underlying assets at various locations owned by the State. The terms of the arrangements range from 1 to 61 years. The calculated interest rates used vary depending on the inception of the lease. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized approximately \$31,100,000 in lease revenue and approximately \$23,720,000 in interest revenue.

A summary of changes in lease receivable for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

<u>Balance at July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2024</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
\$ 849,906	\$ 6,822	\$ (56,231)	\$ 800,497	\$ 19,180

Lease receivable is due in the upcoming years as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 19,180	\$ (746)	\$ 18,434
2026	17,539	962	18,501
2027	17,597	1,124	18,721
2028	19,721	1,331	21,052
2029	19,879	1,661	21,540
2030-2034	108,095	4,666	112,761
2035-2039	108,197	1,511	109,708
2040-2044	125,237	1,823	127,060
2045-2049	106,499	2,046	108,545
2050-2054	47,564	288	47,852
2055-2059	49,306	230	49,536
2060-2064	41,271	111	41,382
2065-2069	47,285	98	47,383
2070-2074	32,005	85	32,090
2075-2079	35,162	93	35,255
2080-2084	5,926	16	5,942
2085	34	-	34
	<u>\$ 800,497</u>	<u>\$ 15,299</u>	<u>\$ 815,796</u>

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Business-Type Activities

Airports leases certain building spaces and improvements to concessionaires, airline carriers, and other airport users. The terms of these leases range from 4 to 15 years for concessionaires and up to 35 years for other airport users. Leases receivable consists of agreements with others for the right-to-use of the underlying assets and as measured at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. The discount rates used vary depending on the inception and length of the lease. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, Airports recognized approximately \$157,201,000 in lease revenue and \$17,849,000 in interest revenue.

Major portions of Harbors' property are leased to others. Such property includes special purpose facilities, office and commercial space, and land. Leases receivable consists of agreements with others for the right-to-use of the underlying assets at various locations owned by Harbors. The terms of the arrangements range from 10 to 70 years. The calculated interest rates used vary depending on the inception and length of the lease. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, Harbors recognized approximately \$4,763,000 in lease revenue for variable payments not previously included in measurement of the leases receivable.

A summary of changes in lease receivable for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

<u>Balance at July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2024</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
\$ 535,850	\$ 152,768	\$ (238,622)	\$ 449,996	\$ 92,385

Lease receivable is due in the upcoming years as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 92,385	\$ 17,485	\$ 109,870
2026	84,441	13,589	98,030
2027	78,263	9,642	87,905
2028	42,751	6,954	49,705
2029	30,358	5,464	35,822
2030–2034	72,999	14,353	87,352
2035–2039	19,544	7,245	26,789
2040–2044	12,530	3,715	16,245
2045–2049	8,112	2,060	10,172
2050–2054	6,832	722	7,554
2055–2059	1,781	114	1,895
	<u>\$ 449,996</u>	<u>\$ 81,343</u>	<u>\$ 531,339</u>

Regulated Leases – Airports

Airports does not recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for regulated leases. Regulated leases are certain leases that are subject to external laws, regulations, or legal rulings between airports, air carriers, and other aeronautical users.

Airport-Airline Agreement

The DOT and the airline companies serving the Airports system (signatory airlines) operated pursuant to an airport-airline lease agreement that was originally set to expire on July 31, 1992. Under the lease agreement, the signatory airlines each have the nonexclusive right to use the facilities, equipment, improvements and services of the Airports system and to occupy certain premises and facilities thereon. The lease agreement was extended under a series of five subsequent agreements, the last of which was executed in June 1994, and extended the expiration date to June 30, 1997 (hereafter the lease agreement and the five subsequent agreements are collectively referred to as the “lease extension agreement”). The lease extension agreement contains a provision under which the expiration date is automatically extended on a quarterly basis after June 30, 1997, unless terminated by either party upon at least 60 days prior written notice. In October 2007, the DOT and a majority of the signatory airlines executed the first amended lease extension agreement effective January 1, 2008.

Under the first amended lease extension agreement, the Airports system rates and charges are calculated using a rate-making methodology that recovers costs of specific airport system facilities from the signatory airlines that directly use them. The Airports system rates and charges consist of the following: (1) exclusive-use terminal charges based on a cost center residual rate-setting methodology and recovered on a per-square-foot basis, (2) joint-use premises charges (for nonexclusive use of terminal space, except for commuter terminal space) based on a cost center residual rate-setting methodology and recovered on a per enplaning or deplaning passenger basis, (3) commuter terminal charges based on appraisal and recovered on a per enplaning passenger basis, (4) international arrivals building charges based on a cost center residual rate-setting methodology and recovered on a per deplaning international passenger basis, (5) landing fees based on a cost center residual rate-setting methodology and recovered on a revenue landing landed weight basis (per 1,000-pound units), and (6) system support charges based on an Airports system residual rate-setting methodology and recovered on a revenue landing landed weight basis (per 1,000-pound units).

Prepaid Airport Use Charge Fund

The DOT and the signatory airlines entered into an agreement in August 1995 to extend the prepaid airport use charge fund (PAUCF). Net excess payments for fiscal years 1996 through 2023 have been transferred to the PAUCF.

Airports System Rates and Charges

Signatory and non-signatory airlines were assessed the following airports system rates and charges:

- Airport landing fees amounted to approximately \$128,048,000 for fiscal year 2024. Airport landing fees are shown net of aviation fuel tax credits of approximately \$1,860,000 on the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position, which resulted in net airport landing fees of approximately \$126,188,000. Airport landing fees are based on a computed rate per 1,000-pound units of approved maximum landing weight for each aircraft used in revenue landings. The interisland airport landing fees for signatory airlines is set at 51% for fiscal year 2024, and are scheduled to increase 1% annually until it reaches 100%.
- Overseas and interisland joint use premise charges were established to recover airports system costs allocable to the overseas and interisland terminals joint use space based on terminal rental rates and are recovered based on a computed rate per enplaning or deplaning passenger. Nonexclusive joint use premise charges for terminal rentals amounted to approximately \$138,385,000 for fiscal year 2024.

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- Exclusive use premise charges amounted to approximately \$101,526,000 for fiscal year 2024, and are computed using a fixed rate per square footage per year. Included in exclusive use premise charges are terminal rentals amounting to \$75,100,000. Remaining charges include other nonterminal rentals.

Expected future minimum payments from the agreements with signatory airlines and other users related to land and buildings for aeronautical purposes at June 30, 2024 are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ 23,030
2026	20,527
2027	18,987
2028	16,603
2029	13,614
2030–2034	31,599
2035–2039	6,251
2040–2044	5,339
2045–2049	6,407
2050–2054	4,283
	<u>\$ 146,640</u>

Leases Payable

Governmental Activities

The State has entered into leases for building space and equipment use. The terms of the agreements range from 1 to 63 years. The calculated interest rates used vary depending on the inception and length of the lease.

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Principal and interest payments to maturity are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 11,384	\$ (42)	\$ 11,342
2026	12,249	(62)	12,187
2027	7,970	(74)	7,896
2028	6,669	(83)	6,586
2029	3,572	(100)	3,472
2030-2034	9,237	(77)	9,160
2035-2039	3,499	(134)	3,365
2040-2044	2,777	(120)	2,657
2045-2049	2,953	(51)	2,902
2050-2054	2,253	(19)	2,234
2055-2059	1,753	59	1,812
2060-2064	218	118	336
2065-2069	-	241	241
2070-2074	-	365	365
2075-2079	260	303	563
2080-2084	769	3	772
2085-2087	608	3	611
	<u>\$ 66,171</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>	<u>\$ 66,501</u>

Financed Purchases

Governmental Activities

On July 25, 2017, the State issued \$15,125,000 in Certificates of Participation (COPS) 2017 Series A to fully refund \$24,500,000 of the 2009 Series A Certificate, which proceeds were used to purchase the Kapolei State Office Building and Capitol District Building. Wells Fargo Bank, NA was paid \$18,739,000 by the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, NA on August 25, 2017 from the net proceeds of \$20,292,000, which include original issue premium of \$2,614,000 and funds on hand of \$2,553,000. The remaining amounts of \$152,000 were used as cost of issuance and \$1,401,000 was deposited to the Certificate Reserve Fund. Payments of principal and interest commenced on November 1, 2017 and is payable every May 1 and November 1 until 2031, with interest fixed at 5.00% starting in 2023.

An equipment lease purchase agreement between the Highways Division and Johnson Controls, Inc. was entered into on July 8, 2015 to fund the construction, acquisition and installation of energy conservation systems throughout the State. The proceeds of approximately \$60,286,000 were deposited into an acquisition fund held in trust by an acquisition fund custodian to provide for future payments as requested by the Highways Division. Payments commenced on August 1, 2017 and continue through August 1, 2031 at an interest rate of 2.63%.

An equipment lease purchase agreement between Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) and Banc of America Public Capital Corp. was entered into on August 1, 2013 to fund the construction, acquisition and installation of energy conservation systems throughout the State. The proceeds of \$18,835,000 were deposited in an acquisition fund held in trust by an acquisition fund custodian to provide

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for future payments as requested by the State. Payments commenced on March 20, 2014 and continue through September 20, 2033 at an interest rate of 3.63%.

On April 14, 2011, an equipment lease purchase agreement between the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and Capital One Public Funding, LLC was entered into, to fund the acquisition and installation of energy conservation equipment at the Halawa Correctional Facility and Oahu Community Correctional Center. An escrow agent to provide for future vendor payments as requested by the State deposited the proceeds of \$25,512,000 in an escrow fund. Payments commenced on May 1, 2012 and continue through November 1, 2030 at an interest rate of 5.021%.

An equipment lease purchase agreement between the DAGS and Capital One Public Funding, LLC was entered into on September 3, 2009, to fund the acquisition and installation of energy conservation equipment at various State buildings in the downtown Honolulu district. The proceeds of \$12,377,000 were deposited in an escrow fund by an escrow agent to provide for future vendor payments as requested by the State. Payments commenced on June 1, 2010 and continue through June 1, 2026 at an interest rate of 5.389%.

Future minimum payments for these financed agreements are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 9,221	\$ 2,855	\$ 12,076
2026	10,029	2,487	12,516
2027	8,654	2,126	10,780
2028	9,822	1,801	11,623
2029	10,686	1,444	12,130
2030–2032	33,768	1,940	35,708
	<u>\$ 82,180</u>	<u>\$ 12,653</u>	<u>\$ 94,833</u>

Capital assets acquired under these financed agreements are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Asset type	
Buildings and improvements	\$ 15,125
Equipment	117,010
Total assets	<u>\$ 132,135</u>

Business-Type Activities

Airports – Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation

Airports entered into a lease agreement with Johnson Controls, Inc. in December 2013. The costs relating to the lease and installation of certain equipment to implement the energy performance contract between Airports and Johnson Controls, Inc. was financed by lease revenue COPS issued by Airports in the amount of \$167,740,000 at interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.25%, payable annually with a final maturity date of 2029.

On April 13, 2016, Airports entered into another lease agreement with Johnson Controls, Inc., amending the Energy Performance Contract dated December 19, 2013, to finance improvements to Daniel K. Inouye International Airport’s cooling infrastructure. The costs relating to the lease and installation of certain equipment to implement the third amendment to the Energy Performance Contract between Airports and

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Johnson Controls, Inc. was financed by lease revenue COPS issued by Airports in the amount of approximately \$8,057,000 at an interest rate of 1.74%, payable annually with a final maturity date of 2026.

On March 31, 2017, Airports entered into a lease agreement with Johnson Controls, Inc. amending the Energy Performance Contract dated December 19, 2013 to finance improvements to the lighting infrastructure at multiple airports. The costs relating to the purchase and installation of certain equipment to implement the fourth amendment to the Energy Performance Contract between Airports and Johnson Controls, Inc. was financed by lease revenue COPS issued by Airports in the amount of approximately \$51,473,000 at an interest rate of 2.87%.

The lease revenue COPS are payable from revenue derived by Airports from the ownership and operation of the Airports system and the receipts from aviation fuel taxes imposed by the State. The COPS represent participation in equipment lease rent payments made by the DOT. Lease rent payments to holders of the COPS are payable from revenues and aviation fuel taxes, subordinate in right of payments of debt service on bonds.

The outstanding lease revenue COPS contain a provision that if Airports is unable to make payment, outstanding amounts are due immediately. The lease revenue COPS contain a subjective acceleration clause that allows the holders to accelerate payment of the entire principal amount to become immediately due if the holders determine that a material adverse change occurs.

At June 30, 2024, the outstanding balance of the lease revenue COPS and the unamortized premium are approximately \$140,250,000 and \$117,000, respectively. The schedule of payments for the lease revenue COPS is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 19,760	\$ 5,797	\$ 25,557
2026	20,755	4,827	25,582
2027	22,770	3,767	26,537
2028	25,411	2,619	28,030
2029	28,458	1,360	29,818
2030–2034	23,096	1,730	24,826
	<u>\$ 140,250</u>	<u>\$ 20,100</u>	<u>\$ 160,350</u>

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Harbors – Financed Purchase

Harbors entered into a financed purchase agreement to fund the installation and acquisition of energy conservation measures at selected Harbors locations. Proceeds of approximately \$26,246,000 were deposited into an acquisition fund held in trust by an acquisition fund custodian to provide for future payments as requested by Harbors. The agreement also provided for the financing of interest expense through October 1, 2016 approximating \$747,000, which was applied toward the principal of the financed purchase obligation. The financed purchase obligation amounted to approximately \$19,726,000 at June 30, 2024. Annual payments commenced on October 1, 2017 and will continue through October 1, 2032 at an interest rate of 2.74%. Costs incurred for the installation and acquisition of energy conservation measures were capitalized to other improvements and approximated \$28,952,000, net of related expense of \$23,000, which included additional capitalized interest of \$1,983,000 for the period October 2, 2016 through June 30, 2019. Amortization of equipment acquired under the agreement is included with depreciation expense. There were no unused proceeds in the acquisition fund at June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 1,537	\$ 540	\$ 2,077
2026	1,687	498	2,185
2027	1,846	452	2,298
2028	2,015	402	2,417
2029	2,196	346	2,542
2030–2033	10,445	730	11,175
	<u>\$ 19,726</u>	<u>\$ 2,968</u>	<u>\$ 22,694</u>

10. Significant Transactions with Component Units

Through June 30, 2022, the State received approximately \$1,890,000,000 in funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA). The State appropriated amounts to various departments and component units for eligible expenses for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. These funds will expire in December 2024.

Hawaii Health Systems Corporation

The amount due to the State of approximately \$19,008,000 at June 30, 2024 is comprised of cash advances that was assumed by the HHSC.

At June 30, 2024, approximately \$91,426,000 was due from the State for allotments made to HHSC.

Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund

In 2002, Act 179, SLH 2002, provided that all interest and dividends earned from the principal in the hurricane reserve trust fund be transferred and deposited into the State General Fund each year that the hurricane reserve trust fund remains in existence, beginning with fiscal year 2003. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, interest and dividends earned and earmarked for transfer into the State General Fund amounted to \$5,426,000.

Hawaii Tourism Authority

On July 1, 2023, the Governor approved the transfer of \$60,000,000 and \$11,000,000, respectively, in general funds from Section 5 of Act 164, SLH 2023, to the Tourism Fund and Convention Center Fund. The

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actual amounts transferred for fiscal year 2024 for the Tourism Fund and Convention Center Fund were \$59,748,268 and \$11,000,000, respectively.

11. Retirement Benefits

Pension Plan

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 HRS Chapter 88 and can be amended through legislation. The ERS issues publicly available annual financial reports that can be obtained at the ERS website: <http://ers.ehawaii.gov/resources/financials>.

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 plans. The three classes provide a monthly retirement allowance equal to the benefit multiplier (generally 1.25% to 2.25%) 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.

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 are 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.

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- *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 surviving 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/re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship) and surviving 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 surviving 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.

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 are 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 dependent children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or surviving 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.

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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.

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 age 55, 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 are required for ordinary disability.

For police officers and firefighters, ordinary disability benefits are 1.75% of average final compensation for each year of service 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 are 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 the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or surviving dependent children/parents, the ordinary death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary.

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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 2024 were 41% for police officers and firefighters and 24% for all other employees. Contributions to the pension plan from the State was approximately \$628,043,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

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, 2024, the State reported a liability of approximately \$7.2 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, 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. At June 30, 2023, the State's proportion was 57.2860%, which was an increase of 0.0704% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

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There were no changes in actuarial assumptions as of June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023. There were no changes between the measurement date, June 30, 2023, and the reporting date, June 30, 2024, that are expected to have a significant effect on the proportionate share of the net pension liability.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized pension expense of approximately \$646,675,000. At June 30, 2024, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 142,579	\$ (77,345)
Changes in assumptions	13,102	(67,738)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	103,586	-
Changes in proportion and differences between State contributions and proportionate share of contributions	48,039	(24,972)
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>628,043</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 935,349</u>	<u>\$ (170,055)</u>

At June 30, 2024, the approximate \$628,043,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ (37,085)
2026	(155,191)
2027	227,748
2028	98,590
2029	3,189
	<u>\$ 137,251</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions adopted by the ERS's Board of Trustees on August 8, 2022, based on the 2021 Experience Study for the five-year period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021:

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

There were no changes to ad hoc postemployment benefits including cost of living allowances.

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Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the 2022 Public Retirees of Hawaii mortality table with full generational projections in future years. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on multiples of the Pub-2010 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 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’s Board of Trustees) 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 nominal rates of return (real returns plus inflation) by the target asset allocation percentage.

The rates of return, based on ERS’s investment consultant as of June 30, 2023, are summarized in the following table:

Classes	Strategic Class Weights	Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return
Broad growth		
Private equity	13.5 %	10.0 %
Global equity	20.0 %	7.9 %
Low volatility equity	4.0 %	7.1 %
Global options	4.0 %	5.8 %
Credit	6.0 %	8.0 %
Core real estate	6.0 %	6.0 %
Non-core real estate	4.5 %	7.9 %
Timber/agriculture/infrastructure	5.0 %	7.2 %
Diversifying strategies		
TIPS	2.0 %	3.2 %
Global macro	4.0 %	6.0 %
Reinsurance	4.0 %	7.0 %
Alternative risk premia	8.0 %	5.0 %
Long Treasuries	5.0 %	3.8 %
Intermediate government	4.0 %	3.2 %
Systematic trend following	<u>10.0 %</u>	4.7 %
Total investments	<u>100.0 %</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net pension liability was 7.00%, consistent with the 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.

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Sensitivity of the State’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the State’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the State’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 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
State’s proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 9,597,730</u>	<u>\$ 7,209,309</u>	<u>\$ 5,231,284</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. The ERS complete financial statements are available at <http://ers.ehawaii.gov/resources/financials>.

Payables to the Pension Plan

The State’s employer contributions payable to the ERS was approximately \$7,500,000 as of June 30, 2024.

Postemployment Healthcare and Life Insurance Benefits

Plan Description

The State provides certain healthcare and life insurance benefits to all qualified employees. Pursuant to Act 88, SLH 2001, the State contributes to the EUTF, an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan that replaced the Hawaii Public Employees Health Fund 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. The EUTF issues an annual financial report that is available to the public at <https://eutf.hawaii.gov/reports/>. The report may also be obtained by writing to the EUTF at P.O. Box 2121, Honolulu, Hawaii 96805-2121.

For employees hired before July 1, 1996, the State pays the entire base monthly contribution for employees retiring with ten years or more 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 less 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 employees retiring with at least 15 years but fewer than 25 years of service, the State pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For 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.

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For employees hired on or after July 1, 2001, and who retire with less 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 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.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At July 1, 2023, the State had the following number of plan members covered:

Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	40,136
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	7,520
Active plan members	<u>48,709</u>
Total plan members	<u>96,365</u>

Contributions

Contributions are governed by HRS Chapter 87A and may be amended through legislation. Contributions to the OPEB plan from the State was \$626,523,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The employer is required to make all contributions for members.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2024, the State reported a net OPEB liability of approximately \$4,700,000,000. The net OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2023, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

There were no changes between the measurement date, July 1, 2023, and the reporting date, June 30, 2024, that are expected to have a significant effect on the net OPEB liability.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized OPEB expense of approximately \$248,551,000. At June 30, 2024, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (942,168)
Changes in assumptions	-	(163,376)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	87,176	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>626,523</u>	-
Total	<u>\$ 713,699</u>	<u>\$ (1,105,544)</u>

At June 30, 2024, the approximate \$626,523,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

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Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ (322,432)
2026	(346,908)
2027	(167,733)
2028	(170,325)
2029	(10,970)
	<u>\$ (1,018,368)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions adopted by the EUTF's Board of Trustees on January 9, 2023, based on the experience study covering the five-year period ended June 30, 2022 as conducted for the ERS:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.75% to 6.75% including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Healthcare cost trend rates	
PPO*	Initial rate of 6.30%; declining to a rate of 4.25% after 21 years
HMO*	Initial rate of 6.30%; declining to a rate of 4.25% after 21 years
Part B and Base	
Monthly Contribution	Initial rate of 5.00%; declining to a rate of 4.25% after 21 years
Dental	4.00%
Vision	2.50%
Life insurance	0.00%

* Blended rates for medical and prescription drugs.

Mortality rates are based on system-specific mortality tables utilizing scale BB to project generational mortality improvement.

