

DEPT. COMM. NO. 319

February 28, 2017

HAND DELIVER

The Honorable Ronald Kouchi
Senate President
415 S. Beretania Street
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Re: Audit of State of Hawai'i Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Dear President Kouchi:

The financial audit report of the State of Hawai'i Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ending 2016, was issued on December 30, 2016. The Office of the Auditor retained Accuity LLP to perform the financial audit. For your information, we are enclosing copies of the two-page summary and the report.

The Auditor's Summary may also be viewed electronically on our website at http://files.hawaii.gov/auditor/Reports/2016_Audit/CAFR_Summary_2016.pdf and the report is also accessible on our website at http://files.hawaii.gov/auditor/Reports/2016_Audit/CAFR2016.pdf.

If you have any questions about the report, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "LH Kondo", is written over a horizontal line.

Leslie H. Kondo
State Auditor

LHK:RTS:lfs

Enclosures

Auditor's Summary

Audit of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of Hawai'i

Financial Statements, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



ILLUSTRATION: THINKSTOCK.COM

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of our audit was to form an opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the State of Hawai'i's financial statements, as presented in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of Hawai'i as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The audit was conducted by Accuity LLP and the CAFR was issued on December 30, 2016.

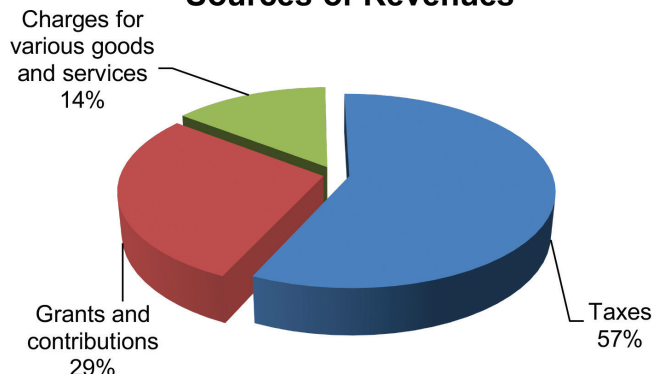
About the State

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.

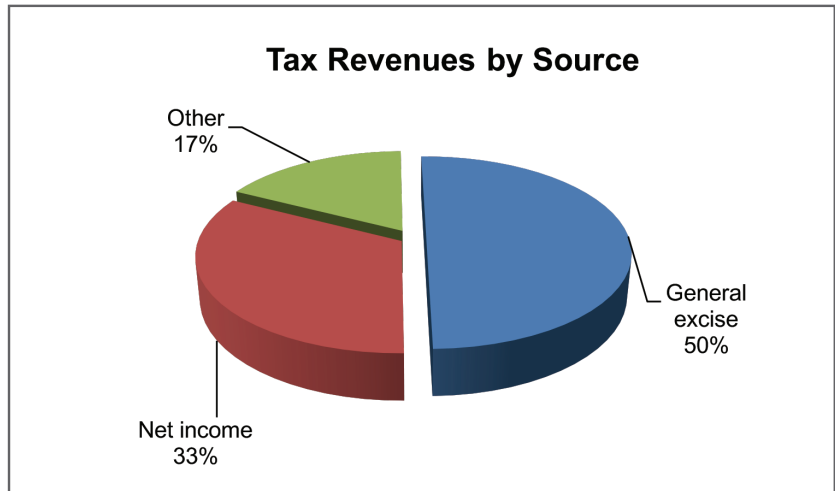
Financial Highlights

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ended June 30, 2016, total revenues were \$11.2 billion and total expenses were \$10.7 billion, resulting in an increase in net assets of \$500 million. Approximately 57 percent of the State's total revenues came from taxes of \$6.4 billion, 29 percent from grants and contributions of \$3.2 billion, and 14 percent from charges for various goods and services of \$1.6 billion.

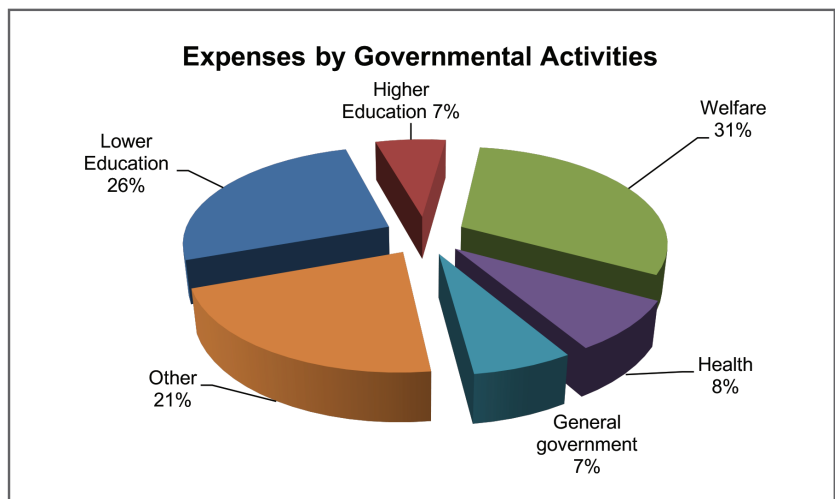
Sources of Revenues



Total tax revenues of \$6.4 billion consisted of general excise taxes of \$3.2 billion, net income taxes of \$2.1 billion, and other taxes of \$1.1 billion.



The largest expenses were for welfare at \$3.3 billion, lower education at \$2.8 billion, health at \$900 million, higher education at \$700 million, and general government at \$700 million.



As of June 30, 2016, total assets of the State exceeded total liabilities, resulting in a net position of nearly \$1.4 billion. Of this amount, \$4.6 billion was for the State's net investment in capital assets, \$2.9 billion was restricted by parties outside of the State (such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary), and a negative \$6.1 billion in unrestricted assets.

Total assets of approximately \$21.2 billion included net capital assets of \$12.5 billion, investments of \$3 billion, cash of \$2.2 billion, receivables of \$1.3 billion, restricted assets of \$1 billion, and other assets of \$1.2 billion. Total liabilities of approximately \$19.8 billion included general obligation and revenue bonds payable of \$9 billion, vacation and retirement benefits of \$8.4 billion, and other liabilities of \$2.4 billion.

Auditors' Opinion

THE STATE RECEIVED AN UNMODIFIED OPINION that the financial statements were presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

For the complete report and financial statements visit our website at

http://files.hawaii.gov/auditor/Reports/2016_Audit/CAFR2016.pdf

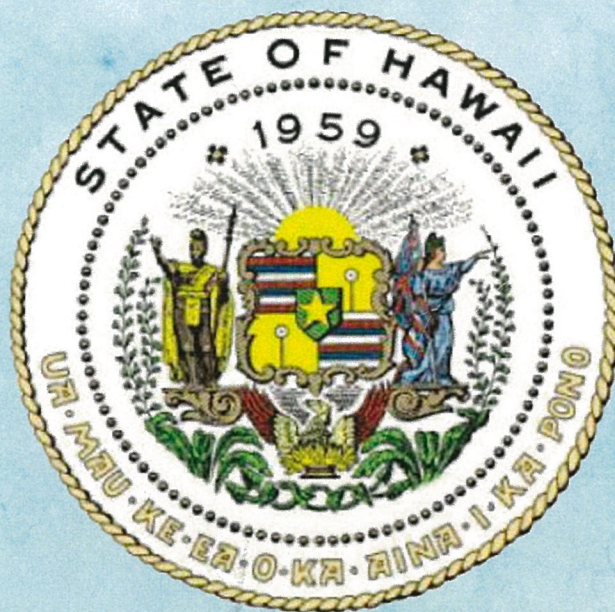
ORIGINAL

DEPT. COMM. NO. 319

STATE OF HAWAII

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

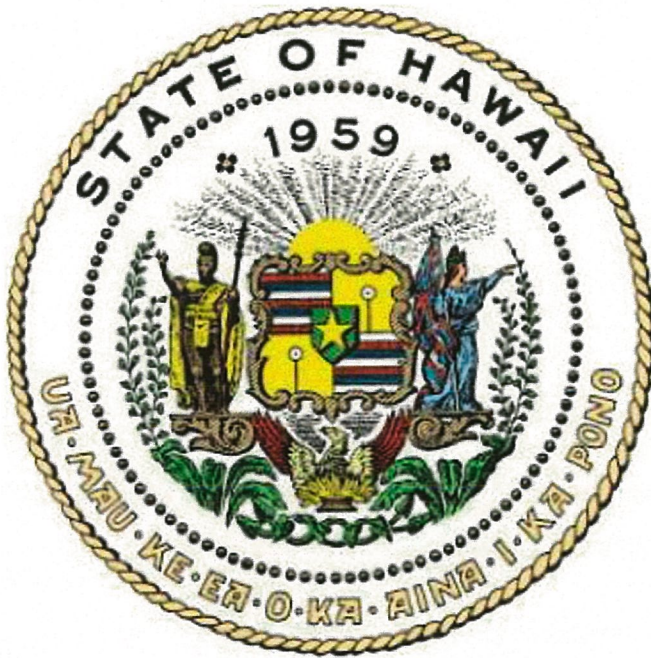


RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

HAWAII

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2016



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

Prepared by Accounting Division
Department of Accounting and General Services

Independent Audit Contracted and Administered by
Office of the State Auditor

State of Hawaii
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
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June 30, 2016