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The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB 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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Private equity	15.0 %	10.0 %
U.S. microcap	3.0 %	8.7 %
Global equity	27.5 %	7.6 %
Global options	0.0 %	4.9 %
Real assets	12.0 %	4.3 %
Private credit	10.0 %	7.8 %
TIPS	5.0 %	2.0 %
Long Treasuries	5.5 %	2.4 %
Reinsurance	5.0 %	3.4 %
Alternative risk premia	5.0 %	3.3 %
Trend following	10.0 %	2.4 %
Tail risk / Long volatility	2.0 %	(1.1)%
Total investments	<u>100.0 %</u>	

Single Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net OPEB liability was 7.00%, based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 7.00%. Beginning with the fiscal year 2019 contribution, the State’s funding policy is to pay the recommended actuarially determined contribution, which is based on layered, closed amortization periods. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the OPEB plan. The EUTF’s financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Employer 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 on a trade-date basis. Administrative expenses are financed exclusively with investment income.

There were no significant changes after the report measurement date. Detailed information about the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued EUTF financial report. The EUTF’s complete financial statements are available at <https://eutf.hawaii.gov/reports/>.

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Changes in Net OPEB Liability

The following table represents a schedule of changes in the net OPEB liability. The ending balances are as of the measurement date, July 1, 2023 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Beginning balance	\$ 8,106,115	\$ 3,340,493	\$ 4,765,622
Service cost	196,484	-	196,484
Interest on the total OPEB liability	672,743	-	672,743
Difference between expected and actual experience	(66,185)	-	(66,185)
Employer contributions	-	746,434	(746,434)
Net investment income	-	163,389	(163,389)
Benefit payments	(374,152)	(374,152)	-
Administrative expense	-	(230)	230
Other	-	676	(676)
Net changes	<u>428,890</u>	<u>536,117</u>	<u>(107,227)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 8,535,005</u>	<u>\$ 3,876,610</u>	<u>\$ 4,658,395</u>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following table presents the State's net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the State's net OPEB 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 discount rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 5,825,242</u>	<u>\$ 4,658,395</u>	<u>\$ 3,727,054</u>

The following table presents the State's net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the State's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using the trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 3,616,771</u>	<u>\$ 4,658,395</u>	<u>\$ 5,991,639</u>

Payables to the OPEB Plan

There was no contributions payable to the EUTF as of June 30, 2024.

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12. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

General Obligation Bonds

The State has issued general obligation bonds in which repayments, including interest, are reimbursed from specific revenue sources of the Special Revenue Funds with terms corresponding to that of the related general obligation bonds (see Note 4). At June 30, 2024, outstanding commitments to repay general obligation bonds consisted of the following (amounts expressed in thousands):

Special Revenue Funds

Agriculture	\$ 3,743
Natural Resources	<u>25,592</u>
	<u>\$ 29,335</u>

Accumulated Sick Leave

Sick leave accumulates at the rate of one and three-quarters working days for each month of service without limit but may be taken only in the event of illness and is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. However, a State 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. At June 30, 2024, accumulated sick leave was approximately \$1,366,229,000.

Intergovernmental Expenditures

Pursuant to HRS Section 248-2.7, the State has established a mass transit Special Fund. For the period beginning on January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2030, transient accommodations tax and surcharge on state tax revenues allocated to the mass transit special fund pursuant to HRS Sections 237D-2(e), and 248-2.6 shall be deposited into the special fund.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the governmental funds. These amounts generally will become liabilities in future periods.

Significant encumbrances at June 30, 2024 include (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fund Type	
General	\$ 1,754,971
Capital Projects	3,131,223
Med-Quest Special Revenue	45,152
Administrative Support Special Revenue	35,616
Natural Resources Special Revenue	136,039
Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue	116,891
Other Governmental	<u>2,283,406</u>
	<u>\$ 7,503,298</u>

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Guarantees of Indebtedness

The State is authorized to guarantee indebtedness of others at a maximum amount of approximately \$233,500,000 for aquaculture/agriculture loans, Hawaiian home land loans, various projects involving mortgage loans for rental homes made by private nonprofit corporations or governmental corporations, mortgage loans for housing projects, and rental assistance obligations of Component Units – HHFDC and HPHA. The State has not paid, nor does it expect to pay, any amounts as a result of such guarantees as of June 30, 2024.

Proprietary Fund Type – Enterprise Funds

Construction and Service Contracts

At June 30, 2024, the Enterprise Funds had commitments of approximately \$886,869,000 for construction and service contracts.

Contingencies

The State has been named as defendant in numerous lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of operations. To the extent that the outcome of such litigation has been determined to result in probable financial loss to the State, such loss has been accrued in the basic financial statements. Of the remaining claims, a number of claims may possibly result in adverse judgments against the State. However, such claim amounts cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The litigation payments relating to the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 approximated \$90,402,000, \$343,189,000 and \$12,534,000 respectively.

Tobacco Settlement

In November 1998, the State settled its tobacco lawsuit as part of a nationwide settlement involving 46 other states and various tobacco industry defendants. Under the settlement, those tobacco companies that have joined in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) will pay the State approximately \$1,300,000,000 over a 25-year period. The State is to receive proceeds from this settlement in January and April of the subsequent year through 2004 and thereafter on April 15 of each subsequent year. The State received approximately \$36,425,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. As of June 30, 2024, the State expects to receive \$20,000,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2025.

The MSA requires the State to diligently enforce certain requirements enacted in the Tobacco Liability Act. Failure may result in a state losing a significant portion of its MSA payments. Participating tobacco manufacturers who have joined in the MSA challenged whether the State of Hawaii diligently enforced the provisions of the Tobacco Liability Act for the entirety of 2004. Preliminary phases of the 2004 Diligent Enforcement Arbitration commenced, and in March 2018, the State agreed to a multi-million dollar arbitration settlement with the Tobacco Industry to avoid the expense and uncertainty of arbitrating each calendar year from 2004 through and including 2017. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the State received a lump sum arbitration settlement of approximately \$58,711,000. The settlement was reduced by approximately \$15,875,000 in a “one time” arbitration credit and other arbitration adjustments. The arbitration settlement also resulted in credits over a five-year period, beginning in 2018.

In March 2024, the State signed the 2023 and 2024 NPM Adjustments Settlement Agreement, which settled sales year through 2024 for arbitration relating to the NPM adjustment.

Since the State is only settled through sales year 2024, negotiations to settle future years, similar to those agreed to by recently settled states have begun.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Ceded Lands

In 1898, the former Republic of Hawaii transferred certain lands to the United States. Upon Hawaii's admission to the Union in 1959, the United States reconveyed title to those lands (collectively, the Ceded Lands) to the State of Hawaii to be held as a public trust for five purposes: (1) public education; (2) betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians; (3) development of farm and home ownership; (4) making public improvements; and (5) provision of land for public use. On November 7, 1978, the State Constitution was amended expressly to provide that the Ceded Lands, excluding any "available lands" as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 (HHCA), as amended, were to be held as a public trust for native Hawaiians and the general public, and to establish OHA to administer and manage the proceeds and income derived from a pro rata portion of the Ceded Lands as provided by law to better the conditions of native Hawaiians. In 1979, the Legislature adopted HRS Chapter 10 (Chapter 10), which, as amended in 1980, specified, among other things, that OHA expend 20% of the funds derived by the State from the Ceded Lands for the betterment of native Hawaiians. Since then, the State's management of the Ceded Lands and its disposition of the proceeds and income from the Ceded Lands have been challenged by OHA, and individual native Hawaiians, Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians. Claims have been made under Article XII, Sections 4 and 6 of the Hawaii Constitution to the effect that the State has breached the public trust, and OHA has not received from the Ceded Lands all of the income and proceeds that it should be receiving. Except for the claims pending in the OHA v. HHA case discussed below, the Legislature, the state and federal courts, and the State's governors have acted to address the concerns raised. However, there can be no assurance that in the future there will not be asserted against the State new claims made under Article XII, Sections 4 and 6 of the Hawaii Constitution that the State has breached the public trust, or that OHA is not receiving from the Ceded Lands all of the income and proceeds that it should be receiving.

In *OHA v. UH; DLNR; Board of Land and Natural Resources*, Civil No. 17-1-1823-11 JPC (1st Cir.), by the letter dated May 31, 2016, addressed to the State's Attorney General and to the Vice-President for Legal Affairs and General Counsel of UH, OHA gave notice, pursuant to HRS Section 673-3, of its intent to sue DLNR and the UH for the State's breach of its fiduciary duties as trustee of the public land trust, in connection with their management of Mauna Kea. OHA filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment & Injunctive Relief, Accounting, Restitution, and Damages on November 7, 2017, asserting causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the public-land trust and the public-trust doctrine and for breach of contract. On March 23, 2021, OHA and the defendants entered into a stipulation dismissing, with prejudice, all claims asserted by OHA for monetary damages. Such stipulation does not affect OHA's pending claims for declaratory and prospective injunctive relief. The State is not aware of any other claims that OHA may have or assert against the State. Trial is scheduled for September 8, 2025. Resolution of any claims in favor of OHA and its beneficiaries could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

In 1991, the Legislature enacted HRS Chapter 674, entitled "Individual Claims Resolution Under the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust," which established a process for individual beneficiaries of the HHCA to file claims to recover actual economic damages they believed they suffered from a breach of trust caused by an act or omission of an official of the State between August 21, 1959, when Hawaii became a state, and June 30, 1988. Claims were required to be filed no later than August 31, 1995. There were 4,327 claims filed by 2,721 individuals.

The process was a three-step process which: (1) began with informal proceedings presided over by the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Individual Claims Review Panel (the Panel) to provide the Legislature with non-binding findings and advisory opinions for each claim; (2) provided for the Legislature's review and consideration of the Panel's findings and advisory opinions, and appropriations of funds to pay the actual economic damages the Legislature deemed appropriate; and (3) allowed claimants to bring de novo civil

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actions by December 31, 1999 if they were not satisfied with the Panel's findings and advisory opinions, or the Legislature's response to the Panel's recommendations.

In 1997, the Legislature declared its intent to postpone acting upon the Panel's recommendations until all claims had been reviewed and forwarded to it. Legislation to allow the Panel and the Legislature until September 30, 2000 to act on all claims, and postpone the deadline for unsatisfied claimants to file suit until December 31, 2000, was adopted by the Legislature, but vetoed by the Governor in the 1999 regular session, and the Panel sunsetted on December 31, 1999.

On December 29, 1999, three claimants filed a class action lawsuit in the state circuit court for declaratory and injunctive relief and for general, special and punitive damages for breach of trust or fiduciary duty under HRS Chapters 674 and 673, violation of the due process, equal protection, and native rights clauses of the State Constitution, and breach of contract under HRS Chapter 661.

Kalima et al. v. State of Hawaii et al., Civil No. 99-4771 12VSM (1st Cir.) (*Kalima I*). Five other claimants filed similar individual claims actions for themselves on or before December 31, 1999. The Plaintiffs in these other actions stipulated to stay all proceedings in their actions pending the resolution of all questions of law in *Kalima I* that are common to the questions of law presented in their suits. Following the dismissal without prejudice of the actions of four of the five claimants, only one lawsuit, *Aguiar v. State of Hawaii, et al.*, Civil No. 99-612 (3rd Cir.) (*Aguiar*), is pending and stayed.

On March 30, 2000, the three named plaintiffs in *Kalima I* filed a second class action lawsuit in the state circuit court for declaratory and injunctive relief, and for damages under HRS Chapter 673, for the Panel's and Legislature's alleged failure to remedy their breach of trust claims under HRS Chapter 674.

Kalima et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al., Civil No. 00-1-1041-03 (1st Cir.) (*Kalima II*). All proceedings in this action were stayed by stipulation, pending the resolution of those questions of law in *Kalima I* that are common to both *Kalima I* and *Kalima II*. *Kalima I*, *Kalima II* and *Aguiar* are collectively referred to under this caption as the "Individual Claims Cases."

The Plaintiffs in *Kalima I* filed a motion for partial summary judgment and asked the circuit court to declare that they were entitled to sue for breach of trust and recover damages under HRS Chapter 674. The State moved to dismiss the complaint and all claims in *Kalima I* for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The circuit court granted the Plaintiffs' motion and denied the State's motion. The State was permitted to make an interlocutory appeal. In an opinion issued June 30, 2006, the Hawaii Supreme Court affirmed the circuit court's determination that the Plaintiffs were entitled to pursue their claims under HRS Chapter 674, but did not have a right to sue under HRS Chapter 661, and remanded the case back to the trial court for further proceedings.

The Plaintiffs in *Kalima I* have since filed first and second amended complaints to add 11 plaintiffs, and to divide the class into nine subclasses to include those with claims for damages for injuries allegedly suffered by (1) allegedly waiting too long to receive a homestead, (2) being barred from or delayed in receiving a homestead by allegedly ultra vires rules, (3) receiving allegedly uninhabitable homesteads, (4) allegedly lost applications, (5) allegedly defectively constructed homes or infrastructure, (6) allegedly being prevented from or delayed in succeeding to a parent's or spouse's homestead, (7) the manner in which the loans were administered, (8) the manner in which the leases were administered, and (9) other allegedly wrongful conduct. The court granted the Plaintiffs' motion to try the waiting list subclass' claims separately and first, and after a six-week bifurcated trial to determine liability only, the circuit judge for *Kalima II* ruled on November 3, 2009 that the State committed three breaches of trust between 1959 and 1988, and

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further proceedings were necessary to determine the amount of out-of-pocket damages the waiting list subclass members sustained, if any, as a result of those breaches.

By orders entered on November 24, 2009 and June 6, 2011, respectively, the Waiting List Liability Subclass certified for purposes of determining liability was recertified for the purpose of establishing causation and the fact of damages (over the State's objection), and again as the Waiting List Damages Model Subclass for the purpose of devising a model for use on a class-wide basis to determine the amount of damages subclass members may be awarded. Notice to the putative members of the Waiting List Damages Model Subclass of the right to opt out of the Waiting List Damages Model Subclass was mailed to all members of the Waiting List Liability Subclass on May 22, 2012, and published on the DHHL website, and in the DHHL and OHA newsletters.

Multiple motions to establish a damages model were filed and heard between March 2011 and August 31, 2012. Orders were entered on January 24, 2012 and February 14, 2013. After a three-day trial completed on October 3, 2013, the court ruled in a Minute Order that (1) the annual fair market rental values used to calculate damages for claimants who applied for Oahu residential leases be based on 4% of the fee simple value of a 5,000 square foot lot in Maili, obtained from a "best fit" curve derived from actual fee simple Maili valuations from 1959 through July 8, 2013, (2) for damage calculations the rents adjust annually, and (3) that there are no increases for the consumer price index or other present value adjustments. However, to date, no proceeding or procedure has been scheduled or devised to apply the damages model to determine whether and how much each claimant would be awarded in damages. The parties have participated in a private mediation on the matters in controversy in the case, pursuant to the circuit court's order approving the parties' Stipulation to Participate in Private Mediation, etc., filed on September 13, 2013.

On January 20, 2015, the Plaintiffs filed a motion for summary judgment to compute the damages of members of the Waiting List Damages Subclass (none of whom were named plaintiffs) who applied for a residential homestead on Oahu. The motion was heard on June 30, 2015. An order granting and denying the motion in part was entered on July 26, 2017. The court concluded the Plaintiffs' motion was premature, and entered an order which makes certain findings of facts about twelve members of the Waiting List Subclass, and rules on procedural issues raised in the motion.

The parties agreed to make every effort to facilitate the entry of a final judgment in the case as expeditiously as possible. In furtherance of that effort, the Plaintiffs filed seven motions in June and July of 2016. The State filed cross motions to three of the Plaintiffs' motions, and opposed all the Plaintiffs' motions. The circuit court heard all motions on September 2, 2016, and took them under advisement. The Plaintiffs filed four additional motions and the State filed three additional motions, which were heard on November 4, 2016, December 12, 2016, and January 30, 2017, respectively.

The circuit court entered orders granting (in whole or in part) eleven of the Plaintiffs' motions and denying (in whole or in part) two of the Plaintiffs' motions. The circuit court entered orders granting (in whole or in part) three of the State's motions and cross motions and denying (in whole or in part) three of the State's motions and cross motions and denying (in whole or in part) four of the State's motions and cross motions.

An HRCF Rule 54(b) Final Judgment was entered on January 9, 2018 in favor of the Waiting List Subclass and against the State, DHHL, the DHHL Trust Individual Claims Review Panel, and the Governor of the State of Hawaii. State Defendants and the Plaintiffs, respectively, filed an appeal and a cross-appeal from the HRCF Rule 54(b) Final Judgment in favor of the Waiting List Subclass and against the State Defendants, in the Intermediate Court of Appeals. The opening briefs in the appeal and cross-appeal were filed through October 4, 2018. The reply briefs were filed on December 28, 2018.

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The Plaintiffs filed an Application for Transfer to the Supreme Court of Hawaii on December 31, 2018 and State Defendants informed the Supreme Court that they did not oppose the application in a response to the application on January 7, 2019. The case was fully briefed and oral argument was presented in the Supreme Court on August 21, 2019. The case was taken under advisement by the court.

In an opinion issued on June 30, 2020, the Supreme Court of Hawaii ruled as follows:

- The circuit court did not err in adopting a fair market rental value model to determine damages for each Waiting List Subclass member as opposed to requiring each member to prove their out-of-pocket loss individually.
- The circuit court did not err in adopting State Defendant's "best fit curve" for use in their fair market value model.
- The circuit court did not err in applying the fair market value rental value model, which was created using a sample lot on Oahu, to all Waiting List Subclass members, regardless of whether they lived on another island.
- All Waiting List Subclass members are entitled to damages under the fair market rental value model, and State Defendants have the burden of establishing any applicable defenses that would reduce those damages.
- Damages for Waiting List Subclass members cannot be adjusted to present value to account for inflation.
- The circuit court erred in ruling that damages for Waiting List Subclass members only begins to accrue six years after DHHL received their homestead applications.
- The circuit court did not err in finding that the State of Hawaii breached its trust duties by failing to recover lands that were withdrawn from the trust corpus by the federal government before Statehood.
- The circuit court did not err in establishing a list of Waiting List Subclass members; each member will go through the claims administration process to determine if they have a viable claim for damages. The court held that inclusion of a claimant is automatically entitled to damages.

The Supreme Court directed that the case be remanded to the circuit court for further proceedings consistent with its opinion, and judgment on appeal was entered on July 21, 2020. On July 24, 2020, the Plaintiffs' counsel filed motions for attorneys' fees and costs, seeking over a million dollars in lodestar and enhanced fees for their work on the appeal and interim fees. The State opposed the amount requested. The motions were granted in part and denied in part by the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which reduced the total amount to approximately \$370,000.

The parties to *Kalima I* entered into settlement negotiations in March and April 2022. On April 14, 2022, the parties agreed on the material terms of a global settlement in this case. Under the terms of the settlement, the State agreed to pay the Plaintiffs \$328,000,000 for a full and final release of all class claims, including claims for attorneys' fees and costs. The settlement was conditioned on the Legislature appropriating the funds to pay the settlement amount, and upon final court approval of the settlement under HRCF Rule 23.

On May 3, 2022, the Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 3041, which appropriated \$328,000,000 in general funds to fund the State's payment under the settlement agreement, among other appropriations. The appropriation became effective when the Governor signed the bill into law on July 11, 2022.

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On August 8, 2022, the State deposited the settlement amount of \$328,000,000 with the Clerk of the Court, First Circuit, State of Hawaii. Under the settlement agreement, the funds are to be held until the Court grants final approval of the settlement. Up to \$2,000,000 of the settlement amount may be spent on claims administration costs prior to final approval. This \$2,000,000 was released to a court-appointed auditor to pay pre-final approval costs as they were incurred, leaving a balance of \$326,000,000 in the Court's account.

The Court appointed a Claims Administrator to implement the class notice plan and claims administration process. The Court also appointed a Settlement Special Master to supervise the claims administration process and the Claims Administrator, and to provide an accounting of all settlement funds to the Court.

On August 1, 2023, the Court entered an order granting final approval of the settlement and final judgment. On August 17, 2023, one class member filed a notice of appeal with the circuit court. On October 27, 2023, the Hawaii Supreme Court dismissed the appeal. The class-wide release of claims against the defendants became final with the dismissal of the appeal.

On October 30, 2023, the Clerk of the Court paid the remaining balance of the settlement funds (\$326,000,000) to the court-appointed auditor. The auditor will transfer the \$326,000,000 and any unspent claims administration funds to the trustee of a qualified settlement trust that was established to distribute payments to individual class members. Any remaining settlement funds that cannot be distributed in accordance with the settlement will be paid to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, State of Hawaii, to be used for the purposes set forth in section 214(a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

Nelson – In the First Amended Complaint filed on October 19, 2007 in *Nelson et al., v. Hawaiian Homes Commission, et al.*, Civil No. 07-1-1663-08 BIA (1st Cir.) (*Nelson*), the Plaintiffs allege all defendants breached their duties under Article XII, Sections 1 and 2 of the Hawaii Constitution by not providing sufficient funds to DHHL to place as many beneficiaries on residential, agricultural and pastoral homesteads within a reasonable period of time, and provide a fully functioning farm, ranch and aquaculture support program to maximize utilization of the homestead lands. They also allege that the Hawaiian Homes Commission and its members are in breach of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust for failing to obtain sufficient funds from the Legislature, and otherwise enforcing the provisions of Article XII, Sections 1 and 2 of the Hawaii Constitution, including filing suit against the State. Further, they allege that DHHL and the Hawaiian Homes Commission and its members have violated the HHC Act by leasing Hawaiian home lands solely to generate revenue and for commercial developments that are unrelated to actual homesteading programs, and without adhering to the requirements of Section 207(a) of the HHC Act.

As beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and the HHC Act, the *Nelson* Plaintiffs asked the court to issue a mandatory injunction requiring DHHL and the Hawaiian Homes Commission and its members to seek, and the State to provide, sufficient funds for DHHL to place as many beneficiaries on the land within a reasonable period of time. On January 21, 2009, the court granted the defendants' motion for entry of summary judgment rejecting all claims that are based on the theory that the Hawaii State Legislature, the State of Hawaii, or any State agency or employee, is required to appropriate, request or otherwise provide or secure particular amounts of money for DHHL and its programs now and in the future. The court concluded that the political question doctrine barred it from deciding those claims because initial policy determinations that the court lacked authority to make were needed to resolve the parties' dispute over the definition and determination of "sufficient sums" as that term is used in Article XII, Section 1 of the Hawaii Constitution.

A final judgment in favor of the State was filed on September 23, 2009, and the Plaintiffs appealed. On January 12, 2011, the Intermediate Court of Appeals concluded that the political question doctrine did not preclude the courts from deciding the Plaintiffs' claims, and vacated the judgment and remanded the case

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to the circuit court for further proceedings. On May 4, 2011, the State and Director of Finance filed an application for writ of certiorari in the Hawaii Supreme Court to reverse the Intermediate Court of Appeals' judgment on appeal, and affirm the circuit court's final judgment. In the Hawaii Supreme Court, DHHL and the Hawaiian Homes Commission and its members changed their position, and no longer supported the political question doctrine defense.

On May 9, 2012, the Hawaii Supreme Court concluded that there are no judicially manageable standards for determining "sufficient sums" for purposes of (1) developing lots, (2) loans, and (3) rehabilitation projects, which are the first three items listed in Article XII, Section 1. The Hawaii Supreme Court thus held the Plaintiffs' claims with respect to those items should have been rejected on political question grounds, and the Intermediate Court of Appeals erred in not so concluding. However, the Hawaii Supreme Court upheld the Intermediate Court of Appeals as to item (4) of Article XII, Section 1, concluding that there are judicially manageable standards to determine what constitutes sufficient sums for "administrative and operating expenses." Pursuant to the Judgment on Appeal issued on July 25, 2013, the case was remanded to the circuit court for further proceedings.

On November 27, 2015, the circuit court issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order, which declared and ordered (1) the State has failed to provide sufficient funds to DHHL for its administrative and operating budget (budget) in violation of the State's constitutional duty, (2) the State must fulfill its constitutional duty by appropriating sufficient general funds to DHHL for its budget so that DHHL does not need to use or rely on revenue from general leases, and (3) although what is "sufficient" will change over the years, the sufficient sums that the Legislature is constitutionally obligated to appropriate in general funds for DHHL's budget (not including significant repairs) is more than \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 2016. The circuit court also ruled that prior to 2012, DHHL breached its trust duties by failing to take all reasonable efforts, including filing suit, to obtain all the funding it needs for its budget, and shall prospectively fulfill its constitutional duties and trust responsibilities and are enjoined from violating these obligations.

On December 21, 2015, after judgment was entered, the State filed a motion for reconsideration or to alter or amend the judgment and order, which the court granted in part and denied in part. The court rejected the State's position that (1) the Legislature, not the courts, has the exclusive prerogative to decide what is a "sufficient sum" for DHHL's budget under Article XII, Section 1, and (2) there was insufficient evidence to support the court's conclusion that the "sufficient sum" for DHHL's budget is more than \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 2016. The court granted reconsideration with the State's position that the judicial courts lack the authority, under the separation of powers doctrine, to order the legislative branch to appropriate any particular amount of funds to DHHL. The court amended its original Order to state that \$9,632,000 is not sufficient and that the State is required to fund DHHL's expenses by making sufficient general funds available to DHHL for fiscal year 2016.

The Plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration which the court denied. The State filed a notice of appeal and the Plaintiffs filed a notice of cross-appeal, both filed in the Intermediate Court of Appeals. On February 23, 2017, the Legislature filed an amicus curiae brief in support of the State's positions. On March 8, 2017, in response to the DHHL's application for transfer, the Hawaii Supreme Court transferred the appeal and cross-appeal from the Intermediate Court of Appeals to the Hawaii Supreme Court.

The Hawaii Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the appeal and cross-appeal on July 6, 2017. By its decision filed on February 9, 2018, the Hawaii Supreme Court vacated and remanded the case to the circuit court after holding that the circuit court is to use a baseline of \$1,300,000 to \$1,600,000, adjusted for inflation, to determine whether the State provided sufficient sums for DHHL's administrative and operating budget. The case was assigned to the circuit court, and the court set a status conference for December 16, 2019. On remand, the circuit court directed, and the parties filed motions that set out their positions on

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how the court should proceed in response to the *Nelson II* decision. The motions were heard on June 1, 2020, and denied in a Minute Order filed on June 23, 2020, which provides that the circuit court will hold an evidentiary hearing, applying the Hawaii Rules of Evidence, to complete the task the court was given on remand: to determine the administrative and operating budget for the fiscal year 2016 budget by using the 1978 baseline of \$1,300,000 to \$1,600,000 adjusted for inflation.

A two-day evidentiary hearing was held on September 9 and 10, 2020, at which each of the parties presented differing expert testimony for adjusting the 1978 baseline of \$1,300,000 to \$1,600,000 for inflation, and determining whether the Legislature had provided sufficient sums for DHHL's fiscal year 2016 administrative and operating budget. On December 18, 2020, the circuit court entered its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order in favor of the State Defendants. The court found that, by appropriating over \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 2016, the State Defendants provided "sufficient sums" for DHHL's administrative and operating budget for fiscal year 2016. Final judgment was entered on May 25, 2021. DHHL filed a notice of appeal on June 23, 2021, and the Plaintiffs filed a notice of cross-appeal on June 24, 2021. The appeal is currently pending in the Hawaii Intermediate Court of Appeals.

The State is currently unable to predict with reasonable certainty the magnitude of its potential liability, if any, for such claims. Resolution of the Plaintiffs' claims in the Individual Claims Cases, and some of the Plaintiffs' claims in *Nelson*, in the respective Plaintiffs' favor, could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

Land Use Commission

DW Aina Le'a (DW) filed a complaint in State Circuit Court alleging a takings claim in violation of the Hawaii and U.S. Constitutions resulting from the Hawaii Land Use Commission's reversion to agricultural classification of land the Plaintiff had contracted to purchase from a third party for development purposes. The Hawaii Supreme Court ruled in a separate case that the Land Use Commission's reversion was improper. In its complaint, the Plaintiff alleged damages of not less than \$200,000,000 resulting from the taking.

The State removed the case to federal district court and then filed a motion to dismiss based on the statute of limitations. The State successfully argued that Plaintiff's takings claim was time barred, and the district court granted the State's motion to dismiss the case on June 13, 2017. The Plaintiff appealed to the Ninth Circuit on June 20, 2017. Oral arguments were heard in February 2019, and Circuit Court of Appeals thereafter certified a question to the Hawaii Supreme Court, asking "[w]hat the applicable statute of limitations for a claim against the State[...] alleging an unlawful taking of [p]rivate property... for public use without compensation," Haw. Const. art. I, §20. The parties submitted briefing to the Hawaii Supreme Court on this question (the State's answering brief was filed on September 13, 2019). The Hawaii Supreme Court set oral argument for April 15, 2020, but in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, subsequently cancelled the oral argument and decided the question without oral argument. The Court's decision was issued on December 17, 2020. It responded to the certified question by holding that "the statute of limitations for a takings claim under the Hawaii Constitution is six years pursuant to HRS §657-1(4)."

Following the Hawaii Supreme Court's decision on the certified question, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, on January 25, 2021, issued a memorandum disposition holding that DW's state and federal takings claims were timely, reversing the District Court's decision, and remanding for further proceedings. Following remand, the District Court reopened the case on January 22, 2021. On April 12, 2021, DW disclosed that it is seeking \$360,000,000 in damages.

On January 7, 2022, the State moved for summary judgment on the grounds that, among other things, DW lacked standing to pursue its taking claims. On February 4, 2022, DW moved for leave to amend its complaint to add a third party, Aina Le'a, Inc., as a plaintiff. On May 25, 2022, the District Court filed its Order Granting

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Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment and Denying Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend, holding that DW lacked standing and denying DW's motion to amend. On May 25, 2022, judgment was entered in favor of the State and against DW. On June 6, 2022, DW filed a Notice of Appeal to the Ninth Circuit. On July 19, 2023, the Ninth Circuit reversed the District Court's decision on standing and remanded the case for further proceedings.

On February 12, 2024, the District Court granted the State's motions for summary judgment, disposing of DW's remaining takings claim against the State. DW has appealed from that ruling to the Ninth Circuit, filing its notice of appeal on February 28, 2024. The State also filed a notice of cross-appeal on March 13, 2024. The State's cross-appeal is intended to be protective only, i.e., it will raise issues that only need to be addressed if the Ninth Circuit reverses the District Court's granting of summary judgment in the State's favor pursuant to DW's primary appeal. DW filed its Opening Brief on June 20, 2024. The State's Answering Brief/Cross-Appeal Brief was filed on August 23, 2024. The State intends to vigorously argue for affirmance of the District Court's judgment.

Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund

In June 2006, certain retired public employees (Plaintiffs) filed a class action lawsuit in the First Circuit Court, State of Hawaii, against the State, all of the counties of the State, the EUTF, and the EUTF's Board of Trustees (collectively, the Defendants). See *Marion Everson, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.*, Civil No. 06-1-1141-06, First Circuit Court, State of Hawaii (Civil No. 06-1-1141-06). In relevant part, the Plaintiffs claimed that Defendants violated their constitutional, contractual and statutory rights under Article XVI, Section 2 of the Hawaii Constitution and HRS Chapters 87 and 87A by not providing healthcare benefits to retirees and their dependents that are equivalent to those provided to active employees and their dependents.

Following a related proceeding that commenced in 2007, the Hawaii Supreme Court held that health benefits for retired state and county employees constitute "accrued benefits" pursuant to Article XVI, Section 2 of the Hawaii Constitution, but that HRS Chapter 87A (particularly HRS Section 87A-23) did not require that retiree health benefits reasonably approximate those provided to active employees. See *Everson v. State*, 122 Hawai'i 401, P.3d 282 (2010). The Hawaii Supreme Court did not decide when retiree health benefits "accrued" so as to be protected under Article XVI, Section 2 of the Hawaii Constitution nor did it decide whether the enactment of any part of HRS Chapter 87A violated Article XVI, Section 2 of the Hawaii Constitution.

In December 2010, the Plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint in Civil No. 06-1-1140-06 (nka *James Dannenberg, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.*) claiming that Defendants have violated their constitutional, contractual and statutory rights under Article XVI, Section 2 of the Hawaii Constitution and HRS Chapter 87 by failing to provide them and other State and county retirees with: (a) healthcare benefits that are equivalent to those provided to State and county active employees; and/or (b) healthcare benefits that are equivalent to benefits provided to other employee-beneficiaries and dependent-beneficiaries, regardless of age. The Second Amended Complaint also claims that State and county employees, who retired prior to July 1, 2001, are contractually entitled to have their employers pay for all their health plan premiums despite the contribution caps in Sections 87A-33 through 87A-36, HRS. The Second Amended Complaint also claims that the EUTF was negligent in failing to properly interpret constitutional, statutory and contractual requirements when it created retiree health plans. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief and monetary damages. The monetary damages sought are: (1) the amount that retirees and their dependents have had to personally pay for healthcare because Defendants refused or failed to provide them with the health benefits that they were constitutionally or contractually entitled to; (2) damages for healthcare that retirees and their dependents have foregone because Defendants refused or failed to provide them with the health benefits that they were constitutionally or contractually entitled to; and (3) damages for pain and suffering. In

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January 2011, the Defendants filed an answer denying the substantive allegations of the Second Amended Complaint.

On August 29, 2013, the First Circuit Court entered an Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Action Certification. The class certified is all employees (and their dependent-beneficiaries) who began working for the Territory of Hawaii, State of Hawaii, or any political subdivision thereof, before July 1, 2003, and who have accrued or will accrue a right to post-retirement health benefits as a retiree or dependent-beneficiary of such a retiree. This includes: (a) those who have not yet received any post-retirement health benefits from Defendants as a retiree or dependent-beneficiary of such a retiree; and (b) those who have received any post-retirement health benefits from Defendants since July 1, 2003 as a retiree or dependent-beneficiary of such a retiree. For purposes of damages only, if any, the class shall also include the estates and heirs of any deceased retiree or deceased dependent-beneficiary of a retiree who is or was a member of the class.

On December 10, 2012, the Plaintiffs filed Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment seeking judgment in their favor and against Defendants on the liability issues in the lawsuit, i.e., that the Plaintiffs be granted their requested declaratory and injunctive relief, and that Defendants be found liable for monetary damages in an amount to be determined later. On July 25, 2013, State Defendants filed State Defendants' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment seeking judgment in their favor and against the Plaintiffs on all of the Plaintiffs' claims that are based on the allegations that: (1) State Defendants have violated the constitutional, contractual and statutory rights of the Plaintiffs by not providing healthcare benefits for retirees and their dependents that are equivalent to those provided to active employees and their dependents; (2) State Defendants have violated the constitutional and contractual rights of the Plaintiffs by not providing healthcare benefits to retirees and their dependents that are equivalent to those provided to other employee-beneficiaries and dependent-beneficiaries, regardless of age; and (3) State Defendants were negligent in providing health benefits to retirees and their dependents. Both motions were heard by the First Circuit Court on October 30, 2013, and taken under advisement. The circuit court denied Plaintiffs' motion and granted State Defendants' motion for partial summary judgment in October 2014.

On October 16, 2014, the Court issued an Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and Order Granting State Defendants' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Order). The Court ruled that the Plaintiffs' accrued health benefits have not been reduced, diminished or impaired inasmuch as the health benefits that retirees received under the Hawaii Public Employees Health Fund. The Plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration of the Order or alternatively for an interlocutory appeal. On November 13, 2014, the Court issued a Minute Order denying the motion. On State Defendants' motion, the case was transferred to the Hawaii Supreme Court. Briefing was completed in October 2015. In October 2016, the Hawaii Supreme Court issued an opinion affirming the circuit court's decision in the State's favor, but also ruled that the State was not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, and remanded the case to the trial court.

The Plaintiffs filed their Third Amended Complaint on December 28, 2017. The parties conducted discovery and have filed several motions, including motions related to the purported class of plaintiffs. The State's motion to decertify the class was granted. On December 3, 2018, the Plaintiffs consequently filed a Motion for Recertification of the Class and for Certification of a Damages Subclass. On February 6, 2019, the Court granted the Plaintiffs' Motion for Recertification and an Order granting the Plaintiffs' Motion for Recertification was filed on June 21, 2019. A trial date was set for November 3, 2021 pertaining to the question of "what is the promise," and was completed on November 30, 2021.

Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law were submitted by the parties in January 2022 and the Court issued its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in March 2023.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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The trial reconvened in May 2023, and the presentation of evidence through witnesses was completed on October 25, 2023. The parties submitted their proposed Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law during November on a schedule approved by the Court.

The court heard closing arguments from all parties on December 11, 2023, and took the matter under advisement. On January 30, 2024 the court entered final judgment in favor of all defendants. On February 28, 2024, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. The State Defendants will continue to defend against plaintiffs' claims at the appellate level.

Additionally, an action for declaratory relief was filed on August 31, 2022, and a First Amended Complaint was filed on October 3, 2022, by various insurers that have provided a defense for the Dannenberg lawsuit. Insurance coverage counsel was retained to defend the State Defendants in this action. The insurer-Plaintiffs are seeking a declaration that they have no duty to defend the State Defendants under various insurance policies with respect to the Dannenberg lawsuit. The insurer-Plaintiffs have also requested that the Court find that the insurer-Plaintiffs are entitled to reimbursement of defense costs incurred, the amount of which was not specified but may be in excess of the initial policy of insurance that has been exhausted.

The insurers and the State Defendants have filed motions for partial summary judgment. The motions were scheduled to be heard on October 9, 2024. The case has not been set for trial. The State intends to continue its vigorous defense against all claims brought against the State, the EUTF, and the EUTF Board in both these cases.

The State is currently unable to predict with reasonable certainty the magnitude of its potential liability, if any, for such claims. Resolution of the Plaintiff's claims in their favor in this case could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

Maui Wildfires

On August 8, 2023, a series of wildfires broke out on the island of Maui. The wildfires caused widespread damage in the town of Lahaina, resulting in 102 confirmed fatalities and two individuals remaining listed as missing. The wildfires destroyed over 2,200 structures, primarily homes and businesses, and displaced over 12,000 residents, causing an estimated \$5,000,000,000 of damage.

As of October 2024, the State has been named as a defendant in 405 cases arising out of the Maui wildfires, including claims for wrongful death, personal injury, emotional distress and property damage (including a class action for property damage). The allegations against the State include negligent maintenance of grasses and invasive species of plants that allegedly contributed to the spread of the wildfires, and negligent handling of the emergency, including failure to use emergency sirens. A settlement was reached in November 2024, through mediation, in which the defendants, among them the State, the County of Maui, Kamehameha Schools, and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., agreed to contribute to an approximately \$4,000,000,000 pool of settlement funds from which current and future plaintiffs with personal and property damage claims able to make and prove claims would be paid and stipulating that insurers could not bring subrogation claims against defendants. In late September 2024, the Hawaii Supreme Court agreed to take up a question from the Maui Circuit Court of whether insurance companies can bring subrogation claims and asked counsel to submit briefs within 40 days. The settlement remains subject to court approval and the State's contribution is subject to approval by the Legislature. If approved, the State agreed to contribute approximately \$808,000,000 towards the settlement, plus \$65,000,000 contributed by the State to the One 'Ohana Fund.

The State is currently unable to predict with reasonable certainty the magnitude of its potential liability, if any, for such claims. Resolution of the Plaintiff's claims in their favor in this case could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

13. Risk Management

The State 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 various insurers for property coverage. The limit of loss per occurrence is \$200,000,000, except for terrorism losses, which has a \$100,000,000 per occurrence limit. The deductible for losses such as windstorm, tsunamis, floods and earthquakes are 3% of the replacement costs to the property subject to a \$1,000,000 per occurrence minimum. The deductible for all other losses, except terrorism, is \$1,000,000 per occurrence. The deductible for terrorism is \$10,000 per occurrence.

Crime Insurance

The State also has a crime insurance policy for various types of coverages with a limit of loss of \$10,000,000 per occurrence with a \$500,000 deductible per occurrence, except for social engineering fraud (with Official Authorization) which has a \$100,000 limit per occurrence and a \$25,000 deductible, social engineering fraud (without Official Authorization) which has a \$25,000 limit per occurrence and a \$25,000 deductible, claims and computer investigation expenses which has a \$100,000 limit per occurrence and no deductible, and corporate credit card fraud which has a \$10,000,000 limit 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 the State's General Fund.

Casualty and Professional Liability

Liability claims up to \$25,000 are handled by the Risk Management Office. All other claims are handled by the Department of the Attorney General. The State has various types of coverages with a \$5,000,000 self-insured retention per occurrence, including \$2,500,000 corridor. The annual aggregate limit for the various coverages is \$5,000,000. Losses under the deductible amount but over the Risk Management Office authority or over the aggregate limit are paid from legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund.

Cyber Liability Insurance

The State is insured for various types of cyber-related activities with a loss limit up to \$10,000,000 with self-insured retention of \$1,000,000. This policy covers all departments and divisions except for UH and includes (with sub-limits) media content liability, PCI-DSS assessment coverage, reputational risk response, reputational loss coverage, E-discovery consultant services, data recovery amendatory system failure non-physical damage loss of use (bricking), system failure coverage, criminal reward expense, claim avoidance expense, crypto jacking coverage, fraudulent impersonation and telecommunication fraud coverage, court attendance cost coverage, company definition amendatory-scheduled entities with varying co-insurance (Tiers 1 & 2). The UH has a separate cyber policy with various limits and self-insured retention amounts.

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Medical Insurance

The State's community hospitals (HHSC) are insured by a comprehensive medical professional liability policy. The policy provides coverage for professional and general liability claims with a private insurance carrier. This primary policy covers losses up to a limit of \$1,000,000 per claim and \$5,000,000 in annual aggregate. HHSC also purchased additional excess insurance with a \$34,000,000 per claim and aggregate limit.

Self-Insured Risks

The State generally self-insures its automobile no-fault and workers' compensation losses. Automobile losses up to \$25,000 per claim are administered by the Risk Management Office. The State administers its workers' compensation losses via the Department of Human Resources and Development.

Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Costs

A liability for workers' compensation and general liability claims is established if information indicates that a loss has been incurred as of June 30, 2024, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The liability also includes an estimate for amounts incurred but not reported. The amount of the estimated loss is recorded in the accompanying statement of net position, as those losses will be liquidated with future expendable resources. The estimated losses are generally paid from legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund.

The following table represents changes in the amount of the estimated losses and the loss adjustment costs for governmental activities for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment costs		
Beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 342,234	\$ 627,301
Incurred losses and loss adjustment costs		
Provision for insured events of current fiscal year	161,014	97,670
Change in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	<u>(7,222)</u>	<u>(388)</u>
Total incurred losses and loss adjustment costs	<u>153,792</u>	<u>97,282</u>
Payments		
Losses and loss adjustment costs attributable to insured events of current fiscal year	(70,080)	(8,357)
Losses and loss adjustment costs attributable to insured events of prior fiscal year	<u>(61,882)</u>	<u>(373,992)</u>
Total payments	<u>(131,962)</u>	<u>(382,349)</u>
End of the fiscal year	<u>\$ 364,064</u>	<u>\$ 342,234</u>

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14. Subsequent Events

The State entered into multiple settlement agreements regarding the Temporary Hazard Pay (THP) with unions for periods covering dates in March 2020 through March 2022, for those employees who performed essential functions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Total accrued payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, related to temporary hazard pay was approximately \$343,226,000.

Act 049, SLH 2024 provided emergency appropriations for public employment cost items and cost adjustments for employees of certain collective bargaining units. Effective July 1, 2024, the State appropriated a total of \$458,000,000 as a result of a negotiated settlement for employees who met certain requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic.

As of January 30, 2025, the State continues to negotiate with the remaining unions, and it was not practical to estimate the total liability owed to eligible employees.

On December 18, 2024, the State issued \$750,000,000 of taxable general obligation bonds of 2024 Series GN. The bonds within Series GN that mature on or after October 1, 2035 are subject to optional redemption with restrictions.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER THAN MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**

State of Hawaii
Required Supplementary Information
Other Than Management’s Discussion and Analysis
(Unaudited)

General Fund – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Control – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Major Governmental Funds – Reconciliation of the Budgetary to GAAP Basis – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of Pension Contributions – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of OPEB Contributions – Last Ten Fiscal Years

State of Hawaii
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget – Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes				
General excise tax	\$ 3,915,970	\$ 4,761,909	\$ 4,446,125	\$ (315,784)
Net income tax				
Corporations	160,756	332,334	483,676	151,342
Individuals	4,711,969	3,045,556	3,280,416	234,860
Inheritance and estate tax	62,405	59,889	55,794	(4,095)
Liquor permits and tax	61,856	55,508	51,602	(3,906)
Public service companies tax	145,782	151,574	159,222	7,648
Tobacco tax	59,751	58,747	58,789	42
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	199,000	206,000	211,352	5,352
Franchise tax (banks and other financial institutions)	63,725	29,527	28,912	(615)
Transient accommodations tax	830,067	776,619	715,475	(61,144)
Other taxes, primarily conveyances tax	56,294	60,181	76,904	16,723
Total taxes	<u>10,267,575</u>	<u>9,537,844</u>	<u>9,568,267</u>	<u>30,423</u>
Non-taxes				
Interest and investment income	10,874	16,717	162,774	146,057
Charges for current services	302,264	385,840	342,551	(43,289)
Intergovernmental	11,295	11,251	8,390	(2,861)
Rentals	865	664	220	(444)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	17,736	16,189	13,129	(3,060)
Licenses and fees	3,284	1,615	1,107	(508)
Revenues from private sources	3,001	5,001	13,866	8,865
Debt service requirements	6,521	6,521	6,522	1
Other	340,534	351,690	402,320	50,630
Total non-taxes	<u>696,374</u>	<u>795,488</u>	<u>950,879</u>	<u>155,391</u>
Total revenues	<u>10,963,949</u>	<u>10,333,332</u>	<u>10,519,146</u>	<u>185,814</u>
Expenditures				
Department				
Accounting and General Services	162,920	166,257	154,815	11,442
Agriculture	30,487	56,437	24,798	31,639
Attorney General	48,927	125,030	108,633	16,397
Budget and Finance	4,361,913	4,106,917	3,959,031	147,886
Business, Economic Development and Tourism	404,305	397,353	383,733	13,620
Commerce and Consumer Affairs	2,940	2,940	-	2,940
Corrections and Rehabilitation	302,672	302,672	292,090	10,582
Defense	35,197	370,613	267,686	102,927
Education	245,499	2,394,186	2,423,688	(29,502)
Governor	5,341	5,341	5,337	4
Hawaiian Home Lands	26,428	26,428	22,600	3,828
Health	755,249	754,787	732,330	22,457
House of Representative	3,745	20,116	3,727	16,389
Human Resources Development	28,089	28,050	24,286	3,764
Human Services	1,452,844	1,553,719	1,498,185	55,534
Judiciary	186,467	186,169	185,065	1,104
Labor and Industrial Relations	69,345	69,345	62,805	6,540
Land and Natural Resources	181,330	171,230	131,154	40,076
Law Enforcement	74,397	74,397	68,371	6,026
Legislative Auditor	6,274	6,342	5,428	914
Legislative Reference Bureau	3,951	4,051	3,592	459
Lieutenant Governor	2,320	1,681	1,449	232
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	-	3,325	3,325	-
Office of the Ombudsman	1,528	1,612	1,332	280
Senate	1,840	13,771	2,694	11,077
State Ethics Commission	1,542	1,558	1,469	89
Taxation	42,170	42,170	34,948	7,222
Transportation	3,700	57,378	3,700	53,678
University of Hawaii	615,377	625,025	611,791	13,234
Total expenditures	<u>9,056,797</u>	<u>11,568,900</u>	<u>11,018,062</u>	<u>550,838</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,907,152	(1,235,568)	(498,916)	736,652
Other financing sources				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 1,987,179</u>	<u>\$ (1,132,844)</u>	<u>\$ (382,383)</u>	<u>\$ 750,461</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget – Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues – non-taxes				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ 53
Revenues from private sources	-	73,000	55,679	(17,321)
Other	-	-	3,963	3,963
Total revenues – non-taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>73,000</u>	<u>59,695</u>	<u>(13,305)</u>
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>73,000</u>	<u>59,695</u>	<u>(13,305)</u>
Expenditures				
Department				
Human Services	<u>209,710</u>	<u>209,710</u>	<u>77,670</u>	<u>132,040</u>
Total expenditures	<u>209,710</u>	<u>209,710</u>	<u>77,670</u>	<u>132,040</u>
Deficiency of expenditures over revenues	<u>\$ (209,710)</u>	<u>\$ (136,710)</u>	<u>\$ (17,975)</u>	<u>\$ 118,735</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Taxes				
General excise tax	\$ 285,456	\$ 285,456	\$ 341,711	\$ 56,255
Tobacco tax	1,287	1,287	1,171	(116)
Transient accommodations tax	91,413	91,413	79,668	(11,745)
Total taxes	<u>378,156</u>	<u>378,156</u>	<u>422,550</u>	<u>44,394</u>
Non-taxes				
Interest and dividend income	24,697	24,697	36,875	12,178
Charges for current services	77,197	77,197	104,561	27,364
Rentals	4,135	4,135	3,621	(514)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	225	225	123	(102)
Licenses and fees	300	300	224	(76)
Revenues from private sources	1,692	1,692	2,505	813
Other	11,400	11,400	536,067	524,667
Total non-taxes	<u>119,646</u>	<u>119,646</u>	<u>683,976</u>	<u>564,330</u>
Total revenues	<u>497,802</u>	<u>497,802</u>	<u>1,106,526</u>	<u>608,724</u>
Expenditures				
Department				
Accounting and General Services	62,238	62,238	36,602	25,636
Attorney General	32,079	32,079	25,488	6,591
Budget and Finance	584,216	584,216	442,600	141,616
Human Resources Development	5,868	5,868	390	5,478
Taxation	3,603	3,603	1,517	2,086
Total expenditures	<u>688,004</u>	<u>688,004</u>	<u>506,597</u>	<u>181,407</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (190,202)</u>	<u>\$ (190,202)</u>	<u>\$ 599,929</u>	<u>\$ 790,131</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget – Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Taxes				
Liquid fuel tax				
Highways	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 229	\$ (21)
Conveyances tax	5,100	5,100	5,100	-
Transient accommodations tax	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
Total taxes	<u>9,850</u>	<u>9,850</u>	<u>9,829</u>	<u>(21)</u>
Non-taxes				
Interest and investment income	181	181	5,046	4,865
Charges for current services	51,722	52,173	61,121	8,948
Intergovernmental	-	-	132	132
Rentals	9,427	9,427	11,355	1,928
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	176	176	323	147
Licenses and fees	1,852	1,852	1,024	(828)
Revenues from private sources	451	-	21	21
Other	2,730	2,730	7,355	4,625
Total non-taxes	<u>66,539</u>	<u>66,539</u>	<u>86,377</u>	<u>19,838</u>
Total revenues	<u>76,389</u>	<u>76,389</u>	<u>96,206</u>	<u>19,817</u>
Expenditures				
Department				
Agriculture	27,610	27,610	17,653	9,957
Land and Natural Resources	88,873	88,873	59,408	29,465
Total expenditures	<u>116,483</u>	<u>116,483</u>	<u>77,061</u>	<u>39,422</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (40,094)</u>	<u>\$ (40,094)</u>	<u>\$ 19,145</u>	<u>\$ 59,239</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget – Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues – non-taxes				
Interest and investment income	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 1,270	\$ 1,190
Charges for current services	-	-	35	35
Intergovernmental	-	-	1,316	1,316
Rentals	18,333	18,333	19,187	854
Revenues from private sources	-	-	3,000	3,000
Other	3,576	3,576	14,966	11,390
Total non-taxes	<u>21,989</u>	<u>21,989</u>	<u>39,774</u>	<u>17,785</u>
Total revenues	<u>21,989</u>	<u>21,989</u>	<u>39,774</u>	<u>17,785</u>
Expenditures				
Department				
Hawaiian Home Lands	<u>56,325</u>	<u>56,325</u>	<u>11,316</u>	<u>45,009</u>
Total expenditures	<u>56,325</u>	<u>56,325</u>	<u>11,316</u>	<u>45,009</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (34,336)</u>	<u>\$ (34,336)</u>	<u>\$ 28,458</u>	<u>\$ 62,794</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Control (Unaudited)

Year Ended June 30, 2024

The budget of the State is a detailed operating plan identifying estimated costs and results in relation to estimated revenues. The budget includes (1) the programs, services and activities to be provided during the fiscal year; (2) the estimated revenues available to finance the operating plan; and (3) the estimated spending requirements of the operating plan. The budget represents a process through which policy decisions are made, implemented and controlled. 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 in the General Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) are those estimates as compiled by the Council on Revenues and the Director of Finance. Budgeted expenditures are derived primarily from the General Appropriations Act of 2023 (Act 164, SLH 2023) and from other authorizations contained in the State Constitution, the HRS, and other specific appropriations acts in various SLH.

All expenditures of appropriated funds have been made pursuant to the appropriations in the fiscal 2023–2025 biennial budget and executive supplemental budget.

The General Fund and Special Revenue Funds have legally appropriated annual budgets. The Capital Projects Fund's appropriated budgets are for projects that may extend over several fiscal years.

The final legally adopted budgets in the accompanying General Fund and Special Revenue Funds Schedules of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) represent the original appropriations, transfers, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes.

The legal level of budgetary control for expenditures is maintained at the appropriation line item level by department, program, and source of funds as established in the appropriations acts. The Governor is authorized to transfer appropriations between programs within the same department and source of funds; however, transfers of appropriations between departments generally require legislative authorization. Records and reports reflecting the detailed level of control are maintained by and are available at the Department of Accounting and General Services. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, there were no expenditures in excess of appropriations in the individual funds.

To the extent not expended or encumbered, General Fund and Special Revenue Funds appropriations subject to budgetary control generally lapse at the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. The State Legislature specifies the lapse dates and any other contingencies, which may terminate the authorizations for other appropriations.

Budgets adopted by the State Legislature for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds are presented in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds Schedules of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis). The State's annual budget is prepared on the cash basis of accounting except for the encumbrance of purchase order and contract obligations (basis difference), which is a departure from GAAP.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Major Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of the Budgetary to GAAP Basis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

A reconciliation of the budgetary to GAAP basis operating results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	General Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Administrative Support Special Revenue Fund	Natural Resources Special Revenue Fund	Hawaiian Programs Special Revenue Fund
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources					
over (under) expenditures – actual (budgetary basis)	\$ (382,383)	\$ (17,975)	\$ 599,929	\$ 19,145	\$ 28,458
Transfers	1,690,903	14,324	(462,678)	2,701	3,008
Reserve for encumbrances at fiscal year end*	949,703	3,176	3,178	29,212	1,903
Expenditures for liquidation of prior fiscal year encumbrances	(1,154,624)	(671,004)	(114,193)	(45,724)	(25,831)
Revenues and expenditures for unbudgeted programs					
and capital projects accounts, net	(19,765)	783,692	414,829	104,207	32,774
Tax refunds payable	7,031	-	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	(303,310)	(68,731)	49,935	(7,916)	26,419
Accrued revenues	(19,383)	(18,187)	(218,802)	(11,793)	(26,677)
Excess of revenues over expenditures – GAAP basis	<u>\$ 768,172</u>	<u>\$ 25,295</u>	<u>\$ 272,198</u>	<u>\$ 89,832</u>	<u>\$ 40,054</u>

* Amount reflects the encumbrance balances (included in continuing appropriations) for budgeted programs only.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in millions)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
State of Hawaii, excluding UH*										
State's proportion of the net pension liability	57.287%	57.357 %	56.692 %	55.839 %	55.749 %	56.090 %	56.607 %	56.600 %	57.238 %	58.483 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 7,870	\$ 7,405	\$ 6,886	\$ 8,510	\$ 7,865	\$ 7,438	\$ 7,331	\$ 7,567	\$ 4,999	\$ 4,689
State's covered payroll	\$ 2,848	\$ 2,732	\$ 2,813	\$ 2,689	\$ 2,616	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,559	\$ 2,496	\$ 2,424	\$ 2,341
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	276.3 %	271.0 %	244.8 %	316.5 %	300.6 %	292.8 %	286.5 %	303.2 %	206.2 %	200.3 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	61.9 %	62.8 %	64.3 %	53.2 %	54.9 %	55.5 %	54.8 %	51.3 %	62.4 %	63.9 %
UH										
Proportion of the net pension liability	11.690 %	11.797 %	12.100 %	12.344 %	12.641 %	12.732 %	12.730 %	12.750 %	13.110 %	13.600 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,791	\$ 1,696	\$ 1,649	\$ 1,704	\$ 1,145	\$ 1,090
Covered payroll	\$ 629	\$ 575	\$ 575	\$ 606	\$ 603	\$ 592	\$ 587	\$ 569	\$ 565	\$ 551
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	256.6 %	266.1 %	256.9 %	311.7 %	297.0 %	286.5 %	280.9 %	299.5 %	202.7 %	197.8 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	61.9 %	62.8 %	64.3 %	53.2 %	54.9 %	55.5 %	54.8 %	51.3 %	62.4 %	63.9 %

* Amounts consist of the primary government and discretely presented component units other than UH.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Schedule of Pension Contributions (Unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in millions)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
State of Hawaii, excluding UH*										
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 756	\$ 702	\$ 677	\$ 692	\$ 606	\$ 508	\$ 470	\$ 445	\$ 432	\$ 410
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	756	702	677	692	606	508	470	445	432	410
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State's covered payroll	\$ 3,028	\$ 2,848	\$ 2,732	\$ 2,813	\$ 2,689	\$ 2,616	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,559	\$ 2,496	\$ 2,424
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	25.0 %	24.6 %	24.8 %	24.6 %	22.5 %	19.4 %	18.5 %	17.4 %	17.3 %	16.9 %
UH										
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 152	\$ 143	\$ 139	\$ 147	\$ 134	\$ 115	\$ 111	\$ 99	\$ 97	\$ 94
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	152	143	139	147	134	115	111	99	97	94
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 629	\$ 593	\$ 575	\$ 606	\$ 606	\$ 603	\$ 592	\$ 587	\$ 569	\$ 565
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	24.2 %	24.1 %	24.2 %	24.3 %	22.1 %	19.1 %	18.8 %	16.9 %	17.0 %	16.6 %

* Amounts consist of the primary government and discretely presented component units other than UH.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years*
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 220,965	\$ 241,725	\$ 236,421	\$ 246,846	\$ 236,384	\$ 229,157	\$ 220,828
Interest	756,572	807,583	784,812	792,683	745,104	709,522	670,530
Differences between expected and actual experience	(74,432)	(1,092,624)	(333,106)	(725,733)	(6,204)	(209,802)	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	(278,495)	-	(59,421)	59,886	126,979	-
Benefit payments	<u>(420,772)</u>	<u>(372,316)</u>	<u>(358,645)</u>	<u>(364,565)</u>	<u>(356,827)</u>	<u>(345,476)</u>	<u>(331,522)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	482,333	(694,127)	329,482	(110,190)	678,343	510,380	559,836
Total OPEB liability – beginning	<u>10,908,074</u>	<u>11,602,201</u>	<u>11,272,719</u>	<u>11,382,909</u>	<u>10,704,566</u>	<u>10,194,186</u>	<u>9,634,350</u>
Total OPEB liability – ending	<u>\$ 11,390,407</u>	<u>\$ 10,908,074</u>	<u>\$ 11,602,201</u>	<u>\$ 11,272,719</u>	<u>\$ 11,382,909</u>	<u>\$ 10,704,566</u>	<u>\$ 10,194,186</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Employer contributions	\$ 839,445	\$ 533,563	\$ 1,232,456	\$ 814,659	\$ 787,110	\$ 682,605	\$ 659,271
Net investment income	183,748	(77,248)	646,073	43,497	71,563	78,648	66,007
Benefit payments	(420,772)	(372,316)	(358,645)	(364,565)	(356,827)	(345,476)	(331,522)
Administrative expense	(259)	(320)	(330)	(307)	(492)	(258)	(169)
Other	758	1,041	134	273	165,770	-	5,300
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	602,920	84,720	1,519,688	493,557	667,124	415,519	398,887
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	<u>4,060,124</u>	<u>3,975,404</u>	<u>2,455,716</u>	<u>1,962,159</u>	<u>1,295,035</u>	<u>879,516</u>	<u>480,629</u>
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	<u>\$ 4,663,044</u>	<u>\$ 4,060,124</u>	<u>\$ 3,975,404</u>	<u>\$ 2,455,716</u>	<u>\$ 1,962,159</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,035</u>	<u>\$ 879,516</u>
Net OPEB liability – ending	<u>\$ 6,727,363</u>	<u>\$ 6,847,950</u>	<u>\$ 7,626,797</u>	<u>\$ 8,817,003</u>	<u>\$ 9,420,750</u>	<u>\$ 9,409,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,314,670</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	40.94 %	37.22 %	34.26 %	21.78 %	17.24 %	12.10 %	8.63 %
Covered payroll	\$ 3,307,643	\$ 3,422,362	\$ 3,295,291	\$ 3,218,942	\$ 3,131,515	\$ 3,146,365	\$ 3,065,484
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	203.39 %	200.09 %	231.45 %	273.91 %	300.84 %	299.06 %	303.86 %

Note: Amounts include all component units and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

* Information for 2015–2017 is unavailable.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Schedule of OPEB Contributions (Unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years*
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 821,984	\$ 839,445	\$ 877,193	\$ 842,456	\$ 814,659	\$ 787,110	\$ 770,297
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	821,984	839,445	533,563	1,233,388	780,200	816,763	682,605
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 343,630</u>	<u>\$ (390,932)</u>	<u>\$ 34,459</u>	<u>\$ (29,653)</u>	<u>\$ 87,692</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,440,256	\$ 3,307,643	\$ 3,422,362	\$ 3,295,291	\$ 3,218,942	\$ 3,131,515	\$ 3,146,365
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	24 %	25 %	16 %	37 %	24 %	26 %	22 %

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2023
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method**	Level percent, closed
Remaining amortization period	22 years
Asset valuation method	Four-year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions	
Investment rate of return	7.0%
Projected salary increases	3.5% to 7.0%
Healthcare inflation rates	
PPO***	Initial rate of 7.25%, declining to an ultimate rate of 4.70% after 12 years
HMO***	Initial rate of 7.25%, declining to an ultimate rate of 4.70% after 12 years
Dental	5.0%
Vision	2.5%
Medicare Part B	Initial rates of 5.0%, declining to an ultimate rate of 4.70% after 9 years

* Information for 2015–2017 is unavailable.

** Closed bases are established at each valuation for new unfunded liabilities.

*** Blended rates for medical and prescription drugs.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2024

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specific purposes. Certain Special Revenue Funds are presented separately in the accompanying combining financial statements, with the remainder grouped as a single entity. The Special Revenue Funds are as follows:

- **Highways** – Accounts for programs related to maintaining and operating land transportation facilities.
- **Health** – Accounts for programs related to mental health, nutrition services, communicable disease, and for other public health services.
- **Human Services** – Accounts for social service programs, which include public welfare, eligibility and disability determination, and housing assistance.
- **Education** – Accounts for programs related to instructional education, school food services, and student driver education.
- **Economic Development** – Accounts for programs related to the development and promotion of industry and international commerce, energy development and management, economic research and analysis, and the utilization of resources.
- **Employment** – Accounts for programs related to employment and training, disability compensation, placement services, and occupational safety and health.
- **Regulatory** – Accounts for programs related to consumer protection, business registration, and cable television regulation.
- **All Other** – Accounts for programs related to water recreation, inmate stores, and driver training and education.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general obligation bonds serviced by the General Fund and general obligation bonds and revenue bonds serviced by the Special Revenue Funds.