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PART I: INTRODUCTORY SECTION

State of Hawaii
Principal Officials for Finance-Related Functions
June 30, 2016



Roderick K. Becker
Comptroller



Audrey Hidano
Deputy Comptroller

Governor
Director of Finance
Director of Taxation
Comptroller
Deputy Comptroller

David Y. Ige
Wesley K. Machida
Maria E. Zielinski
Roderick K. Becker
Audrey Hidano

Notes:

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

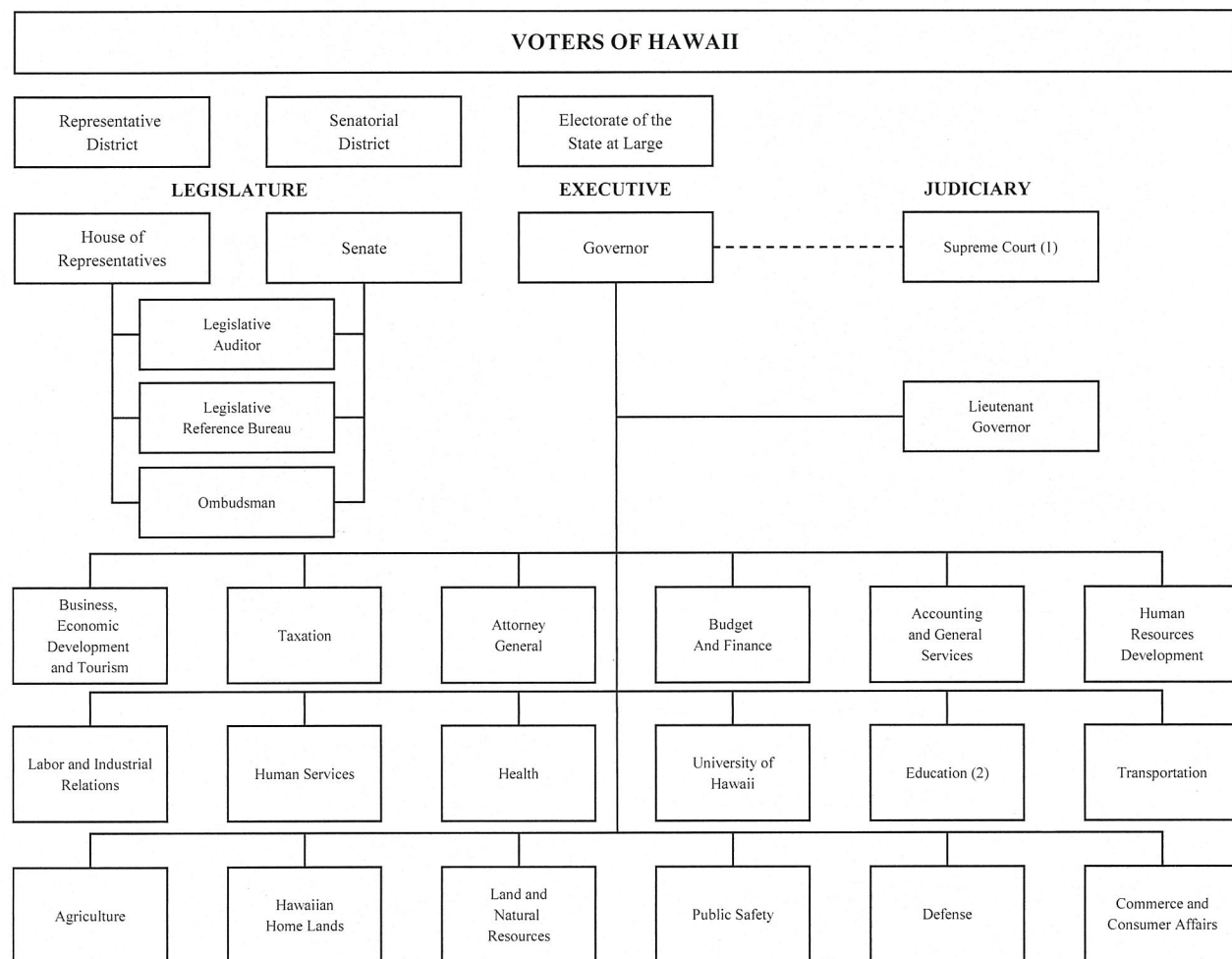
The Comptroller is also department head of the Department of Accounting and General Services.

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, 2016



(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.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

AUDREY HIDANO
Deputy Comptroller

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

December 30, 2016

To the Honorable Governor of the State of Hawaii
To the Honorable Members of the Twenty-Eighth 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of Hawaii (the State) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. 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 third quarter of 2016 Hawaii's economic indicators for the tourism industry, tax revenues, the construction industry, and unemployment were mostly positive. Visitor arrivals and expenditures, wage and salary jobs, personal income, government contracts awarded, and private building permits all increased, with State general fund tax revenues and construction in progress expenditures decreasing.

Labor

Since the fourth quarter of 2010, Hawaii's jobs increased for the 24th consecutive quarter. During the first nine months of 2016, Hawaii's total civilian employment averaged 664,450 persons, an increase of 13,200 persons or 2.0% over the same period in 2015. The number of wage and salary jobs was up 13,700 to 653,700 for an increase of 2.1%. Job increases were most notable in health care and social assistance (2,700), food services and drinking places (2,700), accommodation (900), and professional and business services (800). A few sectors experienced declines including state government (800) and wholesale trade (300). Hawaii's civilian unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) averaged 3.3% for the first nine months of 2016, compared to 3.8% for the same period in 2015.

Taxes

Although the State General Fund tax revenues decreased in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter of 2015, the State General Fund tax revenues increased \$142.7 million, or 3.1%, during the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. Among its components, net individual income tax collections increased \$44.3 million or 2.9%, general excise and use tax (GET) collections increased \$34.6 million or 1.5%, and transient accommodations tax (TAT) collections were up \$46.1 million or 13.6%. Net corporate income tax revenues decreased \$15.0 million or 22.2%.

Personal Income

Total nominal personal income, not adjusted for inflation, increased \$6.2 billion, or 4.5% in the first half of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. Among its components, the fastest growth was seen in wages and salaries which increased \$3.4 billion or 5.0%, personal current transfer receipts which increased \$1.0 billion or 4.8%, and dividends, interest, and rent which increased \$0.7 billion or 2.5%. Contributions for government social insurance, which are subtracted from personal income, increased by 4.5%.

Prices

Honolulu's consumer price index (CPI) increased 2.4% for the first half of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015, higher than the 1.1% United States (U.S.) average CPI-U increase. The Honolulu increase was primarily due to increases in medical care (9.4%), recreation (3.4%), food and beverages (3.3%), and education and communication (2.5%). Prices also increased for housing (2.4%), other goods and services (2.1%) and apparel (0.8%). The price decreased for transportation (3.0%).

Recent Developments in Hawaii's Major Industries

Visitor Industry

In the first nine months of 2016, total visitor arrivals by air increased 189,000 or 2.9% compared to the same period of 2015. Domestic arrivals (visitors on flights originating inside of the U.S.)

increased 3.1% while international arrivals increased 2.7%. Total visitor days (visitor arrivals multiplied by average length of stay) increased 1.8% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 and total visitor spending increased \$411.0 million or 3.7% over the same period. Statewide hotel occupancy rate averaged 79.3% in the first half of 2016, 0.5% higher than the average rate during the same period of 2015.

Construction

Hawaii's construction industry has been one of the steady contributors to job growth over the past few years. In the first nine months of 2016, the construction sector added 5,600 jobs or 16.5% from the same period of 2015. Before the recession, specifically the period from 2002 to 2007, construction job growth averaged 8.0% per year. The strength of the current construction job market is a sharp contrast to the recession period. From the second quarter of 2008 until the second quarter of 2011, construction job growth was negative.