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Highways	Health	Human Services	Education	Economic Development
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,327	\$ 75,191	\$ 9,056	\$ 267,670	\$ 114,630
Notes and loans receivable, net	-	-	-	-	70,945
Leases receivable	24,306	-	-	-	14,731
Settlement receivable	-	41,592	-	-	-
Other receivable	5,644	5,267	1,214	5,631	2,393
Due from federal government	-	-	17,872	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due from custodial funds	4,281	-	-	-	-
Investments	<u>278,773</u>	<u>262,516</u>	<u>60,544</u>	<u>280,803</u>	<u>91,201</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 360,331</u>	<u>\$ 384,566</u>	<u>\$ 88,686</u>	<u>\$ 554,104</u>	<u>\$ 293,900</u>
Liabilities					
Liabilities					
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 59,057	\$ 30,857	\$ 20,344	\$ 37,071	\$ 1,256
Other accrued liabilities	10,280	23,060	1,608	36,469	1,646
Due to other funds	3,365	11,061	84,701	-	8,055
Payable from restricted assets – Matured bonds and interest payable	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>72,702</u>	<u>64,978</u>	<u>106,653</u>	<u>73,540</u>	<u>10,957</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Deferred inflows on leases	23,537	-	-	-	14,201
Deferred inflows on unavailable revenues	-	41,592	-	-	-
Fund balances					
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	264,092	277,996	-	480,564	268,742
Unassigned	-	-	(17,967)	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>264,092</u>	<u>277,996</u>	<u>(17,967)</u>	<u>480,564</u>	<u>268,742</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 360,331</u>	<u>\$ 384,566</u>	<u>\$ 88,686</u>	<u>\$ 554,104</u>	<u>\$ 293,900</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

<u>Employment</u>	<u>Regulatory</u>	<u>All Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 29,438	\$ 29,522	\$ 39,300	\$ 612,134	\$ 335	\$ 612,469
-	-	-	70,945	-	70,945
-	-	-	39,037	-	39,037
-	-	-	41,592	-	41,592
1,890	2,961	2,396	27,396	-	27,396
-	-	-	17,872	-	17,872
-	-	-	-	69	69
-	-	-	4,281	-	4,281
<u>94,249</u>	<u>147,687</u>	<u>119,432</u>	<u>1,335,205</u>	-	<u>1,335,205</u>
<u>\$ 125,577</u>	<u>\$ 180,170</u>	<u>\$ 161,128</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,462</u>	<u>\$ 404</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,866</u>

\$ 2,955	\$ 1,262	\$ 64,217	\$ 217,019	\$ -	\$ 217,019
9,801	10,420	7,560	100,844	-	100,844
52,840	25	16,775	176,822	-	176,822
-	-	-	-	332	332
<u>65,596</u>	<u>11,707</u>	<u>88,552</u>	<u>494,685</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>495,017</u>
-	-	-	37,738	-	37,738
-	-	-	41,592	-	41,592
-	-	-	-	72	72
-	94,687	-	94,687	-	94,687
59,981	73,776	252,735	1,677,886	-	1,677,886
-	-	<u>(180,159)</u>	<u>(198,126)</u>	-	<u>(198,126)</u>
<u>59,981</u>	<u>168,463</u>	<u>72,576</u>	<u>1,574,447</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,574,519</u>
<u>\$ 125,577</u>	<u>\$ 180,170</u>	<u>\$ 161,128</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,462</u>	<u>\$ 404</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,866</u>

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Highways	Health	Human Services	Education	Economic Development
Revenues					
Taxes					
Franchise tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tobacco and liquor taxes	-	15,600	-	-	-
Liquid fuel tax	76,217	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle weight and registration tax	124,655	5,368	-	-	-
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax	105,647	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1,306	-	-	1,174
Total taxes	<u>306,519</u>	<u>22,274</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,174</u>
Interest and dividend income	60,970	40,389	10,107	32,892	8,801
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(18,152)	(17,094)	(3,942)	(18,285)	(5,939)
Charges for current services	3,446	35,607	282	30,560	25,148
Intergovernmental	58,591	196,396	1,098,225	556,475	20,383
Rentals	1,237	-	-	474	3,643
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	4,849	1,600	-	-	-
Licenses and fees	2,039	3,427	84	-	16
Revenues from private sources	-	36,048	3	61	-
Other	212,504	66,246	3,104	114,308	6,466
Total revenues	<u>632,003</u>	<u>384,893</u>	<u>1,107,863</u>	<u>716,485</u>	<u>59,692</u>
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	2,399	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-
Highways	391,025	-	-	-	-
Conservation of natural resources	-	-	-	-	2,717
Health	-	310,406	-	-	-
Welfare	-	-	1,034,653	-	-
Lower education	-	-	-	799,436	-
Other education	-	-	12,472	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	1,602	4,546
Urban redevelopment and housing	-	-	11,337	-	1,932
Economic development and assistance	-	-	-	-	27,959
Other	697	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>391,722</u>	<u>312,805</u>	<u>1,058,462</u>	<u>801,038</u>	<u>37,154</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>240,281</u>	<u>72,088</u>	<u>49,401</u>	<u>(84,553)</u>	<u>22,538</u>
Other financing sources (uses)					
Issuance of subscriptions	8,312	6,827	-	-	-
Transfers in	4,425	21,488	25,028	223,819	54,850
Transfers out	(269,549)	(31,348)	(47,327)	-	(13,209)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(256,812)</u>	<u>(3,033)</u>	<u>(22,299)</u>	<u>223,819</u>	<u>41,641</u>
Net change in fund balances	(16,531)	69,055	27,102	139,266	64,179
Fund balances					
Beginning of year	280,623	208,941	(45,069)	341,298	204,563
End of year	<u>\$ 264,092</u>	<u>\$ 277,996</u>	<u>\$ (17,967)</u>	<u>\$ 480,564</u>	<u>\$ 268,742</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

<u>Employment</u>	<u>Regulatory</u>	<u>All Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000
-	-	-	15,600	-	15,600
-	-	1,659	77,876	-	77,876
-	3,103	-	3,103	-	3,103
-	-	-	130,023	-	130,023
-	-	-	105,647	-	105,647
<u>1,379</u>	<u>1,497</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,356</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,356</u>
<u>1,379</u>	<u>6,600</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>339,605</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>339,605</u>
11,870	5,660	2,399	173,088	-	173,088
(6,137)	(9,617)	(7,777)	(86,943)	-	(86,943)
2,396	33,669	36,385	167,493	-	167,493
49,374	-	312,453	2,291,897	-	2,291,897
-	-	6,194	11,548	-	11,548
1,095	3,258	1,548	12,350	-	12,350
-	43,711	972	50,249	-	50,249
-	-	3	36,115	-	36,115
<u>32,152</u>	<u>27,456</u>	<u>48,552</u>	<u>510,788</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>510,788</u>
<u>92,129</u>	<u>110,737</u>	<u>402,388</u>	<u>3,506,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,506,190</u>
-	17,995	13,525	33,919	-	33,919
2,055	68,549	406,752	477,356	-	477,356
-	-	-	391,025	-	391,025
-	-	1,280	3,997	-	3,997
-	-	-	310,406	-	310,406
-	-	1,113	1,035,766	-	1,035,766
-	-	-	799,436	-	799,436
-	-	-	12,472	-	12,472
-	-	22,744	28,892	-	28,892
-	-	-	13,269	-	13,269
58,971	-	-	86,930	-	86,930
6,113	-	-	6,810	-	6,810
-	-	-	-	<u>1,140,109</u>	<u>1,140,109</u>
<u>67,139</u>	<u>86,544</u>	<u>445,414</u>	<u>3,200,278</u>	<u>1,140,109</u>	<u>4,340,387</u>
<u>24,990</u>	<u>24,193</u>	<u>(43,026)</u>	<u>305,912</u>	<u>(1,140,109)</u>	<u>(834,197)</u>
-	-	-	15,139	-	15,139
9,477	645	25,410	365,142	1,139,927	1,505,069
(41)	(5,549)	(571)	(367,594)	-	(367,594)
<u>9,436</u>	<u>(4,904)</u>	<u>24,839</u>	<u>12,687</u>	<u>1,139,927</u>	<u>1,152,614</u>
34,426	19,289	(18,187)	318,599	(182)	318,417
<u>25,555</u>	<u>149,174</u>	<u>90,763</u>	<u>1,255,848</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>1,256,102</u>
<u>\$ 59,981</u>	<u>\$ 168,463</u>	<u>\$ 72,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,447</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,519</u>

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Highways			Health		
	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenue						
Taxes						
Liquid fuel tax – Highways	\$ 79,695	\$ 76,217	\$ (3,478)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vehicle registration fee tax	47,993	44,064	(3,929)	5,937	5,367	(570)
State vehicle weight tax	87,789	80,591	(7,198)	-	-	-
Rental/tour vehicle surcharge tax	103,425	105,647	2,222	-	-	-
Employment and training fund assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco tax	-	-	-	21,390	15,600	(5,790)
Environmental response tax	-	-	-	1,241	1,306	65
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total taxes	<u>318,902</u>	<u>306,519</u>	<u>(12,383)</u>	<u>28,568</u>	<u>22,273</u>	<u>(6,295)</u>
Non-taxes						
Interest and investment income	1,390	15,428	14,038	530	7,983	7,453
Charges for current services	49,946	3,446	(46,500)	95,843	93,956	(1,887)
Intergovernmental	-	1,382	1,382	1,570	4,003	2,433
Rentals	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	4,589	4,214	(375)	2,451	1,600	(851)
Licenses and fees	2,256	2,039	(217)	3,318	3,427	109
Revenues from private sources	-	-	-	35,000	36,079	1,079
Other	25	571	546	566	3,886	3,320
Total non-taxes	<u>59,206</u>	<u>28,080</u>	<u>(31,126)</u>	<u>139,278</u>	<u>150,934</u>	<u>11,656</u>
Total revenues	<u>378,108</u>	<u>334,599</u>	<u>(43,509)</u>	<u>167,846</u>	<u>173,207</u>	<u>5,361</u>
Expenditures						
Department						
Business, Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce and Consumer Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	210,054	153,849	56,205
Human Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and Industrial Relations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation – Highways	415,790	324,632	91,158	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>415,790</u>	<u>324,632</u>	<u>91,158</u>	<u>210,054</u>	<u>153,849</u>	<u>56,205</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (37,682)	\$ 9,967	\$ 47,649	\$ (42,208)	\$ 19,358	\$ 61,566

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Education			Economic Development		
	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenue						
Taxes						
Liquid fuel tax – Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vehicle registration fee tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
State vehicle weight tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental/tour vehicle surcharge tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and training fund assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental response tax	-	-	-	1,040	1,174	134
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total taxes	-	-	-	1,040	1,174	134
Non-taxes						
Interest and investment income	203	1,783	1,580	2,371	1,597	(774)
Charges for current services	38,832	30,558	(8,274)	22,107	23,960	1,853
Intergovernmental	150	1,073	923	-	276	276
Rentals	40	474	434	3,261	2,718	(543)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	-	-	-	-	1	1
Licenses and fees	-	-	-	10	11	1
Revenues from private sources	85	61	(24)	200	-	(200)
Other	2,375	107,058	104,683	3,398	57,255	53,857
Total non-taxes	41,685	141,007	99,322	31,347	85,818	54,471
Total revenues	41,685	141,007	99,322	32,387	86,992	54,605
Expenditures						
Department						
Business, Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	99,741	23,783	75,958
Commerce and Consumer Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	479,432	119,110	360,322	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and Industrial Relations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation – Highways	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	479,432	119,110	360,322	99,741	23,783	75,958
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (437,747)	\$ 21,897	\$ 459,644	\$ (67,354)	\$ 63,209	\$ 130,563

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

Employment		
Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
1,400	1,379	(21)
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,379</u>	<u>(21)</u>
15	84	69
2,060	2,395	335
-	119	119
-	-	-
-	1,095	1,095
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
<u>2,075</u>	<u>3,693</u>	<u>1,618</u>
<u>3,475</u>	<u>5,072</u>	<u>1,597</u>
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
11,154	3,162	7,992
-	-	-
-	-	-
<u>11,154</u>	<u>3,162</u>	<u>7,992</u>
\$ (7,679)	\$ 1,910	\$ 9,589

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Regulatory			All Other		
	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenue						
Taxes						
Liquid fuel tax – Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vehicle registration fee tax	-	-	-	-	1,659	1,659
State vehicle weight tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental/tour vehicle surcharge tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and training fund assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental response tax	-	1,497	1,497	-	-	-
Franchise tax	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	3,150	3,103	(47)	-	-	-
Total taxes	<u>5,150</u>	<u>6,600</u>	<u>1,450</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>1,659</u>
Non-taxes						
Interest and investment income	355	4,767	4,412	22	1,997	1,975
Charges for current services	27,267	33,669	6,402	7,908	35,708	27,800
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	997	1,217	220
Rentals	-	-	-	-	6,194	6,194
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	2,831	3,258	427	1,596	1,547	(49)
Licenses and fees	41,772	43,711	1,939	931	972	41
Revenues from private sources	-	-	-	60	4	(56)
Other	4,494	4,681	187	5,014	12,897	7,883
Total non-taxes	<u>76,719</u>	<u>90,086</u>	<u>13,367</u>	<u>16,528</u>	<u>60,536</u>	<u>44,008</u>
Total revenues	<u>81,869</u>	<u>96,686</u>	<u>14,817</u>	<u>16,528</u>	<u>62,195</u>	<u>45,667</u>
Expenditures						
Department						
Business, Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce and Consumer Affairs	100,937	88,262	12,675	-	-	-
Defense	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary	-	-	-	15,975	9,356	6,619
Labor and Industrial Relations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and Natural Resources	-	-	-	30,934	28,238	2,696
Public Safety	-	-	-	32,077	17,497	14,580
Transportation – Highways	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>100,937</u>	<u>88,262</u>	<u>12,675</u>	<u>79,986</u>	<u>55,091</u>	<u>24,895</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (19,068)</u>	<u>\$ 8,424</u>	<u>\$ 27,492</u>	<u>\$ (63,458)</u>	<u>\$ 7,104</u>	<u>\$ 70,562</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

Total Special Revenue Funds		
Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ 79,695	\$ 76,217	\$ (3,478)
53,930	51,090	(2,840)
87,789	80,591	(7,198)
103,425	105,647	2,222
1,400	1,379	(21)
21,390	15,600	(5,790)
2,281	3,977	1,696
2,000	2,000	-
3,150	3,103	(47)
<u>355,060</u>	<u>339,604</u>	<u>(15,456)</u>
4,886	33,751	28,865
244,268	223,974	(20,294)
2,733	10,517	7,784
4,301	10,386	6,085
11,467	11,715	248
48,415	50,244	1,829
35,380	36,147	767
16,872	187,726	170,854
<u>368,322</u>	<u>564,460</u>	<u>196,138</u>
<u>723,382</u>	<u>904,064</u>	<u>180,682</u>
99,741	23,783	75,958
100,937	88,262	12,675
1,000	-	1,000
479,432	119,110	360,322
210,054	153,849	56,205
6,518	2,159	4,359
15,975	9,356	6,619
11,154	3,162	7,992
30,934	28,238	2,696
32,077	17,497	14,580
<u>415,790</u>	<u>324,632</u>	<u>91,158</u>
<u>1,403,612</u>	<u>770,048</u>	<u>633,564</u>
\$ (680,230)	\$ 134,016	\$ 814,246

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Reconciliation of the Budgetary to GAAP Basis
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures – actual (budgetary basis)	\$ 134,016
Reserve for encumbrance at year-end*	217,868
Expenditures for liquidation of prior fiscal year encumbrances	(782,354)
Expenditures for unbudgeted programs, principally expenditures for capital projects accounts and revolving funds	598,451
Transfers	189,505
Accrued liabilities	(841,410)
Accrued revenues	<u>789,836</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures – GAAP basis	<u>\$ 305,912</u>

* Amount reflects the encumbrance balances (included in continuing appropriations) for budgeted programs only.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Employer- Union Trust Fund	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,326	\$ 93,894	\$ 44,687	\$ 141,907
Investments	177,607	-	-	177,607
Receivables				
Accounts and accrued interest	-	431	186	617
Promissory notes receivable	-	49,834	16,672	66,506
Federal government	-	-	589	589
Premiums	40,545	-	-	40,545
Other	32,127	3,384	1,833	37,344
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,050	-	-	5,050
Total current assets	<u>258,655</u>	<u>147,543</u>	<u>63,967</u>	<u>470,165</u>
Capital assets	24,117	739	2,866	27,722
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(14,664)</u>	<u>(724)</u>	<u>(2,761)</u>	<u>(18,149)</u>
Net capital assets	9,453	15	105	9,573
Promissory notes receivable	-	489,907	216,543	706,450
Total noncurrent assets	<u>9,453</u>	<u>489,922</u>	<u>216,648</u>	<u>716,023</u>
Total assets	<u>268,108</u>	<u>637,465</u>	<u>280,615</u>	<u>1,186,188</u>
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	1,369	854	409	2,632
Deferred outflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	<u>1,145</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>2,021</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,379</u>	<u>\$ 760</u>	<u>\$ 4,653</u>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 1,506	\$ 462	\$ 858	\$ 2,826
Other accrued liabilities	2,744	-	-	2,744
Benefit claims payable	7,296	-	-	7,296
Accrued vacation, current portion	154	118	79	351
Leases payable, current portion	191	-	-	191
Subscriptions payable, current portion	515	-	-	515
Premiums payable	49,436	-	-	49,436
Total current liabilities	<u>61,842</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>63,359</u>
Noncurrent liabilities				
Accrued vacation	463	231	208	902
Leases payable	533	-	-	533
Subscriptions payable	2,478	-	-	2,478
Net pension liability	6,573	4,191	2,721	13,485
Net other postemployment benefits liability	<u>6,064</u>	<u>3,071</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>11,521</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>16,111</u>	<u>7,493</u>	<u>5,315</u>	<u>28,919</u>
Total liabilities	<u>77,953</u>	<u>8,073</u>	<u>6,252</u>	<u>92,278</u>
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	434	50	366	850
Deferred inflows on net other postemployment benefits liability	<u>1,120</u>	<u>513</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>1,988</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,554</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>2,838</u>
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	5,736	15	105	5,856
Restricted for bond requirements and other	-	630,193	274,297	904,490
Unrestricted	<u>185,379</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>185,379</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 191,115</u>	<u>\$ 630,208</u>	<u>\$ 274,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,725</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Employer- Union Trust Fund	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Operating revenues				
Administrative fees	\$ -	\$ 4,359	\$ 2,800	\$ 7,159
Premium revenue – self insurance	104,500	-	-	104,500
Experience refunds, net	1,201	-	-	1,201
Other	309	1,411	766	2,486
Total operating revenues	<u>106,010</u>	<u>5,770</u>	<u>3,566</u>	<u>115,346</u>
Operating expenses				
Personnel services	6,626	2,419	1,788	10,833
Depreciation	2,555	54	83	2,692
Repairs and maintenance	257	-	211	468
General administration	2,045	659	1,445	4,149
Claims	116,054	-	-	116,054
Other	516	4,759	19,611	24,886
Total operating expenses	<u>128,053</u>	<u>7,891</u>	<u>23,138</u>	<u>159,082</u>
Operating loss	<u>(22,043)</u>	<u>(2,121)</u>	<u>(19,572)</u>	<u>(43,736)</u>
Nonoperating revenues				
Interest and investment income	16,125	3,456	1,747	21,328
Other	-	-	18	18
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>16,125</u>	<u>3,456</u>	<u>1,765</u>	<u>21,346</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions	<u>(5,918)</u>	<u>1,335</u>	<u>(17,807)</u>	<u>(22,390)</u>
Capital contributions	-	25,943	22,909	48,852
Change in net position	<u>(5,918)</u>	<u>27,278</u>	<u>5,102</u>	<u>26,462</u>
Net position				
Beginning of year	<u>197,033</u>	<u>602,930</u>	<u>269,300</u>	<u>1,069,263</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 191,115</u>	<u>\$ 630,208</u>	<u>\$ 274,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,725</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Employer- Union Trust Fund	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash received from employers and employees for premiums and benefits	\$ 685,568	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 685,568
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,745)	(209)	(1,220)	(3,174)
Cash paid to employees	(6,393)	(2,854)	(2,025)	(11,272)
Cash paid for premiums and benefits payable	<u>(711,561)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(711,561)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(34,131)</u>	<u>(3,063)</u>	<u>(3,245)</u>	<u>(40,439)</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Proceeds from federal, state and capital grants and contributions	-	25,943	22,639	48,582
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>25,943</u>	<u>22,639</u>	<u>48,582</u>
Cash flows from capital financing activities				
Purchase of equipment	-	-	(40)	(40)
Principal repayments of leases payable	<u>(1,164)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,164)</u>
Net cash used in capital financing activities	<u>(1,164)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(1,204)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of investments	(4,798)	-	-	(4,798)
Principal repayments on notes receivable	-	47,687	16,131	63,818
Disbursement of notes receivable proceeds	-	(77,098)	(30,795)	(107,893)
Interest income from notes receivable	7,341	1,390	763	9,494
Administrative loan fees	-	4,193	2,787	6,980
Interest received from investments	<u>-</u>	<u>2,968</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>4,371</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>2,543</u>	<u>(20,860)</u>	<u>(9,711)</u>	<u>(28,028)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(32,752)</u>	<u>2,020</u>	<u>9,643</u>	<u>(21,089)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted amounts				
Beginning of year	36,078	91,874	35,044	162,996
End of year	<u>\$ 3,326</u>	<u>\$ 93,894</u>	<u>\$ 44,687</u>	<u>\$ 141,907</u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities				
Operating loss	\$ (22,043)	\$ (2,121)	\$ (19,572)	\$ (43,736)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities				
Depreciation	2,555	54	83	2,692
Principal forgiveness of loan	-	4,757	19,347	24,104
Interest income from loans	-	(1,411)	(766)	(2,177)
Administrative loan fees	-	(4,359)	(2,800)	(7,159)
Non-imposed fringe benefits	-	26	18	44
Change in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows				
Receivables	(8,435)	-	-	(8,435)
Prepaid and other expenses	1	-	-	1
Net deferred outflows/inflows of resources	(1,340)	(570)	(369)	(2,279)
Vouchers and contracts payable	559	294	739	1,592
Net pension liability	613	294	118	1,025
Other postemployment benefits liability	(53)	(27)	(16)	(96)
Other accrued liabilities	(5,975)	-	(27)	(6,002)
Benefit claims payable	<u>(13)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>\$ (34,131)</u>	<u>\$ (3,063)</u>	<u>\$ (3,245)</u>	<u>\$ (40,439)</u>
Supplemental information				
Noncash capital financing activities				
Right-to-use subscription asset and related subscription payable	\$ 3,974	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,974

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Custodial Funds
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Tax Collections</u>	<u>Custodial and Clearance</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Custodial Funds</u>
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,923	\$ 66,999	\$ -	\$ 72,922
Receivables – taxes	-	-	19,135	19,135
Receivables – other	-	-	4,431	4,431
Investments	37,779	28,467	2,861	69,107
Total assets	<u>\$ 43,702</u>	<u>\$ 95,466</u>	<u>\$ 26,427</u>	<u>\$ 165,595</u>
Liabilities				
Vouchers payable	\$ 50,056	\$ 6,977	\$ 2,329	\$ 59,362
Loan from other funds	-	-	4,281	4,281
Total liabilities	<u>50,056</u>	<u>6,977</u>	<u>6,610</u>	<u>63,643</u>
Net position – restricted	<u>\$ (6,354)</u>	<u>\$ 88,489</u>	<u>\$ 19,817</u>	<u>\$ 101,952</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Custodial Funds
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Tax Collections</u>	<u>Custodial and Clearance</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Custodial Funds</u>
Additions				
Tax collections	\$ 663,404	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 663,404
Custodial collections	-	221,745	-	221,745
Other collections	-	-	11,687	11,687
Total additions	<u>663,404</u>	<u>221,745</u>	<u>11,687</u>	<u>896,836</u>
Deductions				
Tax disbursements	656,902	-	-	656,902
Custodial disbursements	-	192,945	-	192,945
Other disbursements	-	-	1,179	1,179
Total deductions	<u>656,902</u>	<u>192,945</u>	<u>1,179</u>	<u>851,026</u>
Change in net position	<u>6,502</u>	<u>28,800</u>	<u>10,508</u>	<u>45,810</u>
Net position				
Beginning of year	<u>(12,856)</u>	<u>59,689</u>	<u>9,309</u>	<u>56,142</u>
End of year	<u>\$ (6,354)</u>	<u>\$ 88,489</u>	<u>\$ 19,817</u>	<u>\$ 101,952</u>

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

**PART III: STATISTICAL SECTION
(UNAUDITED)**

State of Hawaii
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
June 30, 2024

This Part of the State’s annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information on the State’s overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page(s)</u>
Financial Trends Information: These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the State’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	156–165
Revenue Capacity Information: These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the State’s most significant local revenue sources, the general excise tax, and net income tax.	166–173
Debt Capacity Information: These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the State’s current levels of outstanding debt and the State’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.	174–180
Demographic and Economic Information: These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the State’s financial activities take place.	181–183
Operating Information: These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the State’s financial report relates to the services provided and the activities performed by the State.	184–189

Sources: *Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.*

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Net Position by Component (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Governmental activities					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,434,962	\$ 1,298,234	\$ 1,012,903	\$ 1,147,118	\$ 2,478,200
Restricted	72	3,129,087	2,373,911	2,755,923	2,345,000
Unrestricted	<u>(4,687,529)</u>	<u>(8,475,706)</u>	<u>(10,615,961)</u>	<u>(12,136,654)</u>	<u>(12,518,653)</u>
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ (3,252,495)</u>	<u>\$ (4,048,385)</u>	<u>\$ (7,229,147)</u>	<u>\$ (8,233,613)</u>	<u>\$ (7,695,453)</u>
Business-type activities					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,698,227	\$ 2,601,058	\$ 2,568,292	\$ 2,637,031	\$ 2,629,344
Restricted	2,091,280	1,949,115	1,814,854	1,721,912	1,639,488
Unrestricted	<u>1,304,412</u>	<u>1,072,573</u>	<u>685,673</u>	<u>(381,773)</u>	<u>251,266</u>
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 6,093,919</u>	<u>\$ 5,622,746</u>	<u>\$ 5,068,819</u>	<u>\$ 3,977,170</u>	<u>\$ 4,520,098</u>
Primary government					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,133,189	\$ 3,899,292	\$ 3,581,195	\$ 3,784,149	\$ 5,107,544
Restricted	2,091,352	5,078,202	4,188,765	4,477,835	3,984,488
Unrestricted	<u>(3,383,117)</u>	<u>(7,403,133)</u>	<u>(9,930,288)</u>	<u>(12,518,427)</u>	<u>(12,267,387)</u>
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 2,841,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,361</u>	<u>\$ (2,160,328)</u>	<u>\$ (4,256,443)</u>	<u>\$ (3,175,355)</u>

Notes: Amounts prior to fiscal 2017 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 82.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2018 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 75.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2021 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 84.

Amounts for fiscal 2021 have not been restated for fiscal 2022 restatement.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2024 have not been reclassified.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 2,459,159	\$ 2,661,730	\$ 2,787,289	\$ 2,727,055	\$ 2,826,649
2,089,246	2,028,259	1,799,903	1,591,701	1,445,824
<u>(11,830,687)</u>	<u>(11,381,725)</u>	<u>(7,996,567)</u>	<u>(7,190,837)</u>	<u>(7,379,890)</u>
<u>\$ (7,282,282)</u>	<u>\$ (6,691,736)</u>	<u>\$ (3,409,375)</u>	<u>\$ (2,872,081)</u>	<u>\$ (3,107,417)</u>
\$ 2,459,973	\$ 2,183,188	\$ 2,022,844	\$ 1,871,554	\$ 1,773,613
1,580,020	1,444,009	1,309,392	1,305,799	1,227,441
<u>1,018,193</u>	<u>1,075,059</u>	<u>1,141,536</u>	<u>1,058,108</u>	<u>995,207</u>
<u>\$ 5,058,186</u>	<u>\$ 4,702,256</u>	<u>\$ 4,473,772</u>	<u>\$ 4,235,461</u>	<u>\$ 3,996,261</u>
\$ 4,919,132	\$ 4,844,918	\$ 4,810,133	\$ 4,598,609	\$ 4,600,262
3,669,266	3,472,268	3,109,295	2,897,500	2,673,265
<u>(10,812,494)</u>	<u>(10,306,666)</u>	<u>(6,855,031)</u>	<u>(6,132,729)</u>	<u>(6,384,683)</u>
<u>\$ (2,224,096)</u>	<u>\$ (1,989,480)</u>	<u>\$ 1,064,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,363,380</u>	<u>\$ 888,844</u>

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Changes in Net Position (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Expenses					
Governmental activities					
General government	\$ 1,546,229	\$ 1,304,460	\$ 2,309,934	\$ 1,867,701	\$ 1,129,769
Public safety	1,156,995	685,370	740,183	772,470	642,353
Highways	565,343	574,921	565,191	531,130	531,105
Conservation of natural resources	174,301	290,192	118,553	115,658	109,093
Health	1,263,956	953,881	1,103,928	891,325	1,138,450
Welfare	4,946,304	4,976,910	4,882,816	4,579,544	3,678,820
Lower education	4,187,868	3,572,983	3,389,834	3,299,413	3,595,747
Higher education	1,148,250	1,097,173	919,350	984,734	1,050,582
Other education	20,058	18,358	16,933	20,593	16,936
Culture and recreation	148,600	143,857	117,785	374,727	155,261
Urban redevelopment and housing	544,891	164,714	201,311	449,870	246,495
Economic development and assistance	427,437	114,320	265,549	403,426	4,868
Interest expense	282,467	251,309	219,989	257,218	244,994
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>16,412,699</u>	<u>14,148,448</u>	<u>14,851,356</u>	<u>14,547,809</u>	<u>12,544,473</u>
Business-type activities					
Airports	710,430	649,344	616,382	600,867	559,374
Harbors	101,410	103,772	107,980	107,371	98,998
Unemployment compensation	249,959	171,537	608,094	4,005,272	2,147,598
Nonmajor proprietary funds	159,082	116,627	120,826	98,462	108,798
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>1,220,881</u>	<u>1,041,280</u>	<u>1,453,282</u>	<u>4,811,972</u>	<u>2,914,768</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 17,633,580</u>	<u>\$ 15,189,728</u>	<u>\$ 16,304,638</u>	<u>\$ 19,359,781</u>	<u>\$ 15,459,241</u>
Program revenues					
Governmental activities					
Charges for services					
General government	\$ 300,168	\$ 310,304	\$ 237,404	\$ 229,268	\$ 292,428
Health	110,343	119,847	142,621	140,442	130,082
Other	468,930	515,676	436,310	334,200	375,479
Operating grants and contributions	5,521,905	5,242,283	6,121,649	5,030,769	3,597,822
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>6,401,346</u>	<u>6,188,110</u>	<u>6,937,984</u>	<u>5,734,679</u>	<u>4,395,811</u>
Business-type activities					
Charges for services					
Airports	679,027	604,719	539,502	328,629	475,064
Unemployment compensation	392,995	416,064	243,660	239,096	1,391,747
Others	338,254	321,007	325,324	323,230	329,283
Operating grants and contributions	30,670	75,471	1,387,833	3,206,169	-
Capital grants and contributions	143,689	116,033	45,611	83,411	95,720
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>1,584,635</u>	<u>1,533,294</u>	<u>2,541,930</u>	<u>4,180,535</u>	<u>2,291,814</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 7,985,981</u>	<u>\$ 7,721,404</u>	<u>\$ 9,479,914</u>	<u>\$ 9,915,214</u>	<u>\$ 6,687,625</u>
Net revenue (expense)					
Governmental activities	\$ (10,011,353)	\$ (7,960,338)	\$ (7,913,372)	\$ (8,813,130)	\$ (8,148,662)
Business-type activities	363,754	492,014	1,088,648	(631,437)	(622,954)
Total primary government net expenses	<u>\$ (9,647,599)</u>	<u>\$ (7,468,324)</u>	<u>\$ (6,824,724)</u>	<u>\$ (9,444,567)</u>	<u>\$ (8,771,616)</u>

Notes: Amounts prior to fiscal 2017 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 82.
Amounts prior to fiscal 2018 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 75.
Amounts prior to fiscal 2022 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 87.
Amounts prior to fiscal 2023 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 96.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$	1,054,935	\$ 920,547	\$ 631,052	\$ 688,394	\$ 595,278
	675,663	639,888	552,671	485,985	504,343
	552,741	614,847	457,374	399,997	426,142
	224,266	118,637	161,924	107,740	89,176
	1,019,160	874,898	889,216	878,610	871,563
	3,379,304	3,542,771	3,481,679	3,343,392	3,196,602
	3,527,097	3,404,645	3,157,517	2,840,782	2,729,789
	950,253	950,843	899,199	673,217	761,837
	18,376	23,827	27,248	23,379	21,664
	110,711	89,647	106,875	106,511	84,265
	179,794	392,921	245,819	122,981	115,653
	174,629	170,200	161,077	163,935	179,485
	251,294	311,340	212,042	210,204	247,059
	<u>12,118,223</u>	<u>12,055,011</u>	<u>10,983,693</u>	<u>10,045,127</u>	<u>9,822,856</u>
	469,321	429,884	408,517	377,393	350,041
	85,007	92,978	101,180	93,088	87,031
	165,134	177,009	173,735	144,481	186,893
	103,954	96,548	110,907	112,323	112,209
	823,416	796,419	794,339	727,285	736,174
	<u>\$ 12,941,639</u>	<u>\$ 12,851,430</u>	<u>\$ 11,778,032</u>	<u>\$ 10,772,412</u>	<u>\$ 10,559,030</u>
\$	302,275	\$ 319,043	\$ 289,116	\$ 209,598	\$ 248,915
	138,013	126,046	143,363	136,429	136,547
	393,958	479,847	357,034	371,823	314,099
	3,082,678	3,154,479	3,068,752	2,986,842	2,809,460
	-	-	-	113,006	139,977
	<u>3,916,924</u>	<u>4,079,415</u>	<u>3,858,265</u>	<u>3,817,698</u>	<u>3,648,998</u>
	562,436	587,602	511,018	459,269	434,489
	193,093	186,239	176,212	187,215	239,375
	296,920	283,586	269,694	218,552	238,852
	-	-	-	-	-
	78,010	37,956	51,091	80,173	72,140
	<u>1,130,459</u>	<u>1,095,383</u>	<u>1,008,015</u>	<u>945,209</u>	<u>984,856</u>
	<u>\$ 5,047,383</u>	<u>\$ 5,174,798</u>	<u>\$ 4,866,280</u>	<u>\$ 4,762,907</u>	<u>\$ 4,633,854</u>
\$	(8,201,299)	\$ (7,975,596)	\$ (7,125,428)	\$ (6,227,429)	\$ (6,173,858)
	307,043	298,964	213,676	217,924	248,682
	<u>(7,894,256)</u>	<u>(7,676,632)</u>	<u>(6,911,752)</u>	<u>(6,009,505)</u>	<u>(5,925,176)</u>

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Changes in Net Position (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
General revenues and other changes in net position					
Governmental activities					
Taxes					
General excise tax	\$ 4,808,955	\$ 4,772,516	\$ 3,890,136	\$ 3,438,088	\$ 3,667,538
Net income tax – corporations and individuals	3,805,475	3,627,205	3,784,904	3,254,330	2,661,618
Public service companies tax	159,222	142,195	122,068	125,201	134,639
Transient accommodations tax	810,987	843,929	659,646	195,410	304,012
Tobacco and liquor tax	127,161	132,051	140,263	141,522	150,065
Liquid fuel tax	78,105	79,272	78,674	69,351	79,187
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	214,455	207,073	198,479	188,229	183,563
Vehicle weight and registration tax	130,022	139,514	138,579	143,242	125,119
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax	105,650	101,450	79,575	32,206	72,502
Franchise tax	30,912	30,969	59,252	5,079	35,271
Other tax	142,552	1,003,338	307,865	106,457	157,623
Interest and investment income	640,421	193,071	54,743	30,759	164,354
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(246,674)	(131,483)	(298,277)	-	-
Other	-	-	(7,811)	-	-
Assumption agreement with State, net	-	-	-	-	-
Debt cancellation with State	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>10,807,243</u>	<u>11,141,100</u>	<u>9,208,096</u>	<u>7,729,874</u>	<u>7,735,491</u>
Business-type activities					
Interest and investment income	107,419	61,913	7,550	88,509	84,866
Other	-	-	(4,549)	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>107,419</u>	<u>61,913</u>	<u>3,001</u>	<u>88,509</u>	<u>84,866</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 10,914,662</u>	<u>\$ 11,203,013</u>	<u>\$ 9,211,097</u>	<u>\$ 7,818,383</u>	<u>\$ 7,820,357</u>
Changes in net position					
Governmental activities	\$ 795,890	\$ 3,180,762	\$ 1,294,724	\$ (1,083,256)	\$ (413,171)
Business-type activities	<u>471,173</u>	<u>553,927</u>	<u>1,091,649</u>	<u>(542,928)</u>	<u>(538,088)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 1,267,063</u>	<u>\$ 3,734,689</u>	<u>\$ 2,386,373</u>	<u>\$ (1,626,184)</u>	<u>\$ (951,259)</u>

Notes: Amounts prior to fiscal 2017 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 82.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2018 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 75.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2022 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 87.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2023 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 96.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 3,794,587	\$ 3,553,975	\$ 3,189,599	\$ 3,192,469	\$ 3,021,418
2,728,991	2,407,338	2,330,408	2,160,872	2,073,015
126,691	117,641	122,159	152,760	163,481
356,670	304,521	299,712	233,082	202,345
151,438	157,988	160,906	161,239	165,137
85,146	85,211	84,933	89,702	88,449
176,420	162,318	166,836	154,690	147,767
136,142	135,080	132,974	130,051	125,113
57,994	54,846	53,189	54,873	51,941
26,808	15,712	11,174	14,691	19,930
156,632	145,861	103,204	109,072	76,222
40,141	36,527	30,676	22,564	16,024
-	-	-	-	-
(2,797)	4,538	-	(13,300)	-
-	(250,697)	-	-	-
(224,110)	-	-	-	-
<u>7,610,753</u>	<u>6,930,859</u>	<u>6,685,770</u>	<u>6,462,765</u>	<u>6,150,842</u>
48,887	27,352	25,324	21,276	17,567
-	-	-	-	-
<u>48,887</u>	<u>27,352</u>	<u>25,324</u>	<u>21,276</u>	<u>17,567</u>
<u>\$ 7,659,640</u>	<u>\$ 6,958,211</u>	<u>\$ 6,711,094</u>	<u>\$ 6,484,041</u>	<u>\$ 6,168,409</u>
\$ (590,546)	\$ (1,044,737)	\$ (439,658)	\$ 235,336	\$ (23,016)
355,930	326,316	239,000	239,200	266,249
<u>\$ (234,616)</u>	<u>\$ (718,421)</u>	<u>\$ (200,658)</u>	<u>\$ 474,536</u>	<u>\$ 243,233</u>

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
General Fund					
Assigned	\$ 1,528,248	\$ 940,472	\$ 407,353	\$ 390,666	\$ 479,071
Unassigned	2,107,988	3,618,495	2,732,304	1,169,873	789,518
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 3,636,236</u>	<u>\$ 4,558,967</u>	<u>\$ 3,139,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,560,539</u>	<u>\$ 1,268,589</u>
All other governmental funds					
Restricted	\$ 72	\$ 254	\$ 272	\$ 247	\$ 16,018
Committed	124,603	101,697	89,889	667,104	1,041,570
Assigned	4,311,486	3,125,868	2,284,971	2,092,883	1,316,396
Unassigned	(760,644)	(564,372)	(396,277)	(183,242)	(362,148)
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 3,675,517</u>	<u>\$ 2,663,447</u>	<u>\$ 1,978,855</u>	<u>\$ 2,576,992</u>	<u>\$ 2,011,836</u>

Note: Amounts for fiscal 2021 have not been restated for fiscal 2022 restatement.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 475,242	\$ 503,201	\$ 400,529	\$ 394,581	\$ 205,242
<u>1,147,073</u>	<u>974,719</u>	<u>1,305,542</u>	<u>1,400,783</u>	<u>1,384,053</u>
<u>\$ 1,622,315</u>	<u>\$ 1,477,920</u>	<u>\$ 1,706,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,795,364</u>	<u>\$ 1,589,295</u>
\$ 22,006	\$ 25,653	\$ 110,750	\$ 15,557	\$ 25,370
823,958	805,502	688,980	401,313	449,290
1,267,999	1,226,984	1,117,520	1,199,080	1,009,503
<u>(210,972)</u>	<u>(68,660)</u>	<u>(116,880)</u>	<u>(340,671)</u>	<u>(576,980)</u>
<u>\$ 1,902,991</u>	<u>\$ 1,989,479</u>	<u>\$ 1,800,370</u>	<u>\$ 1,275,279</u>	<u>\$ 907,183</u>