Outlook for Hawaii's Economy

The latest Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) forecast for Hawaii's economy is continued positive growth for the rest of 2016 and into 2017. Hawaii's economy depends significantly on conditions in the U.S. economy and key international economies, especially Japan. The November 2016 Blue Chip Economic Consensus Forecasts expects real GDP growth in 2017 to increase 2.2% for the U.S. and 0.8% for Japan.

For 2017, the growth rate of visitor arrivals, visitor days and visitor expenditures are expected to be 1.8%, 2.0% and 4.0%, respectively.

DBEDT projects total non-agricultural wage and salary jobs to increase 1.2% in 2017. Real Personal Income is expected to increase 2.6% in 2017 with real GDP projected to increase 1.9% in 2017.

DBEDT projects Hawaii's inflation, as measured in terms of changes in the Honolulu CPI, to increase 2.6% in 2017. The State GDP deflator is forecast to grow 1.8% in 2017.

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.

By statutory provision, the State prepares a biennial budget for its programs. Budgeted expenditures are derived primarily from the General Appropriations Act of 2015 (Act 119, SLH 2015), 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 particular 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 14 collective bargaining units, 13 include State employees. All 13 units have collective bargaining agreements in effect through June 30, 2017.

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, 2016. The independent auditors' report has been included in Part II of this report.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

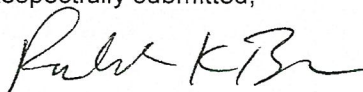
The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual 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 Comprehensive Annual 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roderick K. Becker", written in a cursive style.

RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller, State of Hawaii



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

State of Hawaii

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2015

Executive Director/CEO

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PART II: FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of Independent Auditors

The Auditor
State of Hawaii

Report on the Financial Statements

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, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State of Hawaii's basic financial statements (pages 30–113) as listed in the accompanying table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these respective financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Department of Transportation – Airports and Harbors Divisions, which are major enterprise funds; 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; the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, an agency of the State; and the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Tourism 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 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	91%	80%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	27%	39%
Fiduciary Funds	79%	7%

Those financial statements listed above were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Department of Transportation – Airports and Harbors Divisions, the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Tourism Authority, the Hawaii Community Development Authority, and the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, 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, 2016, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis (pages 14–27), budgetary comparison information (pages 116–119 and 130–136), Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (page 120), Schedule of Contributions (page 121), and Schedules of Funding Progress (page 122) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We 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.

Other 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 fund statements (pages 126–129 and 137–141), introductory section (pages 1–8) and statistical section (pages 144–177) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules are the responsibility of the State of Hawaii's management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of the other auditors, the combining and individual fund statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2016, 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, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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
December 30, 2016

State of Hawaii

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2016

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, 2016. 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 3–7 of this report.

Financial Highlights

Government-Wide Highlights

The assets of the State exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2016 by \$1.4 billion (net position). Unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the State's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, was a negative \$6.1 billion, a decrease of \$252.0 million from the previous year. Net position of governmental activities and business-type activities increased by \$235.3 million and increased by \$239.2 million, respectively. The combined increase to the State was \$474.5 million from the prior fiscal year.

Fund Highlights

At June 30, 2016, the State's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3.1 billion, an increase of \$574.2 million from the prior fiscal year. Of this amount, \$1.8 billion, or 58.5%, of total fund balances was in the General Fund, and the remaining \$1.3 billion represent amounts in other funds designated for specific purposes. The Proprietary Funds reported net fund position of \$4.2 billion at June 30, 2016, an increase of \$239.2 million during the fiscal year.

Liabilities

The State's liabilities increased during the current year to \$19.6 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion. During fiscal 2016, the State issued General Obligation Refunding bonds in the amount of \$721.4 million to advance refund \$859.5 million of previously issued outstanding General Obligation bonds for financing capital projects. In addition, the State issued \$725.0 million in General Obligation bonds and \$169.7 million in taxable General Obligation bonds.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting By Employers For Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, the State's liability for postemployment benefits other than pension increased to \$3.9 billion, an increase of \$157.6 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

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

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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, and Med-Quest 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. Budgetary comparison schedules are provided for the General Fund and each Special Revenue Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and Med-Quest 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 43–44 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 52–113 of this report.

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Other Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents a section of required supplementary information other than management's discussion and analysis, which contains budget-to-actual schedules for the State's General and Med-Quest Special Revenue Funds as well as accompanying notes. This section also includes a Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Contributions to the pension plan, and Schedules of Funding Progress for the other postemployment benefit plan.

The combining financial statements referred to earlier are presented in the supplementary information immediately following the required supplemental information other than management's discussion and analysis. These combining statements provide details about the nonmajor Governmental, Proprietary and Fiduciary 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 combining schedules.

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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.

Net position is a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the State, total assets exceed liabilities by \$1.4 billion as of June 30, 2016, and net position increased \$474.5 million, or 53.4% from the June 30, 2015 balances as previously reported. The net position of the governmental activities increased by \$235.3 million, or 7.6%, and business-type activities had an increase of \$239.2 million, or 6.0%. The following table was derived from the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position:

Summary Schedule of Net Position
June 30, 2016 and 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Primary Government Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 4,666,608	\$ 4,218,887	\$ 3,234,751	\$ 2,923,501	\$ 7,901,359	\$ 7,142,388
Capital assets, net	9,346,839	9,176,892	3,170,276	2,989,332	12,517,115	12,166,224
Total assets	<u>\$ 14,013,447</u>	<u>\$ 13,395,779</u>	<u>\$ 6,405,027</u>	<u>\$ 5,912,833</u>	<u>\$ 20,418,474</u>	<u>\$ 19,308,612</u>
Deferred outflows of resources						
Deferred loss on refunding	\$ 186,753	\$ 97,768	\$ 6,471	\$ 7,839	\$ 193,224	\$ 105,607
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	602,822	485,333	23,390	19,023	626,212	504,356
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 789,575</u>	<u>\$ 583,101</u>	<u>\$ 29,861</u>	<u>\$ 26,862</u>	<u>\$ 819,436</u>	<u>\$ 609,963</u>
Liabilities						
Long-term liabilities	\$ 16,018,736	\$ 15,144,447	\$ 1,955,834	\$ 1,720,396	\$ 17,974,570	\$ 16,864,843
Other liabilities	1,370,901	1,483,387	234,170	207,592	1,605,071	1,690,979
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 17,389,637</u>	<u>\$ 16,627,834</u>	<u>\$ 2,190,004</u>	<u>\$ 1,927,988</u>	<u>\$ 19,579,641</u>	<u>\$ 18,555,822</u>
Deferred inflows of resources						
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	\$ 285,466	\$ 458,463	\$ 9,423	\$ 15,446	\$ 294,889	\$ 473,909
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 285,466</u>	<u>\$ 458,463</u>	<u>\$ 9,423</u>	<u>\$ 15,446</u>	<u>\$ 294,889</u>	<u>\$ 473,909</u>
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,727,055	\$ 2,826,649	\$ 1,871,554	\$ 1,773,613	\$ 4,598,609	\$ 4,600,262
Restricted	1,591,701	1,445,824	1,305,799	1,227,441	2,897,500	2,673,265
Unrestricted	(7,190,837)	(7,379,890)	1,058,108	995,207	(6,132,729)	(6,384,683)
Total net position	<u>\$ (2,872,081)</u>	<u>\$ (3,107,417)</u>	<u>\$ 4,235,461</u>	<u>\$ 3,996,261</u>	<u>\$ 1,363,380</u>	<u>\$ 888,844</u>

Analysis of Net Position

By far, the largest portion of the State's net position (\$4.6 billion or 337.3%) 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 (\$2.9 billion or 212.5%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions or enabling legislation on how they may be used. The remaining balance of negative \$6.1 billion or negative 449.8% represents unrestricted net position.

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At June 30, 2016, the State is able to report positive balances in two 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 other postemployment benefit liability of \$3.7 billion and net pension liability of \$4.2 billion.

Changes in Net Position

The State's net position increased by \$474.5 million, or 53.4%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Approximately 57.3% of the State's total revenues came from taxes, while 28.2% resulted from grants and contributions (including federal aid). Charges for various goods and services provided 14.1% of the total revenues. The State's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for higher and lower education, welfare, health, general government, public safety, and highways.

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:

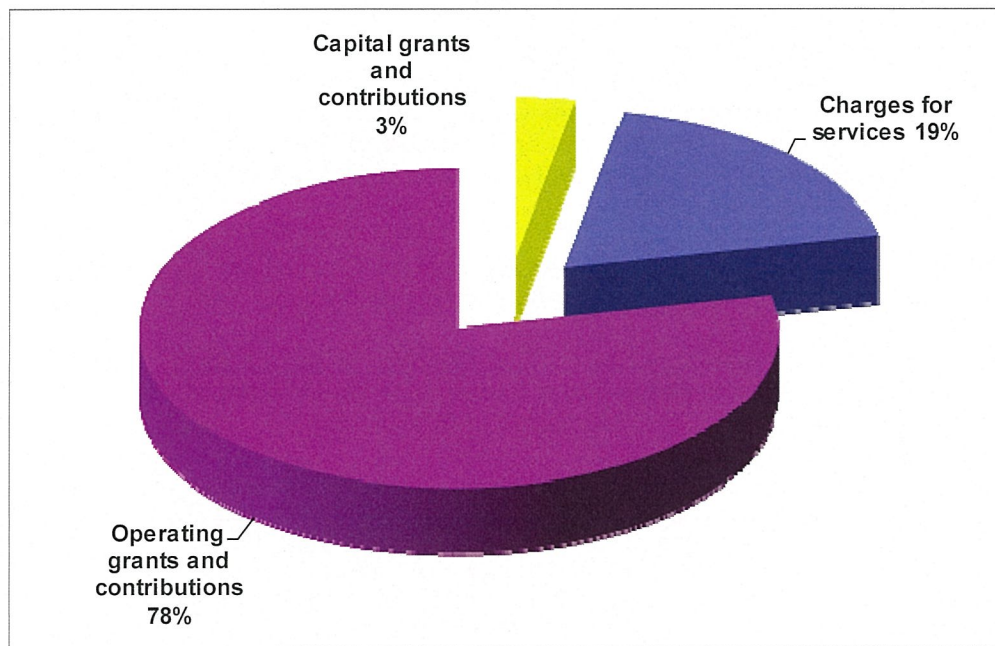
Summary Schedule of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Primary Government Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 717,850	\$ 699,561	\$ 865,036	\$ 912,716	\$ 1,582,886	\$ 1,612,277
Operating grants and contributions	2,986,842	2,809,460	-	-	2,986,842	2,809,460
Capital grants and contributions	113,006	139,977	80,173	72,140	193,179	212,117
General revenues						
Taxes	6,453,501	6,134,818	-	-	6,453,501	6,134,818
Investment income and other	22,564	16,024	21,276	17,567	43,840	33,591
Total revenues	10,293,763	9,799,840	966,485	1,002,423	11,260,248	10,802,263
Expenses						
General government	688,394	595,278	-	-	688,394	595,278
Public safety	485,985	504,343	-	-	485,985	504,343
Highways	399,997	426,142	-	-	399,997	426,142
Conservation of natural resources	107,740	89,176	-	-	107,740	89,176
Health	878,610	871,563	-	-	878,610	871,563
Welfare	3,343,392	3,196,602	-	-	3,343,392	3,196,602
Lower education	2,840,782	2,729,789	-	-	2,840,782	2,729,789
Higher education	673,217	761,837	-	-	673,217	761,837
Other education	23,379	21,664	-	-	23,379	21,664
Culture and recreation	106,511	84,265	-	-	106,511	84,265
Urban redevelopment and housing	122,981	115,653	-	-	122,981	115,653
Economic development and assistance	163,935	179,485	-	-	163,935	179,485
Interest expense	210,204	247,059	-	-	210,204	247,059
Airports	-	-	377,393	350,041	377,393	350,041
Harbors	-	-	93,088	87,031	93,088	87,031
Unemployment compensation	-	-	144,481	186,893	144,481	186,893
Nonmajor proprietary fund	-	-	112,323	112,209	112,323	112,209
Total expenses	10,045,127	9,822,856	727,285	736,174	10,772,412	10,559,030
Special item – loan forgiveness	(13,300)	-	-	-	(13,300)	-
Change in net position	235,336	(23,016)	239,200	266,249	474,536	243,233
Net position						
Beginning of year	(3,107,417)	(3,084,401)	3,996,261	3,730,012	888,844	645,611
End of year	\$ (2,872,081)	\$ (3,107,417)	\$ 4,235,461	\$ 3,996,261	\$ 1,363,380	\$ 888,844

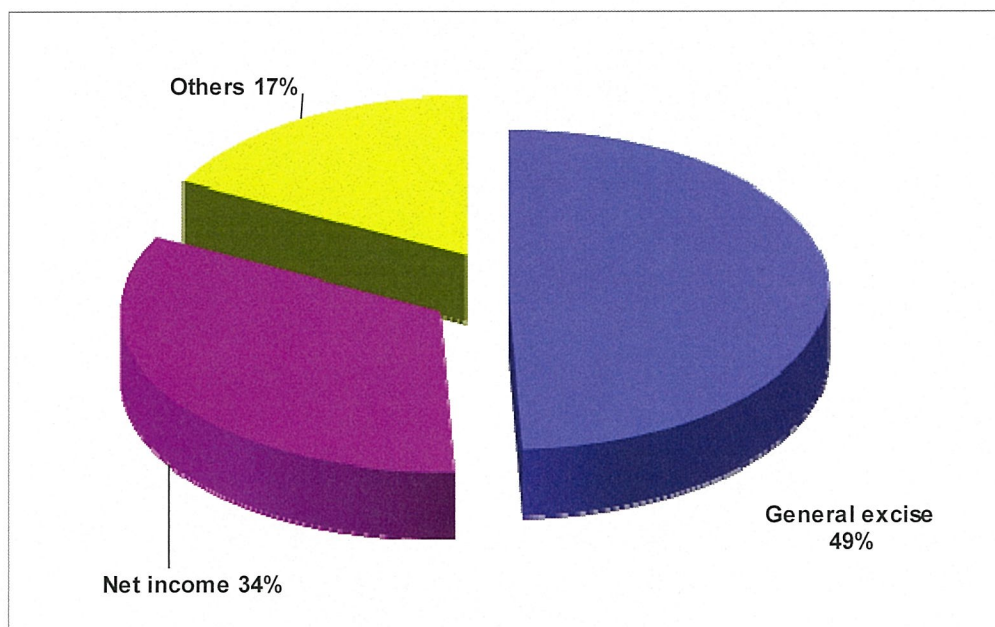
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The following charts depict revenues of the governmental activities for the fiscal year:

Program Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



Tax Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



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Analysis of Changes in Net Position

The State's net position increased by \$474.5 million during the current fiscal year. This is explained in the governmental and business-type activities discussion, and is primarily due to increase in net position of governmental activities of \$235.3 million, Unemployment Compensation Fund of \$54.2 million, Airports of \$115.9 million, Harbors of \$38.8 million, and Nonmajor Proprietary Funds of \$30.4 million.

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the State's net position by \$235.3 million. The elements of this increase are reflected below:

	Governmental Activities (Amounts in thousands)	
	2016	2015
General revenues		
Taxes	\$ 6,453,501	\$ 6,134,818
Interest and investment income and other	22,564	16,024
Total general revenues	6,476,065	6,150,842
Expenses, net of program revenues		
General government	443,718	310,796
Public safety	359,648	395,423
Highways	223,112	266,363
Conservation of natural resources	21,354	(1,459)
Health	616,792	618,597
Welfare	897,185	903,414
Lower education	2,521,925	2,423,324
Higher education	673,217	761,837
Other education	23,379	21,664
Culture and recreation	90,503	70,274
Urban redevelopment and housing	81,951	67,994
Economic development and assistance	64,441	88,572
Interest expense	210,204	247,059
Total governmental activities expenses, net of program revenues	6,227,429	6,173,858
Special item – loan forgiveness	(13,300)	-
Increase (decrease) in governmental activities net position	\$ 235,336	\$ (23,016)