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Unaudited)
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenues					
Taxes					
General excise tax	\$ 4,800,303	\$ 4,748,420	\$ 3,893,006	\$ 3,437,755	\$ 3,632,630
Net income tax – corporations and individuals	3,795,123	3,631,310	3,758,447	3,233,174	2,657,551
Public service companies tax	159,222	142,195	122,068	125,201	134,639
Transient accommodations tax	811,415	842,229	661,330	194,095	303,176
Tobacco and liquor tax	127,162	132,051	140,262	141,522	150,065
Liquid fuel tax	78,105	79,272	78,674	69,351	79,187
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	214,455	207,074	198,478	188,229	183,563
Vehicle weight and registration tax	130,023	139,514	138,579	143,242	125,119
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax	105,650	101,450	79,574	32,206	72,502
Franchise tax	30,912	30,969	59,252	5,079	35,271
Other	142,529	1,003,314	307,868	106,457	157,591
Total taxes	<u>10,394,899</u>	<u>11,057,798</u>	<u>9,437,538</u>	<u>7,676,311</u>	<u>7,531,294</u>
Interest and investment income	640,421	193,071	54,739	30,759	164,354
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(246,674)	(131,483)	(298,277)	-	-
Charges for current services	499,994	480,195	487,273	401,403	495,009
Intergovernmental	4,746,175	4,807,463	5,801,691	4,741,176	3,333,396
Rentals	60,489	42,737	40,153	31,316	35,035
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	25,925	32,078	28,882	32,081	28,579
Licenses and fees	52,604	49,507	50,668	42,577	45,763
Revenues from private sources	141,480	145,992	127,760	138,520	128,401
Other	874,672	630,964	414,994	356,653	329,624
Total revenues	<u>17,189,985</u>	<u>17,308,322</u>	<u>16,145,421</u>	<u>13,450,796</u>	<u>12,091,455</u>
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	1,345,868	1,696,558	2,023,088	1,708,337	1,137,274
Public safety	1,231,313	726,842	744,838	746,822	612,091
Highways	681,859	599,886	561,216	448,647	500,212
Conservation of natural resources	208,022	166,058	134,505	137,459	167,383
Health	1,313,109	1,000,432	1,090,851	1,040,285	1,096,444
Welfare	4,958,882	5,006,768	4,869,981	4,599,447	3,653,210
Lower education	4,523,479	4,071,444	3,507,290	3,451,175	3,351,308
Higher education	1,148,250	1,097,173	919,351	984,734	1,050,582
Other education	20,058	18,358	16,933	20,593	16,936
Culture and recreation	145,388	140,764	116,598	377,419	143,739
Urban redevelopment and housing	170,632	83,168	98,161	89,826	78,061
Economic development and assistance	515,693	219,376	267,845	238,956	166,387
Housing	407,184	95,028	113,095	355,350	153,411
Other	88,324	13,575	99,661	20,144	13,293
Debt service					
Principal	811,458	793,097	699,248	522,640	564,222
Interest and others	328,651	314,754	323,719	330,893	332,279
Total expenditures	<u>17,898,170</u>	<u>16,043,281</u>	<u>15,586,380</u>	<u>15,072,727</u>	<u>13,036,832</u>
Excess (deficiency) of expenditures over revenues	<u>(708,185)</u>	<u>1,265,041</u>	<u>559,041</u>	<u>(1,621,931)</u>	<u>(945,377)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)					
Proceeds from borrowing and refunding	751,920	808,194	1,912,154	2,333,941	700,496
Payments to escrow agent	-	-	(1,210,136)	(400,000)	-
Issuance of leases (1)	20,627	13,561	10,180	-	-
Issuance of subscription assets (2)	24,977	17,147	-	-	-
Transfers in	2,399,417	2,418,125	1,760,858	2,632,432	1,324,903
Transfers out	(2,399,417)	(2,418,125)	(1,760,858)	(2,632,432)	(1,324,903)
Other	-	(38)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	<u>797,524</u>	<u>838,864</u>	<u>712,198</u>	<u>1,933,941</u>	<u>700,496</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 89,339</u>	<u>\$ 2,103,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,271,239</u>	<u>\$ 312,010</u>	<u>\$ (244,881)</u>
Total debt service as a percent of noncapital expenditures (3)	<u>7.0 %</u>	<u>7.6 %</u>	<u>7.2 %</u>	<u>6.1 %</u>	<u>7.7 %</u>

- (1) Amounts prior to fiscal 2022 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 87.
(2) Amounts prior to fiscal 2023 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 96.
(3) Total debt service as a percent of noncapital expenditures is computed by debt service principal plus debt service interest and others divided by total expenditures less capital outlay.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 3,794,585	\$ 3,553,975	\$ 3,189,599	\$ 3,192,469	\$ 3,021,418
2,718,654	2,456,674	2,286,017	2,157,879	2,047,327
126,691	117,641	122,159	152,760	163,481
356,670	304,521	299,712	233,082	202,345
151,438	157,988	160,906	161,239	165,137
85,146	85,211	84,933	89,702	88,449
176,420	162,318	166,836	154,690	147,767
136,142	135,080	132,974	130,051	125,113
57,994	54,846	53,189	54,873	51,941
26,808	15,712	11,174	14,691	19,930
156,632	145,861	103,204	109,072	76,222
<u>7,787,180</u>	<u>7,189,827</u>	<u>6,610,703</u>	<u>6,450,508</u>	<u>6,109,130</u>
40,141	36,527	30,676	22,564	16,024
-	-	-	-	-
518,531	477,717	460,211	431,181	384,380
2,783,538	2,878,717	2,938,557	2,995,768	2,803,989
38,031	35,466	35,530	32,371	31,127
37,513	38,767	39,203	35,738	37,201
47,965	47,066	46,893	45,738	42,463
122,017	184,661	105,857	126,450	121,366
369,425	428,066	248,389	169,533	191,472
<u>11,744,341</u>	<u>11,316,814</u>	<u>10,516,019</u>	<u>10,309,851</u>	<u>9,737,152</u>
1,007,554	807,032	701,083	673,236	573,820
634,120	579,980	531,545	479,047	484,960
526,148	609,538	461,523	389,744	455,563
145,383	157,639	180,697	181,563	145,516
1,009,545	827,592	873,703	876,820	855,797
3,332,469	3,495,974	3,442,279	3,349,414	3,192,807
3,334,110	3,226,275	2,973,583	2,828,013	2,619,156
950,253	950,843	899,199	673,217	761,837
18,376	23,827	27,248	23,379	21,664
116,381	104,964	104,655	101,351	96,676
79,236	124,292	63,807	54,446	71,384
152,592	167,614	179,127	159,483	176,919
85,032	256,386	133,010	58,381	48,565
13,691	12,388	10,613	20,193	15,179
464,518	464,518	484,274	444,791	444,791
390,856	321,150	296,482	315,321	289,524
<u>12,260,264</u>	<u>12,130,012</u>	<u>11,362,828</u>	<u>10,628,399</u>	<u>10,254,158</u>
<u>(515,923)</u>	<u>(813,198)</u>	<u>(846,809)</u>	<u>(318,548)</u>	<u>(517,006)</u>
644,962	1,200,004	2,161,677	1,835,677	1,518,709
(69,730)	(424,887)	(879,070)	(989,950)	(516,839)
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1,214,773	1,291,815	1,444,931	1,276,279	1,171,272
(1,214,773)	(1,291,815)	(1,444,931)	(1,276,279)	(1,171,272)
(1,402)	(961)	-	46,986	-
573,830	774,156	1,282,607	892,713	1,001,870
<u>\$ 57,907</u>	<u>\$ (39,042)</u>	<u>\$ 435,798</u>	<u>\$ 574,165</u>	<u>\$ 484,864</u>
<u>7.5 %</u>	<u>7.0 %</u>	<u>7.3 %</u>	<u>7.6 %</u>	<u>7.7 %</u>

State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Personal Income by Industry (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Farm earnings	\$ 250	\$ 279	\$ 208	\$ 286	\$ 249
Nonfarm wage and salary worker					
Goods-producing industries					
Forestry, fishing-related activities, and other	92	86	N/A	94	90
Mining	47	39	31	27	32
Construction	5,188	4,753	4,686	4,786	4,531
Manufacturing – durable and nondurable goods	1,075	1,041	653	976	948
Subtotal goods-producing industries	<u>6,402</u>	<u>5,919</u>	<u>5,370</u>	<u>5,883</u>	<u>5,601</u>
Service-producing industries					
Transportation, communication and utilities	4,044	3,671	3,376	2,965	4,802
Trade	5,418	5,130	4,981	4,784	3,170
Information	1,073	1,025	1,064	865	830
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,951	4,515	4,094	4,216	3,714
Service	27,154	25,387	23,493	20,480	21,500
State and local government	8,183	7,592	7,638	7,601	7,313
Federal government	10,704	9,719	9,400	8,746	9,219
Subtotal service-producing industries	<u>61,527</u>	<u>57,039</u>	<u>54,046</u>	<u>49,657</u>	<u>50,548</u>
Total nonfarm wage and salary worker	<u>67,929</u>	<u>62,958</u>	<u>59,416</u>	<u>55,540</u>	<u>56,149</u>
Other (1)	29,415	28,211	26,387	29,613	27,963
Total personal income	<u>\$ 97,594</u>	<u>\$ 91,448</u>	<u>\$ 86,011</u>	<u>\$ 85,439</u>	<u>\$ 84,361</u>
Total direct income tax rate (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A Not Available

(1) Includes dividends, interest, rental income, residence adjustment, government transfers to individuals, and deductions for social insurance.

(2) The total direct rate for personal income is not available.

Source: State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism – Data Book and Quarterly Statistical and Economic Report (QSER).

Bureau of Economic Analysis – SQ5N Personal Income by major source and earnings by major NAIC industry.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 271	\$ 284	\$ 274	\$ 284	\$ 318
97	94	87	76	76
31	35	35	39	41
4,538	4,372	4,391	4,038	3,542
975	959	921	918	878
<u>5,641</u>	<u>5,460</u>	<u>5,434</u>	<u>5,071</u>	<u>4,537</u>
3,064	2,965	2,714	2,639	2,424
4,841	4,659	4,574	4,419	4,130
893	766	711	742	718
3,626	3,373	3,192	3,051	3,110
21,964	21,051	19,595	19,087	17,608
7,235	6,907	6,970	6,949	6,426
8,990	8,505	8,491	8,614	8,400
<u>50,613</u>	<u>48,226</u>	<u>46,247</u>	<u>45,501</u>	<u>42,816</u>
<u>56,254</u>	<u>53,686</u>	<u>51,681</u>	<u>50,572</u>	<u>47,353</u>
<u>23,638</u>	<u>22,506</u>	<u>21,042</u>	<u>19,814</u>	<u>19,092</u>
\$ 80,163	\$ 76,476	\$ 72,997	\$ 70,670	\$ 66,763
<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Personal Income Tax Rates (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended December 31, 2024

Top Income Tax Rate is Applied to Taxable Income in Excess of

Year	Top Rate	Single	Top Rate	Married		Head of Household
				Filing Jointly	Top Rate	
2024	11.00% + \$16,379	\$ 200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	\$ 400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	\$ 300,000
2023	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2022	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2021	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2020	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2019	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2018	8.25% + \$3,214	48,000	8.25% + \$6,427	96,000	8.25% + \$4,820	72,000
2017	8.25% + \$3,214	48,000	8.25% + \$6,427	96,000	8.25% + \$4,820	72,000
2016	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2015	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000

Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

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State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Taxable Sales by Industry (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Taxable sales by activities					
Retailing	\$ 48,142	\$ 47,555	\$ 43,307	\$ 33,368	\$ 35,679
Services	21,020	20,178	18,256	15,345	16,750
Contracting	12,686	11,268	10,327	10,029	9,541
Hotel rentals	7,583	7,899	6,658	1,989	5,215
All other rentals	10,006	9,848	9,134	7,533	8,667
All other (4%)	7,573	7,471	6,874	4,493	5,893
Subtotal	<u>107,010</u>	<u>104,219</u>	<u>94,556</u>	<u>72,757</u>	<u>81,745</u>
Producing	393	389	382	342	303
Manufacturing	455	483	441	522	561
Wholesaling	25,600	24,739	22,501	16,837	17,417
Use (0.5%)	8,854	8,406	8,280	6,512	6,886
Services (intermediary)	1,254	1,546	1,079	865	1,007
Insurance solicitors	720	595	672	664	702
Subtotal	<u>37,276</u>	<u>36,158</u>	<u>33,355</u>	<u>25,742</u>	<u>26,876</u>
Total all activities	<u>\$ 144,286</u>	<u>\$ 140,377</u>	<u>\$ 127,911</u>	<u>\$ 98,499</u>	<u>\$ 108,621</u>

General excise and use tax are imposed on the gross income received by the business, as follows:

- 4% of sales of tangible personal property, services, contracting, theater amusement and broadcasting, commissions, transient accommodation rentals, other rentals, interest, and other business activities.
- 0.5% of sales from wholesaling, manufacturing, producing, wholesale services, and imports for resale.
- 0.15% on insurance producer commissions.

Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation – Monthly Tax Collection Reports.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 36,801	\$ 35,454	\$ 30,747	\$ 29,498	\$ 29,987
16,927	16,375	14,162	13,667	13,361
9,706	8,914	8,418	8,185	7,322
5,669	5,527	4,898	4,442	4,328
8,564	8,171	6,669	6,474	6,544
6,543	6,545	5,918	5,407	5,486
<u>84,210</u>	<u>80,986</u>	<u>70,812</u>	<u>67,673</u>	<u>67,028</u>
296	359	324	295	321
596	640	731	734	716
18,062	17,590	14,462	13,864	14,294
7,280	7,640	6,799	7,354	7,127
1,005	903	870	708	716
754	650	495	485	489
<u>27,993</u>	<u>27,782</u>	<u>23,681</u>	<u>23,440</u>	<u>23,663</u>
<u>\$ 112,203</u>	<u>\$ 108,768</u>	<u>\$ 94,493</u>	<u>\$ 91,113</u>	<u>\$ 90,691</u>

State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Sales Tax Revenue Payers by Industry (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Retailing	\$ 1,925,669	42.9 %	\$ 1,902,192	42.7 %	\$ 1,732,276	43.2 %	\$ 1,334,715	43.3 %	\$ 1,427,180	41.5 %
Services	840,801	18.7 %	807,109	18.1 %	730,258	18.2 %	613,791	19.9 %	670,010	19.5 %
Contracting	507,437	11.2 %	450,718	10.1 %	413,076	10.3 %	401,141	13.0 %	381,641	11.1 %
Theater, amusement, etc.	18,800	0.4 %	22,288	0.5 %	17,633	0.4 %	8,537	0.3 %	16,661	0.5 %
Interest	178,880	4.0 %	168,245	3.8 %	145,241	3.6 %	83,679	2.7 %	127,396	3.7 %
Commissions	56,740	1.3 %	60,453	1.4 %	71,372	1.8 %	51,715	1.7 %	51,076	1.5 %
Hotel rentals	303,308	6.8 %	315,969	7.1 %	266,321	6.6 %	79,578	2.6 %	208,581	6.1 %
All other rentals	400,254	8.9 %	393,914	8.9 %	365,344	9.1 %	301,321	9.8 %	346,685	10.1 %
Use (4%)	48,534	1.1 %	47,874	1.1 %	40,719	1.0 %	35,784	1.2 %	40,580	1.2 %
All other (4%)	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %
Producing	1,967	0.1 %	1,945	0.1 %	1,910	0.1 %	1,712	0.1 %	1,514	0.1 %
Manufacturing	2,274	0.1 %	2,414	0.1 %	2,203	0.1 %	2,612	0.1 %	2,807	0.1 %
Wholesaling	127,999	2.9 %	123,689	2.8 %	112,507	2.8 %	84,183	2.7 %	87,088	2.5 %
Use (0.5%)	44,269	1.0 %	42,029	0.9 %	41,402	1.0 %	32,560	1.1 %	34,428	1.0 %
Services (Intermediary)	6,271	0.2 %	7,730	0.3 %	5,395	0.2 %	4,324	0.1 %	5,033	0.1 %
Insurance solicitors	1,080	0.0 %	893	0.0 %	1,007	0.0 %	996	0.0 %	1,053	0.0 %
Unallocated collections	16,773	0.4 %	95,190	2.1 %	63,245	1.6 %	43,546	1.4 %	34,405	1.0 %
Total	<u>\$ 4,481,056</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 4,442,652</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 4,009,909</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,080,194</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,436,138</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Note: Information for number of filers is not available.

Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation – Monthly Tax Collection Reports.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
\$ 1,472,039	41.5 %	\$ 1,418,176	41.8 %	\$ 1,229,860	38.0 %	\$ 1,179,911	36.8 %	\$ 1,199,488	39.4 %
677,082	19.1 %	655,007	19.3 %	566,466	17.5 %	546,684	17.1 %	534,442	17.5 %
388,249	11.0 %	356,576	10.5 %	336,717	10.4 %	327,394	10.2 %	292,874	9.6 %
19,978	0.6 %	19,182	0.6 %	17,248	0.5 %	15,931	0.5 %	15,955	0.5 %
141,903	4.0 %	142,359	4.2 %	134,441	4.2 %	1	0.0 %	1	0.0 %
54,981	1.6 %	55,832	1.6 %	49,209	1.5 %	44,777	1.4 %	45,619	1.5 %
226,764	6.4 %	221,084	6.5 %	195,919	6.0 %	177,671	5.5 %	173,100	5.7 %
342,572	9.7 %	326,823	9.6 %	266,758	8.2 %	258,977	8.1 %	261,743	8.6 %
44,847	1.3 %	44,390	1.3 %	35,845	1.1 %	35,620	1.1 %	39,884	1.3 %
-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	119,948	3.7 %	118,014	3.9 %
1,480	0.0 %	1,794	0.1 %	1,619	0.1 %	1,473	0.0 %	1,605	0.1 %
2,981	0.1 %	3,201	0.1 %	3,657	0.1 %	3,670	0.1 %	3,581	0.1 %
90,308	2.6 %	87,952	2.6 %	72,309	2.2 %	69,322	2.2 %	71,471	2.3 %
36,398	1.0 %	38,201	1.1 %	33,996	1.0 %	36,872	1.2 %	35,634	1.2 %
5,026	0.1 %	4,514	0.1 %	4,352	0.1 %	3,539	0.1 %	3,578	0.1 %
1,131	0.0 %	975	0.0 %	743	0.1 %	728	0.0 %	733	0.0 %
35,650	1.0 %	19,500	0.6 %	290,086	9.0 %	383,736	12.0 %	250,484	8.2 %
<u>\$ 3,541,389</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,395,566</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,239,225</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,206,254</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,048,206</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands except per capita data)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,954,554	\$ 9,024,693	\$ 9,041,510	\$ 8,870,454	\$ 7,294,070
Revenue bonds	599,743	650,537	700,427	753,505	623,120
Lease payable	66,171	60,504	60,798	10,179	-
Subscriptions payable	37,500	31,255	-	-	-
Financed purchases	82,180	90,646	101,631	108,665	115,147
Total governmental activities	<u>9,740,148</u>	<u>9,857,635</u>	<u>9,904,366</u>	<u>9,742,803</u>	<u>8,032,337</u>
Business-type activities					
General obligation bonds	8,131	10,966	13,667	16,239	18,690
Revenue bonds	2,597,661	2,671,137	2,716,839	2,519,961	2,093,075
Lease payable	769	953	242	-	-
Financed purchases	159,976	178,596	195,592	210,803	224,375
Loan payable	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>2,766,537</u>	<u>2,861,652</u>	<u>2,926,340</u>	<u>2,747,003</u>	<u>2,336,140</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 12,506,685</u>	<u>\$ 12,719,287</u>	<u>\$ 12,830,706</u>	<u>\$ 12,489,806</u>	<u>\$ 10,368,477</u>
Hawaii total personal income	\$ 97,594,000	\$ 91,448,000	\$ 86,011,000	\$ 85,439,000	\$ 84,361,000
Debt as a percentage of personal income	12.8 %	13.9 %	14.9 %	14.6 %	12.3 %
Hawaii population	1,432	1,436	1,435	1,455	1,416
Amount of debt per capita	\$ 8,734	\$ 8,857	\$ 8,941	\$ 8,584	\$ 7,322

Notes: Details regarding the State's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to basic financial statements.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2022 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 87.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2023 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 96.