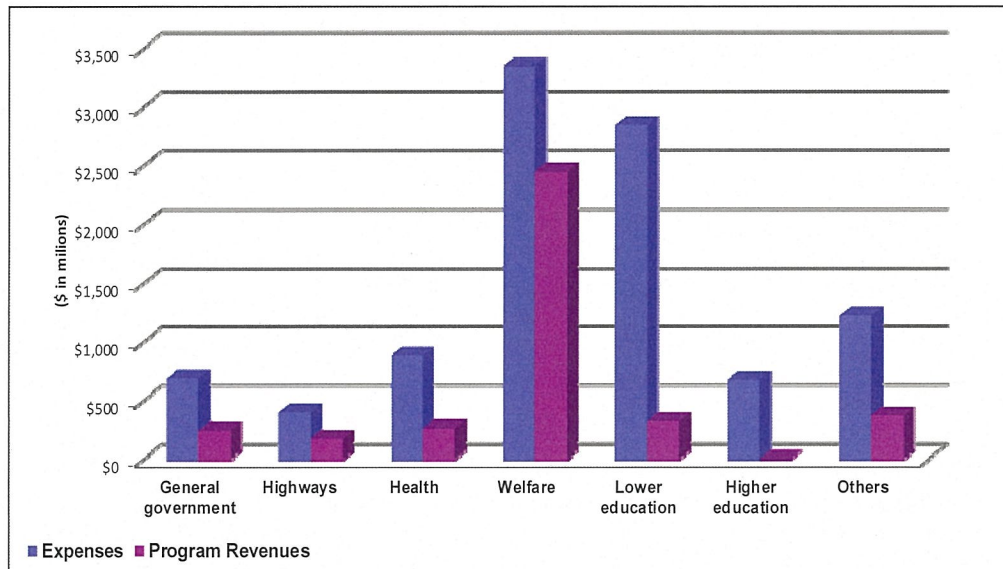
Tax revenues increased by \$318.7 million, or 5.2%, from the previous fiscal year. The increase was primarily due to increase in general excise taxes of \$171.1 million, corporate and individual net income taxes of \$87.9 million, and transient accommodations taxes of \$30.7 million due to growth in the State economy.

Lower education net expenses increased \$98.6 million or 4.1%. This change is primarily due to the decrease in revenues for the school based budgeting and instructional support programs.

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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:

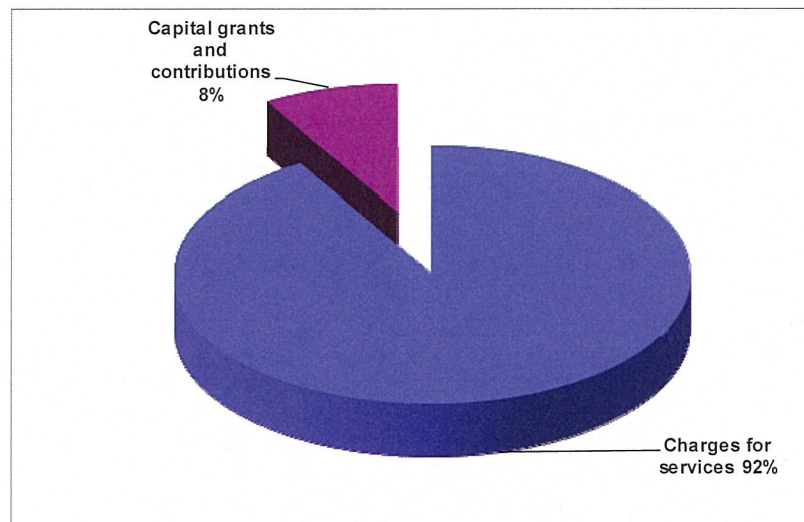
Expenses and Program Revenues – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



Business-Type Activities

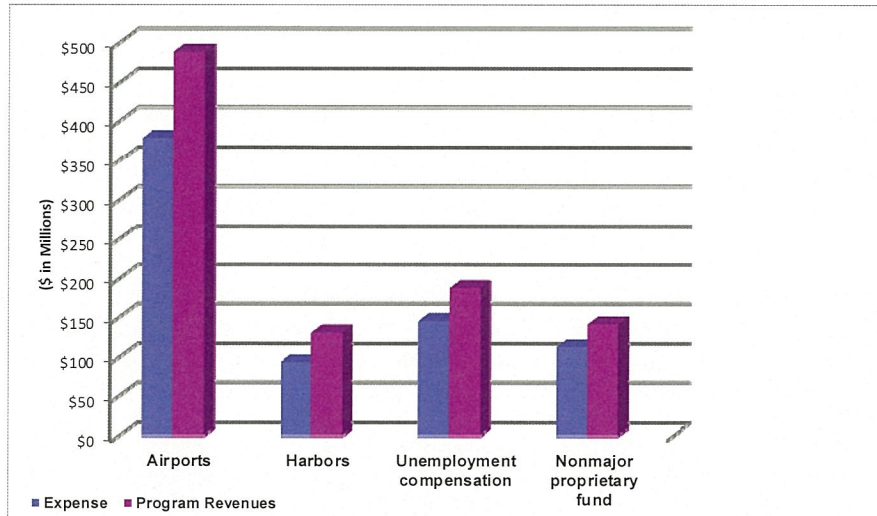
The following charts depict revenues and expenses of the business-type activities for the fiscal year:

Program Revenues by Source – Business-Type Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



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Expenses and Program Revenues – Business-Type Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



Business-type activities increased the State's net position by \$239.2 million in fiscal 2016, compared to an increase of \$266.2 million in fiscal 2015. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Airport's net position increased \$115.9 million compared to an increase of \$127.5 million in the prior fiscal year. Charges for current services increased by \$24.8 million primarily due to the increase in landing fees and aeronautical revenues from an increase in passenger traffic. Operating and capital grants and contributions decreased \$10.4 million mainly due to the decrease in federal capital grants.
- Harbor's net position increased \$38.8 million in fiscal 2016 compared to an increase of \$37.9 million in fiscal 2015. Charges for current services increased by \$6.9 million, while expenses increased \$6.1 million.
- The Unemployment Compensation Fund's net position increased \$54.2 million compared to an increase of \$62.7 million in the prior fiscal year. The change was primarily due to a decrease in unemployment benefits paid of \$42.4 million offset by a decrease in unemployment tax revenues of \$52.2 million.
- The Nonmajor Proprietary Fund's net position increased \$30.4 million in fiscal 2016 compared to an increase of \$38.1 million in fiscal 2015.
- Key elements of the State's business-type activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

		Business-Type Activities (Amounts in thousands)							
		Program Revenues							
		Operating and Capital						Program Revenues	
		Grants and Contributions						Net of Expenses	
		Charges for Services				Total		Expenses	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Airports	\$	459,269	\$ 434,489	\$ 27,887	\$ 38,239	\$ 487,156	\$ 472,728	\$ 377,393	\$ 350,041
Harbors		130,126	123,209	-	284	130,126	123,493	93,088	87,031
Unemployment compensation		187,215	239,375	-	-	187,215	239,375	144,481	186,893
Nonmajor proprietary funds		88,426	115,643	52,286	33,617	140,712	149,260	112,323	112,209
Total	\$	865,036	\$ 912,716	\$ 80,173	\$ 72,140	\$ 945,209	\$ 984,856	\$ 727,285	\$ 736,174
								\$ 217,924	\$ 248,682

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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 \$3.1 billion. Of this amount, \$15.6 million is restricted for specific programs by external constraints, constitutional provisions or contractual obligations. An additional \$401.3 million has been committed to specific purposes. An additional \$1.6 billion has been assigned to specific purposes by management. The unassigned fund balance was \$1.1 billion at fiscal year end. This amount includes an unrestricted fund deficit of \$316.4 million in the Capital Projects Fund, which indicates that the fund spent or committed more than what was expendable.

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 \$1.8 billion compared to \$1.6 billion in fiscal 2015. This increase is mainly attributed to the increase in tax revenues. The fund balance of the State's Capital Projects Fund increased \$222.2 million during the fiscal year. The Capital Projects Fund deficit is the result of the State's policy of recording expenditures upon the allotment of general obligation bond appropriations expended by component units and incurring general obligation bond expenditures in excess of cash available. The deficit caused by the recording of expenditures when funds are allotted is \$569.4 million and is reflected on the balance sheet as Due to Component Units. The fund balance of the Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund increased \$3.9 million and other Nonmajor Governmental Funds increased \$142.0 million.

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 \$115.9 million, Harbors had an increase in net position of \$38.8 million, the Unemployment Compensation Fund had an increase in net position of \$54.2 million, and the Nonmajor Proprietary Funds had an increase in net position of \$30.4 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 were \$45.5 million, or 0.6%, more than the final budget. The positive variance was attributed to higher tax revenues of \$88.6 million and offset by unfavorable non-tax revenues of \$43.1 million. Corporate income taxes, individual income taxes and inheritance and estate taxes collected was \$10.8 million, \$30.3 million and \$37.4 million, respectively more than what was projected. The unfavorable variance in other revenues was mainly comprised of less than anticipated reimbursements to the General Fund by the Medquest program which totaled \$34.4 million.

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The difference between the final budget and actual expenditures on a budgetary basis was \$297.8 million. The large positive variance in general government of \$98.1 million was mostly due to \$54.3 million savings in health premiums and retirement payments due to lower than projected employee growth and enrollment in the State's health plans.