Source: State of Hawaii, Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.
State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism – QSER.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 7,914,382	\$ 7,912,206	\$ 7,635,827	\$ 6,953,431	\$ 6,503,281
571,306	633,073	692,742	615,120	666,202
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
122,922	129,897	143,622	149,477	96,175
<u>8,608,610</u>	<u>8,675,176</u>	<u>8,472,191</u>	<u>7,718,028</u>	<u>7,265,658</u>
21,026	23,255	25,377	27,400	29,332
1,968,315	1,567,305	1,375,442	1,429,980	1,218,943
-	-	-	-	-
236,147	244,979	252,806	179,985	172,864
76,000	76,000	76,000	34,910	34,910
<u>2,301,488</u>	<u>1,911,539</u>	<u>1,729,625</u>	<u>1,672,275</u>	<u>1,456,049</u>
<u>\$ 10,910,098</u>	<u>\$ 10,586,715</u>	<u>\$ 10,201,816</u>	<u>\$ 9,390,303</u>	<u>\$ 8,721,707</u>
\$ 80,163,000	\$ 76,476,000	\$ 72,997,000	\$ 71,767,000	\$ 66,763,000
13.6 %	13.8 %	14.0 %	13.1 %	13.1 %
1,422	1,435	1,428	1,429	1,432
\$ 7,672	\$ 7,378	\$ 7,144	\$ 6,571	\$ 6,091

State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands except ratio data)

Fiscal Year	Taxable Sales (1)	Population (2)	General Obligation Bonded Debt (3)(4)	Less: Debt Services Monies Available (3)	Net General Obligation Bonded Debt	Percentage of Taxable Sales	Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita
2024	\$ 144,286,000	1,432	\$ 8,962,685	\$ 72	\$ 8,962,613	6.2 %	6,259
2023	140,376,000	1,436	9,035,659	257	9,035,402	6.4 %	6,292
2022	127,811,000	1,435	9,055,177	272	9,054,905	7.1 %	6,310
2021	98,499,000	1,455	8,886,693	247	8,886,446	9.0 %	6,108
2020	108,621,000	1,416	7,312,760	152	7,312,608	6.7 %	5,164
2019	112,203,000	1,422	7,935,408	-	7,935,408	7.1 %	5,580
2018	108,768,000	1,435	7,935,461	-	7,935,461	7.3 %	5,530
2017	94,493,000	1,428	7,661,204	35	7,661,169	8.1 %	5,365
2016	91,113,000	1,429	6,980,831	35	6,980,796	7.7 %	4,885
2015	90,691,000	1,432	6,532,613	35	6,532,578	7.2 %	4,562

- (1) **Source:** State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation.
- (2) **Source:** State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism – Census Data.
- (3) **Source:** State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services, Accounting Division.
- (4) Excludes Component Units.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

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State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Legal Debt Margin Information (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Average general fund revenues of the three preceding fiscal years	\$ 10,339,721	\$ 9,546,317	\$ 8,695,460	\$ 7,930,471	\$ 7,732,620
Constitutional debt limit percentage	18.5 %	18.5 %	18.5 %	18.5 %	18.5 %
Constitutional debt limit for total principal and interest payable in a current or future year	1,912,848	1,766,069	1,608,660	1,467,137	1,430,535
Less: Total principal and interest payable on outstanding general obligation bonds in highest debt service year	(1,035,295)	(1,017,620)	(973,637)	(917,238)	(753,610)
Legal debt margin	\$ 877,553	\$ 748,449	\$ 635,023	\$ 549,899	\$ 676,925
Legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit	45.9 %	42.4 %	39.5 %	37.5 %	47.3 %

The formula for the legal debt limit is contained in Article VII, Section 13 of the State Constitution.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 7,637,553	\$ 7,359,330	\$ 6,997,106	\$ 6,577,966	\$ 6,294,642
18.5 %	18.5 %	18.5 %	18.5 %	18.5 %
1,412,947	1,361,476	1,294,465	1,216,924	1,164,509
(836,170)	(792,143)	(739,852)	(712,590)	(693,934)
\$ 576,777	\$ 569,333	\$ 554,613	\$ 504,334	\$ 470,575
40.8 %	41.8 %	42.8 %	41.4 %	40.4 %

State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Pledge Revenue Coverage (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenue bonds – Airports										
Gross revenue (1)	\$ 669,421	\$ 613,800	\$ 575,402	\$ 403,145	\$ 486,117	\$ 495,315	\$ 466,317	\$ 431,726	\$ 381,404	\$ 355,948
Less: Operating expenses (2)	439,876	371,975	363,479	364,439	339,043	316,905	299,799	288,644	259,223	253,581
Net available revenue	229,545	241,825	211,923	38,706	147,074	178,410	166,518	143,082	122,181	102,367
Debt services										
Principal	37,665	33,650	445	430	44,690	42,585	40,755	38,935	37,290	35,725
Interest (3)	72,521	65,928	61,836	53,947	51,751	47,423	46,454	45,182	42,532	41,671
Total debt services	110,186	99,578	62,281	54,377	96,441	90,008	87,209	84,117	79,822	77,396
Coverage (4)	208 %	243 %	340 %	71 %	153 %	198 %	191 %	170 %	153 %	132 %
Revenue bonds – Harbors										
Gross revenue (5)	\$ 244,524	\$ 229,446	\$ 205,340	\$ 183,738	\$ 183,623	\$ 198,605	\$ 170,560	\$ 140,052	\$ 131,858	\$ 124,663
Less: Operating expenses (6)	59,681	59,274	55,018	48,491	48,834	47,461	53,543	53,396	47,133	43,132
Net available revenue	184,843	170,172	150,322	135,247	134,789	151,144	117,017	86,656	84,725	81,531
Debt services	27,706	33,245	28,350	28,350	28,940	28,936	29,114	31,176	31,187	31,176
Coverage (4)	667 %	512 %	530 %	477 %	466 %	522 %	402 %	278 %	272 %	262 %
Revenue bonds – Highways										
Gross revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less: Operating expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net available revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Debt services										
Principal	\$ 28,090	\$ 26,955	\$ 27,980	\$ 30,695	\$ 29,845	\$ 42,735	\$ 40,765	\$ 37,790	\$ 34,920	\$ 31,890
Interest	23,394	24,411	22,966	20,382	17,630	19,299	21,186	19,320	20,571	19,402
Total debt services	51,484	51,366	50,946	51,077	47,475	62,034	61,951	57,110	55,491	51,292
Coverage (7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Revenue bonds – Department of Hawaiian Home Lands										
Revenue	\$ 20,347	\$ 17,864	\$ 19,984	\$ 15,922	\$ 16,434	\$ 17,361	\$ 17,564	\$ 15,867	\$ 14,730	\$ 15,230
Less: Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net available revenue	20,347	17,864	19,984	15,922	16,434	17,361	17,564	15,867	14,730	15,230
Debt services										
Principal	1,970	1,875	1,920	1,695	1,655	1,575	1,100	850	810	775
Interest	1,038	1,131	1,221	1,306	1,372	1,435	887	2,163	2,201	2,237
Total debt services	3,008	3,006	3,141	3,001	3,027	3,010	1,987	3,013	3,011	3,012
Coverage (4)	676 %	594 %	636 %	531 %	543 %	577 %	884 %	527 %	489 %	506 %

N/A Not Available

- (1) Total operating revenues plus interest income and federal operating grants, exclusive of interest earned on investment in financing leases.
- (2) Total operating expenses other than depreciation less (plus) excess of actual disbursements over (under) required reserve for major maintenance, renewal and replacement plus amounts required to be paid into the General Fund for general obligation bond requirements.
- (3) For purposes of calculating the debt service requirement, interest payment for Airports system revenue bonds exclude the amortization of the deferred loss on refunding and original issue discount and premium, which are reported as interest expense for financial statement reporting purposes.
For fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, Airports transferred \$4,000,000, \$18,500,000 and \$19,000,000, respectively, of available funds from the Prepaid Airport Use Charge Fund into the Airport Revenue Fund for credit to the interest account in the current year to reduce the amount required to be deposited to the interest account, pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.01 in the "Certificate of the Director of Transportation Providing for the Issuance of State of Hawaii Airports System Revenue Bonds."
- (4) Revenue bond indentures require a minimum debt service coverage percentage of 125%.
- (5) Total operating and nonoperating revenues exclusive of interest income on investment in financing leases and special facility construction fund and revenue fund investments.
- (6) Total operating expenses other than depreciation, less State of Hawaii surcharge for central service expenses.
- (7) Highways revenue bond indentures require a minimum debt service coverage percentage of 100% during a routine year, 200% during the year bonds are issued, and 135% is required for any year Highways' funds are transferred out (i.e., General Fund).

Coverage equals net available revenue divided by debt services.

Source: Airports Audited Financial Statements and Schedules of the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division.
Harbors Audited Financial Statements and Schedules of the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Harbors Division.
Highways Audited Financial Statements and Schedules of the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Highways Division.
DHHL Audited Financial Statements and Schedules of the State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Demographic and Economic Information
Demographic and Economic Statistics (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Population (in thousands)										
State	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,455	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,428	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,432
Percentage change	(0.28)%	0.07 %	(1.37)%	2.75 %	(0.42)%	(0.91)%	0.49 %	(0.07)%	(0.21)%	0.85 %
National	\$ 336,668	\$ 335,652	\$ 332,834	\$ 332,473	\$ 329,872	\$ 331,884	\$ 327,734	\$ 325,719	\$ 323,128	\$ 321,419
Percentage change	0.30 %	0.85 %	0.11 %	0.79 %	(0.61)%	1.27 %	0.62 %	0.80 %	0.53 %	0.80 %
Total personal income (in millions)										
State	\$ 97,594	\$ 91,448	\$ 86,011	\$ 85,439	\$ 84,361	\$ 80,163	\$ 76,476	\$ 72,997	\$ 70,670	\$ 66,763
Percentage change	6.72 %	6.32 %	0.67 %	1.28 %	5.24 %	4.82 %	4.77 %	3.29 %	5.85 %	3.32 %
National	\$ 23,672,700	\$ 22,080,630	\$ 20,805,550	\$ 18,670,430	\$ 17,829,250	\$ 17,855,326	\$ 17,189,635	\$ 16,152,011	\$ 15,725,128	\$ 14,991,944
Percentage change	7.21 %	6.13 %	11.44 %	4.72 %	(0.15)%	3.87 %	6.42 %	2.71 %	4.89 %	3.97 %
Per capita personal income (in thousands)										
State	\$ 68,152	\$ 63,683	\$ 60,210	\$ 58,721	\$ 59,577	\$ 56,373	\$ 53,293	\$ 51,118	\$ 49,454	\$ 46,622
Percentage change	7.02 %	5.77 %	2.54 %	(1.44)%	5.68 %	5.78 %	4.25 %	3.36 %	6.07 %	2.45 %
National	\$ 70,315	\$ 65,784	\$ 62,510	\$ 56,156	\$ 54,049	\$ 53,890	\$ 52,450	\$ 49,589	\$ 48,665	\$ 46,643
Percentage change	6.89 %	5.24 %	11.31 %	3.90 %	0.30 %	2.75 %	5.77 %	1.90 %	4.34 %	3.14 %
Resident civilian labor force and employment										
Civilian labor force employed	653,763	655,546	642,879	576,163	612,221	656,546	669,642	672,675	660,942	645,092
Unemployed	20,317	23,763	30,333	70,075	45,125	18,013	14,508	19,800	22,563	27,729
Unemployment rate	3.11 %	3.62 %	4.72 %	12.16 %	7.37 %	2.74 %	2.17 %	2.94 %	3.41 %	4.30 %

Note: The Per Capita Personal Income amount is computed by dividing Personal Income by Population, multiplied by 1,000.

Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism – QSER.
 Bureau of Economic Analysis – Regional Economic Accounts.
 State of Hawaii, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations – Hawaii Workforce Infonet (HWI).

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Demographic and Economic Information
Ten Largest Private Sector Employers (Unaudited)
June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2015

2024			2015		
Employer	Employees	Percentage	Employer	Employees	Percentage
		of Total State			of Total State
		Employment			Employment
The Queen's Health Systems	9,452	1.4 %	The Queen's Health Systems	6,942	1.0 %
Hawaii Pacific Health	7,439	1.1 %	Hawaii Pacific Health	6,441	1.0 %
Hawaiian Airlines	7,362	1.1 %	Hawaiian Holdings, Inc.	5,379	0.8 %
Hawaiian Electric Industries	3,597	0.5 %	Kaiser Permanente Hawaii	4,314	0.6 %
Kaiser Permanente Hawaii	2,809	0.4 %	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc	3,965	0.6 %
Kamehameha Schools	2,482	0.4 %	Outrigger Enterprises Inc.	3,757	0.6 %
Matson, Inc.	2,326	0.3 %	Kyo-ya Hotels & Resorts LP	3,006	0.4 %
Servco Pacific Inc.	2,222	0.3 %	AHR Hospitality Partners, Inc.	3,000	0.4 %
First Hawaiian Bank	2,114	0.3 %	Kamehameha Schools	2,391	0.4 %
Bank of Hawaii Corp.	1,899	0.3 %	Bank of Hawaii Corp.	2,161	0.3 %

Note: Total Annual Average Employment for Hawaii for fiscal year 2024 – 679,000 and for fiscal year 2015 – 655,000.

Listed alphabetically.

Source: Hawaii Business, Annual August Issue.
State of Hawaii, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations – HWI – Labor (Total State Employees).

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Demographic and Economic Information
State Employees by Function (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
General government	4,168	4,143	4,102	4,160	4,478	4,533	4,517	4,538	4,537	4,571
Public safety	3,067	2,691	3,030	3,094	3,161	3,207	3,265	3,336	3,316	3,197
Transportation	2,264	2,194	2,216	2,228	2,258	2,210	2,229	2,234	2,263	2,295
Conservation of natural resources	1,072	1,012	963	1,058	1,144	1,079	1,051	1,008	1,015	1,007
Health	5,448	5,284	5,149	5,103	5,204	5,246	5,325	5,127	6,544	6,731
Welfare	1,714	1,675	1,747	1,859	1,915	1,948	1,957	1,940	1,913	1,927
Lower education	21,820	21,537	21,815	21,581	21,995	22,122	22,016	21,531	21,841	21,707
Higher education	8,272	8,023	8,157	8,269	8,633	8,660	8,647	8,620	8,746	8,802
Other education	448	423	427	452	497	493	508	486	496	488
Urban redevelopment and housing	135	128	122	124	136	138	132	130	118	123
Economic development and assistance	853	927	764	810	698	702	814	730	749	761
Total	<u>49,261</u>	<u>48,037</u>	<u>48,492</u>	<u>48,738</u>	<u>50,119</u>	<u>50,338</u>	<u>50,461</u>	<u>49,680</u>	<u>51,538</u>	<u>51,609</u>

Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Human Resources Development.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

State of Hawaii
Operating Information
Operating Indicators by Function (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
General government					
Tax Commission					
Total individual net income returns	801,433	775,194	766,585	883,260	693,152
Number of individual net income returns filed electronically	657,110	646,217	621,258	687,282	543,820
Percentage of individual net income returns transmitted electronically	81.99%	83.36%	81.04%	77.81%	78.46%
Public safety					
Inmate population					
In-state facilities	2,837	3,230	3,120	2,981	3,326
Out-of-state facilities	1,121	923	1,029	1,189	1,199
Total	<u>3,958</u>	<u>4,153</u>	<u>4,149</u>	<u>4,170</u>	<u>4,525</u>
Conservation and natural resources					
Parks and Recreation					
Number of state-owned parks	50	50	50	50	50
Health					
Environmental health					
Air quality sites monitored	23	17	18	20	21
Water quality stations	197	197	197	197	197
Revolving loan funds	248	235	224	214	208
Mental health					
Adult consumers served	8,122	7,763	7,390	7,792	7,990
Individuals with developmental disabilities served	3,506	3,534	3,474	3,424	3,548
Welfare					
Temporary assistance to needy families recipients/temporary assistance to other needy families recipients (TANF/TAONF)					
Families per-month average	2,992	3,384	5,149	6,782	4,569
Average time on assistance	13.0	18.0	18.0	24.0	16.7
Monthly benefits paid for the month of July (in millions)	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.08	\$ 3.36	\$ 4.15	\$ 2.71
General assistance					
Individuals per month	4,622	4,217	4,456	6,529	5,634
Food stamp program					
Number of persons participating	162,733	156,967	178,486	176,513	154,669
Number of households participating	87,296	87,471	100,706	97,382	79,811
Benefits issued (in millions)	\$ 62.76	\$ 74.23	\$ 79.69	\$ 57.32	\$ 37.07
Medicaid programs					
Med-Quest enrollment	445,214	465,541	460,742	428,580	361,912

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
838,441	808,183	704,250	768,261	715,706
579,720	552,464	536,273	529,527	509,409
69.14%	68.36%	76.15%	68.93%	71.18%
3,991	4,017	4,052	4,584	4,683
1,507	1,460	1,617	1,386	1,341
<u>5,498</u>	<u>5,477</u>	<u>5,669</u>	<u>5,970</u>	<u>6,024</u>
51	52	54	54	52
20	20	14	14	14
197	187	169	160	161
200	192	186	176	159
7,124	8,328	9,295	7,828	8,282
3,251	2,956	2,863	2,738	2,705
4,362	4,813	5,750	6,918	8,102
19.7	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.5
\$ 2.48	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.98	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.60
5,396	5,575	5,651	5,676	5,699
154,161	164,788	170,850	173,780	191,918
79,702	84,297	85,491	87,636	96,502
\$ 36.89	\$ 39.78	\$ 40.26	\$ 40.23	\$ 49.90
336,202	353,058	352,991	350,358	332,197

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Operating Information
Operating Indicators by Function (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Lower education					
Number of schools	295	295	294	294	293
Number of students	169,308	170,209	173,178	176,441	181,088
Staff					
Classroom teachers	12,113	11,984	12,026	12,136	12,221
Librarians	84	89	88	114	126
Counselors	681	665	646	659	660
Administrators	1,134	1,079	1,064	1,095	1,093
Other support staff	9,097	9,078	9,108	9,246	9,236
Total	<u>23,109</u>	<u>22,895</u>	<u>22,932</u>	<u>23,250</u>	<u>23,336</u>
Higher education					
Enrollment					
Number of credit students	<u>50,418</u>	<u>48,933</u>	<u>48,373</u>	<u>49,773</u>	<u>49,594</u>
Degrees earned					
Certificates/Associate Degrees/Advanced Professional certificates	3,962	3,998	4,434	4,801	4,800
Bachelor's degrees	4,216	4,281	4,681	4,558	4,473
Master's degrees/Professional diploma	1,023	1,032	1,004	905	1,031
Doctor's degrees/First Professional	182	169	167	443	489
Other	374	334	409	56	54
Total	<u>9,757</u>	<u>9,814</u>	<u>10,695</u>	<u>10,763</u>	<u>10,847</u>
Degrees by campus/college					
University of Hawaii at Manoa	4,499	4,464	4,692	4,461	4,519
University of Hawaii at Hilo	653	682	780	775	801
University of Hawaii at West Oahu	610	630	738	706	709
Hawaii Community College	451	423	523	530	552
Honolulu Community College	675	734	799	756	922
Kapiolani Community College	840	755	943	1,084	1,100
Kauai Community College	314	331	335	307	290
Leeward Community College	1,024	1,056	1,193	1,293	1,087
Maui Community College	407	401	442	572	593
Windward Community College	284	338	250	279	274
Total	<u>9,757</u>	<u>9,814</u>	<u>10,695</u>	<u>10,763</u>	<u>10,847</u>

Source: General Government – State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation.
Public Safety – State of Hawaii, Corrections and Rehabilitation.
Conservation of Natural Resources – State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources.
Health – State of Hawaii, Department of Health.
Welfare – State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services.
Lower Education – State of Hawaii, Department of Education.
Higher Education – University of Hawaii.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
292	292	290	290	289
181,278	180,837	181,550	181,995	182,384
12,132	12,033	11,782	11,747	11,663
135	143	149	160	173
660	653	634	634	623
1,056	1,036	995	943	914
9,194	9,277	9,039	9,113	9,052
<u>23,177</u>	<u>23,142</u>	<u>22,599</u>	<u>22,597</u>	<u>22,425</u>
<u>49,977</u>	<u>51,063</u>	<u>51,674</u>	<u>53,418</u>	<u>55,756</u>
5,191	4,912	5,102	5,192	4,830
4,681	4,693	4,735	4,841	4,599
868	1,035	1,040	1,126	1,035
479	513	482	472	579
80	62	49	49	61
<u>11,299</u>	<u>11,215</u>	<u>11,408</u>	<u>11,680</u>	<u>11,104</u>
4,551	4,726	4,712	5,104	4,923
895	942	955	893	905
643	613	623	474	439
587	586	576	693	569
906	778	900	886	725
1,212	1,276	1,356	1,383	1,335
343	211	258	248	264
1,135	1,102	1,019	1,057	1,000
701	638	668	594	575
326	343	341	348	369
<u>11,299</u>	<u>11,215</u>	<u>11,408</u>	<u>11,680</u>	<u>11,104</u>

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Operating Information
Capital Assets Statistics by Function (Unaudited)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2024

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
General government										
Department of Accounting and General Services										
Buildings	75	78	79	84	79	79	79	79	81	79
Vehicles	607	659	655	677	692	675	644	644	673	650
Department of the Attorney General										
Buildings	7	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vehicles	8	8	8	8	4	3	3	3	4	3
The Judiciary										
Buildings	14	14	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18
Other departments										
Buildings	17	15	20	19	21	21	21	21	21	23
Vehicles	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public safety										
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation										
Buildings and correction facilities	76	76	76	83	76	76	76	76	76	77
Vehicles	401	393	375	367	370	354	353	290	302	306
Department of Defense										
Buildings	64	64	64	63	99	99	99	99	99	99
Vehicles	141	137	134	126	126	128	121	108	104	96
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs										
Buildings	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Highways										
Department of Transportation										
Highway lane miles	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,477	2,478	2,497	2,489	2,489	2,487	2,477
Highway bridges	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752
Buildings	39	39	40	41	40	40	40	40	40	39
Vehicles	1,039	1,032	1,048	1,065	1,063	1,077	1,101	1,043	989	971

Source: Buildings and Vehicles – State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services.
Lane Miles – State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation.
Land Area and Highway Bridges – State of Hawaii, Data Book 2024.

See accompanying report of independent auditors.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Conservation of natural resources										
Department of Land and Natural Resources										
Land area (in square miles)	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423
Buildings	96	96	96	102	97	97	97	97	97	97
Vehicles	1,032	996	100	968	982	969	927	886	855	824
Department of Agriculture										
Buildings	31	31	33	35	33	33	33	33	33	33
Vehicles	131	153	153	158	164	165	163	159	161	164
Health										
Department of Health										
Buildings	62	69	73	71	73	73	73	73	74	74
Vehicles	255	258	266	270	272	278	269	258	241	230
Welfare										
Department of Human Services										
Buildings	17	17	18	20	18	18	18	18	18	18
Vehicles	95	100	94	95	93	94	95	99	99	104
Lower education										
Department of Education										
Buildings	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other education										
Department of Education – libraries										
Buildings	39	39	41	40	39	39	38	38	39	38
Vehicles	22	22	23	27	31	33	33	29	29	29
Urban redevelopment and housing										
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands										
Buildings	22	22	23	21	19	19	19	19	19	18
Vehicles	54	52	52	50	50	46	47	42	39	36
Economic development and assistance										
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism										
Buildings	36	34	32	38	33	33	32	32	32	32
Vehicles	67	40	26	26	29	32	32	30	32	32
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations										
Buildings	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vehicles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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