Also contributing to the positive variance was \$18.5 million of appropriations made to the State Legislature that can be carried over to the next fiscal year. As in previous years, the positive variance in lower education resulted when the Department of Education carried over \$46.1 million of unencumbered appropriations into the next fiscal year. The Department of Education is allowed by statute to carry up to 5% of its unencumbered appropriations. Spending restrictions of \$21.7 million imposed on all executive branch departments resulted in positive variances across all functions of government.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

The State's capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016, amounted to \$12.5 billion (net of accumulated depreciation of \$11.4 billion), an increase of \$350.9 million from fiscal 2015. The increase is due to an increase in governmental activities assets of \$613.5 million and in business-type assets of \$307.5 million offset by increases in governmental activities and business-type activities accumulated depreciation of \$443.5 million and \$126.6 million, respectively. Major capital improvement projects, which received funding in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, included the following:

- \$270.7 million for various capital improvement projects and repairs and maintenance of public school facilities throughout the State.
- \$405.1 million for consolidated car rental facilities and related improvements at airports, statewide.
- \$286.5 million for a new commuter terminal and concourse and other related improvements at the Honolulu International Airport.
- \$84.2 million for an international arrivals building and terminal expansion at the Kona International Airport at Keahole.
- \$33.0 million for the Elliot Street support facilities at the Honolulu International Airport.
- \$158.7 million for various capital improvement projects at airports, statewide.
- \$85.5 million for various highway improvement projects throughout the State.
- \$56.0 million for design and development of a new payroll and time and leave system and for the tax modernization system.
- \$250.0 million for the construction of a new container terminal facility and other related improvements, Honolulu Harbor, Oahu.
- \$90.0 million for construction of the Kona Judiciary complex.
- \$35.0 million for the acquisition of a conservation easement and other related property interest in Turtle Bay, Oahu.
- \$38.5 million for development and equipment for a replacement eligibility system for the public assistance programs.

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 \$9.0 billion. Of this amount, \$7.0 billion comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the State and \$2.0 billion is revenue bonded debt that is payable from and secured solely by the specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds). A breakdown of the State's total bonded debt is shown below:

Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2016 and 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
General obligation bonds	\$ 6,953,431	\$ 6,503,281	\$ 27,400	\$ 29,332	\$ 6,980,831	\$ 6,532,613
Revenue bonds	615,120	666,202	1,429,980	1,218,943	2,045,100	1,885,145
Total	<u>\$ 7,568,551</u>	<u>\$ 7,169,483</u>	<u>\$ 1,457,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,275</u>	<u>\$ 9,025,931</u>	<u>\$ 8,417,758</u>

The State's total long-term debt increased by \$608.2 million, or 7.2%, during the current fiscal year. The increase resulted from declining principal balances in revenue bonds of the State's business-type activities, and partially offset by issuances of GO bonds (see Notes 4 and 5 to the basic financial statements).

As of June 30, 2016, 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, 2016 was \$504.3 million.

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

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The latest actuarial valuation studies were completed as of July 1, 2015 for the Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (EUTF) and the University of Hawaii. These studies determined the State's combined unfunded actuarial accrued liability to be approximately \$9.1 billion. The State's combined annual OPEB cost for fiscal 2016 was \$815.1 million and its OPEB contributions were \$550.9 million, resulting in an increase in the net OPEB obligation of \$264.2 million. The total net OPEB obligation balance at fiscal year-end increased to \$5.0 billion.

In July 2013, Act 268 was signed into law, which established the Hawaii EUTF Trust Fund Task Force to examine further steps to address the unfunded liability. The law also requires the State beginning in fiscal 2015 to pay additional amounts towards reducing the unfunded liability until fiscal 2019 when 100% of the annual required contribution must be paid. Commencing fiscal year 2019, general excise tax revenues will be used to fund any difference between the annual required contribution and the payment made by the State. In June 2015 and 2016, the state made additional payments in the amount of \$117 million and \$250 million, respectively.

State of Hawaii
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2016

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 2016 was 3.0% while the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate was 4.6%. One year ago, the State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 3.2% while the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate was 5.0%.

The Council of Revenues in September 2016 revised the State's General Fund tax revenue growth rate for fiscal year 2017 from 5.0% to 5.5%.

Cumulative general fund tax revenues for the first five months of fiscal 2017 was \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$16.7 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 0.9%.

The State is optimistic about the recovery of Hawaii's economy but remains cautious about its sustainability in the face of numerous uncertainties. Therefore, the Governor has imposed a 5% spending restriction on discretionary operating expenses of general funds for all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch for fiscal year 2017.

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>.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

State of Hawaii
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 690,407	\$ 1,524,700	\$ 2,215,107	\$ 636,196
Receivables				
Taxes	461,437	43,800	505,237	-
Accounts and accrued interest, net	-	37,684	37,684	193,006
Notes, loans, mortgages and contributions, net	78,372	486,477	564,849	604,372
Federal government	57,569	4,856	62,425	1,047
Premiums	-	32,353	32,353	-
Drug rebate	39,950	-	39,950	-
Other, net	35,638	18,121	53,759	22,344
Total receivables	672,966	623,291	1,296,257	820,769
Internal balances	1,617	(1,617)	-	-
Due from component units	250,640	-	250,640	-
Due from primary government	-	-	-	579,613
Investments	2,970,380	36,214	3,006,594	992,841
Inventories				
Materials and supplies	-	206	206	27,131
Developments in progress and dwelling units	-	-	-	10,486
Total inventories	-	206	206	37,617
Restricted assets	-	1,037,034	1,037,034	149,848
Other assets				
Prepaid expenses	4,531	5,338	9,869	24,849
Other	76,067	9,585	85,652	19,892
Total other assets	80,598	14,923	95,521	44,741
Capital assets				
Land and land improvements	2,308,273	2,013,419	4,321,692	524,187
Infrastructure	9,576,842	-	9,576,842	262,598
Construction in progress	1,080,107	880,554	1,960,661	271,448
Buildings, improvements and equipment	5,201,187	2,739,578	7,940,765	4,664,156
Intangible assets – software	155,615	-	155,615	-
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,975,185)	(2,463,275)	(11,438,460)	(2,532,391)
Total capital assets, net	9,346,839	3,170,276	12,517,115	3,189,998
Total assets	14,013,447	6,405,027	20,418,474	6,451,623
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred loss on refunding	186,753	6,471	193,224	11,809
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	602,822	23,390	626,212	251,166
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 789,575	\$ 29,861	\$ 819,436	\$ 262,975

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

State of Hawaii
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component
	Governmental	Business-Type	Total	Units
	Activities	Activities		
Liabilities				
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 319,551	\$ 53,476	\$ 373,027	\$ 149,246
Other accrued liabilities	387,283	135,834	523,117	111,504
Due to component units	579,613	-	579,613	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	250,640
Unearned revenue	-	1,429	1,429	47,363
Premiums payable	-	43,431	43,431	-
Other	84,454	-	84,454	14,889
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year				
Payable from restricted assts – revenue bonds payable, net	-	52,428	52,428	-
General obligation (GO) bonds payable	520,326	2,023	522,349	-
Notes, mortgages and installment contracts payable	-	-	-	1,857
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	78,877	4,557	83,434	48,868
Revenue bonds payable, net	49,729	-	49,729	47,460
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	31,595	1,664	33,259	10,004
Capital lease obligations	5,855	-	5,855	6,629
Lease revenue certificates of participation	-	4,745	4,745	-
Due more than one year				
Prepaid airport use charge fund	-	10,350	10,350	-
GO bonds payable	6,433,105	25,377	6,458,482	-
Notes, mortgages and installment contracts payable	-	-	-	55,186
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	143,850	9,877	153,727	66,577
Revenue bonds payable, net	565,391	1,377,552	1,942,943	829,646
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	134,970	3,187	138,157	21,558
Capital lease obligations	143,622	-	143,622	9,276
Lease revenue certificates of participation	-	175,240	175,240	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	21,334
Estimated future costs of land sold	-	-	-	35,040
Loan payable	-	34,910	34,910	-
Net pension liability	4,168,754	145,493	4,314,247	1,807,102
Other postemployment benefit liability	3,742,327	108,431	3,850,758	1,121,663
Other	335	-	335	51,835
Total liabilities	17,389,637	2,190,004	19,579,641	4,707,677
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	285,466	9,423	294,889	156,533
Total deferred inflows of resources	285,466	9,423	294,889	156,533
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	2,727,055	1,871,554	4,598,609	2,354,490
Restricted for				
Capital maintenance projects	262,142	-	262,142	-
Health and welfare	178,715	-	178,715	-
Natural resources	134,166	-	134,166	-
Native Hawaiian programs	334,127	-	334,127	-
Education	176,877	-	176,877	-
Regulatory and economic development	281,979	-	281,979	-
Administrative support	190,856	-	190,856	-
Other purposes	32,804	-	32,804	-
Bond requirements and other	35	1,305,799	1,305,834	1,085,273
Unrestricted	(7,190,837)	1,058,108	(6,132,729)	(1,589,375)
Total net position	\$ (2,872,081)	\$ 4,235,461	\$ 1,363,380	\$ 1,850,388

State of Hawaii
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			Component Units
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Primary government								
Governmental activities								
General government	\$ 688,394	\$ 209,598	\$ 35,078	\$ -	\$ (443,718)	\$ -	\$ (443,718)	
Public safety	485,985	77,186	49,151	-	(359,648)	-	(359,648)	
Highways	399,997	13,213	50,666	113,006	(223,112)	-	(223,112)	
Conservation of natural resources	107,740	59,609	26,777	-	(21,354)	-	(21,354)	
Health	878,610	136,429	125,389	-	(616,792)	-	(616,792)	
Welfare	3,343,392	88,688	2,357,519	-	(897,185)	-	(897,185)	
Lower education	2,840,782	50,985	267,872	-	(2,521,925)	-	(2,521,925)	
Higher education	673,217	-	-	-	(673,217)	-	(673,217)	
Other education	23,379	-	-	-	(23,379)	-	(23,379)	
Culture and recreation	106,511	8,513	7,495	-	(90,503)	-	(90,503)	
Urban redevelopment and housing	122,981	23,014	18,016	-	(81,951)	-	(81,951)	
Economic development and assistance	163,935	50,615	48,879	-	(64,441)	-	(64,441)	
Interest expense	210,204	-	-	-	(210,204)	-	(210,204)	
Total governmental activities	10,045,127	717,850	2,986,842	113,006	(6,227,429)	-	(6,227,429)	
Business-type activities								
Airports	377,393	459,269	-	27,887	-	109,763	109,763	
Harbors	93,088	130,126	-	-	-	37,038	37,038	
Unemployment compensation	144,481	187,215	-	-	-	42,734	42,734	
Nonmajor proprietary funds	112,323	88,426	-	52,286	-	28,389	28,389	
Total business-type activities	727,285	865,036	-	80,173	-	217,924	217,924	
Total primary government	\$ 10,772,412	\$ 1,582,886	\$ 2,986,842	\$ 193,179	(6,227,429)	217,924	(6,009,505)	
Component units								
University of Hawaii	\$ 1,660,553	\$ 409,304	\$ 451,669	\$ -				\$ (799,580)
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	37,084	69,443	5,808	-				38,167
Hawaii Public Housing Authority	132,648	20,592	86,898	9,669				(15,489)
Hawaii Health Systems Corporation	782,277	642,884	2,680	25,041				(111,672)
Hawaii Tourism Authority	102,254	12,710	-	-				(89,544)
Hawaii Community Development Authority	7,770	8,800	-	-				1,030
Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund	6	-	-	-				(6)
Total component units	\$ 2,722,592	\$ 1,163,733	\$ 547,055	\$ 34,710				(977,094)
General revenues								
Taxes								
General excise tax					3,192,469	-	3,192,469	-
Net income tax – corporations and individuals					2,160,872	-	2,160,872	-
Public service companies tax					152,760	-	152,760	-
Transient accommodations tax					233,082	-	233,082	108,500
Tobacco and liquor tax					161,239	-	161,239	-
Liquid fuel tax					89,702	-	89,702	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies					154,690	-	154,690	-
Vehicle weight and registration tax					130,051	-	130,051	-
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax					54,873	-	54,873	-
Franchise tax					14,691	-	14,691	-
Other tax					109,072	-	109,072	-
Interest and investment income					22,564	21,276	43,840	12,062
Payments from the primary government, net					-	-	-	842,885
Gifts and subsidies					-	-	-	32,382
Other					-	-	-	(16,645)
Total general revenues					6,476,065	21,276	6,497,341	979,184
Special item – loan forgiveness					(13,300)	-	(13,300)	13,300
Change in net position					235,336	239,200	474,536	15,390
Net position								
Beginning of year					(3,107,417)	3,996,261	888,844	1,834,998
End of year					\$ (2,872,081)	\$ 4,235,461	\$ 1,363,380	\$ 1,850,388

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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 234,070	\$ 31,787	\$ 10,515	\$ 414,035	\$ 690,407
Receivables					
Taxes	419,220	-	-	-	419,220
Notes and loans, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$41,119	1,380	-	-	76,992	78,372
Federal government	-	-	55,415	2,154	57,569
Drug rebate	-	-	39,950	-	39,950
Medical assistance	-	-	713	-	713
Other	7,925	-	-	-	7,925
Due from other funds	189,016	-	-	35	189,051
Due from proprietary funds	20	1,597	-	-	1,617
Due from component units	12,400	-	-	-	12,400
Investments	1,357,484	310,077	64,588	1,238,231	2,970,380
Other assets	9,351	-	-	60,286	69,637
Total assets	\$ 2,230,866	\$ 343,461	\$ 171,181	\$ 1,791,733	\$ 4,537,241
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities					
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 146,259	\$ 90,522	\$ 4,793	\$ 77,977	\$ 319,551
Other accrued liabilities	286,573	-	58,339	40,751	385,663
Due to other funds	35	-	103,429	85,587	189,051
Due to component units	2,635	569,363	-	-	571,998
Payable from restricted assets					
Matured bonds and interest payable	-	-	-	335	335
Total liabilities	435,502	659,885	166,561	204,650	1,466,598
Fund balances					
Restricted	-	-	-	15,557	15,557
Committed	-	-	-	401,313	401,313
Assigned	394,581	-	4,620	1,194,460	1,593,661
Unassigned	1,400,783	(316,424)	-	(24,247)	1,060,112
Total fund balances	1,795,364	(316,424)	4,620	1,587,083	3,070,643
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,230,866	\$ 343,461	\$ 171,181	\$ 1,791,733	\$ 4,537,241

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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

Total fund balance – Governmental funds	\$ 3,070,643
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	2,308,273
Infrastructure	9,576,842
Construction in progress	1,080,107
Buildings, improvements and equipment	5,201,187
Intangible assets – software	155,615
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,975,185)
	<u>9,346,839</u>
Accrued interest and other payables are not recognized in governmental funds.	<u>(84,453)</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>316,797</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	(6,953,431)
Accrued vacation payable	(222,727)
Revenue bonds payable	(615,120)
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	(166,565)
Other postemployment benefit liability	(3,742,327)
Net pension liability	(4,168,754)
Long-term transactions with component units	(7,615)
Capital lease obligations	(149,477)
	<u>(16,026,016)</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	186,753
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	602,822
	<u>789,575</u>
Deferred inflows of resources benefit future periods and are not reported in the funds. Those deferred inflows consist of deferred inflows on the net pension liability.	<u>(285,466)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (2,872,081)</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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes					
General excise tax	\$ 3,192,469	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,192,469
Net income tax – corporations and individuals	2,157,879	-	-	-	2,157,879
Public service companies tax	152,760	-	-	-	152,760
Transient accommodations tax	233,082	-	-	-	233,082
Tobacco and liquor tax	134,275	-	-	26,964	161,239
Liquid fuel tax	-	-	-	89,702	89,702
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	152,622	-	-	2,068	154,690
Vehicle weight and registration tax	-	-	-	130,051	130,051
Rental motor/vehicle surcharge tax	1	-	-	54,872	54,873
Franchise tax	12,691	-	-	2,000	14,691
Other	92,005	-	-	17,067	109,072
Total taxes	6,127,784	-	-	322,724	6,450,508
Interest and investment income	10,407	-	-	12,157	22,564
Charges for current services	152,820	-	-	278,361	431,181
Intergovernmental	16,852	-	1,603,370	1,375,546	2,995,768
Rentals	557	-	-	31,814	32,371
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	22,528	-	-	13,210	35,738
Licenses and fees	989	-	-	44,749	45,738
Revenues from private sources	4,665	-	58,564	63,221	126,450
Other	65,283	-	47,827	56,423	169,533
Total revenues	6,401,885	-	1,709,761	2,198,205	10,309,851
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	505,656	96,256	-	71,324	673,236
Public safety	345,453	13,611	-	119,983	479,047
Highways	-	134,893	-	254,851	389,744
Conservation of natural resources	50,402	34,155	-	97,006	181,563
Health	614,456	59,056	-	203,308	876,820
Welfare	1,100,399	22,683	1,522,191	704,141	3,349,414
Lower education	2,184,067	272,641	-	371,305	2,828,013
Higher education	656,700	16,517	-	-	673,217
Other education	7,040	-	-	16,339	23,379
Culture and recreation	49,864	10,147	-	41,340	101,351
Urban redevelopment and housing	11,962	3,258	-	39,226	54,446
Economic development and assistance	43,690	31,699	-	84,094	159,483
Housing	18,334	40,047	-	-	58,381
Other	13,593	28	-	6,572	20,193
Debt service	-	-	-	760,112	760,112
Total expenditures	5,601,616	734,991	1,522,191	2,769,601	10,628,399
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	800,269	(734,991)	187,570	(571,396)	(318,548)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Issuance of GO and refunding GO bonds – par	-	775,000	-	841,115	1,616,115
Issuance of GO and refunding GO bonds – premium	70,727	-	-	148,835	219,562
Other financing sources – other	-	-	-	60,286	60,286
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	(989,950)	(989,950)
Transfers in	214,284	129,932	3,816	928,247	1,276,279
Transfers out	(776,011)	(37,623)	(187,527)	(275,118)	(1,276,279)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(491,000)	867,309	(183,711)	713,415	906,013
Special item – loan forgiveness	(103,200)	89,900	-	-	(13,300)
Net change in fund balances	206,069	222,218	3,859	142,019	574,165
Fund balances					
Beginning of year	1,589,295	(538,642)	761	1,445,064	2,496,478
End of year	\$ 1,795,364	\$ (316,424)	\$ 4,620	\$ 1,587,083	\$ 3,070,643

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, 2016 (Amounts in thousands)

Total net change in fund balances – Governmental funds	\$ 574,165
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 expense.	
In the current period, these amounts are	
Capital outlay, net of disposals	644,246
Depreciation expense	(474,299)
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense	169,947
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.	(1,835,677)
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	1,330,580
Capital lease additions, net	(53,302)
Total long-term debt repayment	1,277,278
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.	2,993
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 postemployment liability	(144,576)
Change in accrued vacation payable	(2,854)
Change in reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	(16,389)
Change in accrued interest on bonds payable	2,956
Change in accrued interest on capital leases	(1,379)
Amortization of bond premium and deferred amount on refunding	176,566
Net pension activity	32,306
Total	46,630
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 235,336

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

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Fund Net Position
June 30, 2016
(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	\$ 558,290	\$ 235,716	\$ 504,757	\$ 225,937	\$ 1,524,700
Investments	-	-	-	36,214	36,214
Restricted assets – cash and short-term investments	86,900	34,590	-	-	121,490
Receivables					
Taxes	157	-	43,643	-	43,800
Accounts and accrued interest, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6,257	25,673	11,215	-	796	37,684
Promissory note receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,778	-	-	-	38,115	38,115
Federal government	4,741	-	-	115	4,856
Premiums	-	-	-	32,353	32,353
Other	3,699	614	-	13,808	18,121
Materials and supplies inventory	206	-	-	-	206
Prepaid expenses and other assets	-	60	-	5,278	5,338
Total current assets	<u>679,666</u>	<u>282,195</u>	<u>548,400</u>	<u>352,616</u>	<u>1,862,877</u>
Noncurrent assets					
Capital assets					
Land and land improvements	1,455,502	557,917	-	-	2,013,419
Construction in progress	779,943	100,611	-	-	880,554
Buildings and improvements	1,941,396	470,845	-	-	2,412,241
Equipment	293,487	20,865	-	12,985	327,337
	<u>4,470,328</u>	<u>1,150,238</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,985</u>	<u>5,633,551</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,097,083)</u>	<u>(355,149)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,043)</u>	<u>(2,463,275)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>2,373,245</u>	<u>795,089</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,942</u>	<u>3,170,276</u>
Promissory note receivable	-	-	-	448,362	448,362
Restricted assets – net direct financing leases	21,878	-	-	-	21,878
Restricted assets – cash and cash equivalents	633,578	139,126	-	-	772,704
Restricted assets – investments	120,962	-	-	-	120,962
Other	9,585	-	-	-	9,585
Total noncurrent assets	<u>3,159,248</u>	<u>934,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>450,304</u>	<u>4,543,767</u>
Total assets	<u>3,838,914</u>	<u>1,216,410</u>	<u>548,400</u>	<u>802,920</u>	<u>6,406,644</u>
Deferred outflows of resources					
Deferred loss on refunding	3,002	3,469	-	-	6,471
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	18,596	3,439	-	1,355	23,390
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 21,598</u>	<u>\$ 6,908</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,355</u>	<u>\$ 29,861</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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Airports</u>	<u>Harbors</u>	<u>Unemployment Compensation</u>	<u>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 38,997	\$ 8,299	\$ 5,229	\$ 951	\$ 53,476
Payable from restricted assets – contracts payable, accrued interest and other	91,095	18,686	-	-	109,781
Other accrued liabilities	17,993	-	-	3,348	21,341
Due to primary government	5	1,612	-	-	1,617
Benefit claims payable	-	-	-	4,712	4,712
Unearned revenue	1,429	-	-	-	1,429
General obligation bonds payable, current portion	-	2,023	-	-	2,023
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	1,441	223	-	-	1,664
Lease revenue certificates of participation	4,745	-	-	-	4,745
Accrued vacation, current portion	3,623	727	-	207	4,557
Payable from restricted assets – revenue bond payable	37,290	15,138	-	-	52,428
Premiums payable	-	-	-	43,431	43,431
Total current liabilities	<u>196,618</u>	<u>46,708</u>	<u>5,229</u>	<u>52,649</u>	<u>301,204</u>
Noncurrent liabilities					
General obligation bonds payable	-	25,377	-	-	25,377
Accrued vacation	7,560	1,760	-	557	9,877
Revenue bonds payable, net of unamortized bond premium and bond discount	1,068,928	308,624	-	-	1,377,552
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment cost	2,821	366	-	-	3,187
Lease revenue certificates of participation	175,240	-	-	-	175,240
Loans payable	34,910	-	-	-	34,910
Net pension liability	114,780	23,097	-	7,616	145,493
Other postemployment benefit liability	85,596	17,317	-	5,518	108,431
Prepaid airport use charge fund	10,350	-	-	-	10,350
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,500,185</u>	<u>376,541</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,691</u>	<u>1,890,417</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,696,803</u>	<u>423,249</u>	<u>5,229</u>	<u>66,340</u>	<u>2,191,621</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	7,150	1,550	-	723	9,423
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>7,150</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>9,423</u>
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	1,340,906	528,706	-	1,942	1,871,554
Restricted for bond requirements and other	540,968	76,906	-	687,925	1,305,799
Unrestricted	274,685	192,907	543,171	47,345	1,058,108
Net position	<u>\$ 2,156,559</u>	<u>\$ 798,519</u>	<u>\$ 543,171</u>	<u>\$ 737,212</u>	<u>\$ 4,235,461</u>

State of Hawaii
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Airports</u>	<u>Harbors</u>	<u>Unemployment Compensation</u>	<u>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
Operating revenues					
Concession fees	\$ 145,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,530
Unemployment compensation	-	-	187,215	-	187,215
Aviation fuel tax	2,568	-	-	-	2,568
Airport use charges	66,088	-	-	-	66,088
Rentals	131,213	23,327	-	-	154,540
Services and others	-	105,975	-	-	105,975
Administrative fees	-	-	-	3,971	3,971
Premium revenue – self insurance	-	-	-	84,504	84,504
Experience refunds (overpayments), net	-	-	-	(3,701)	(3,701)
Other	7,672	824	-	3,652	12,148
Total operating revenues	<u>353,071</u>	<u>130,126</u>	<u>187,215</u>	<u>88,426</u>	<u>758,838</u>
Operating expenses					
Personnel services	150,811	18,990	-	7,344	177,145
Depreciation and amortization	99,397	26,033	-	1,582	127,012
Repairs and maintenance	48,170	4,403	-	66	52,639
Airports operations	40,617	-	-	-	40,617
Harbors operations	-	16,355	-	-	16,355
Fireboat operations	-	100	-	-	100
General administration	18,381	8,479	-	3,972	30,832
Unemployment compensation	-	-	144,481	-	144,481
Claims	-	-	-	88,571	88,571
Other	1,243	-	-	10,788	12,031
Total operating expenses	<u>358,619</u>	<u>74,360</u>	<u>144,481</u>	<u>112,323</u>	<u>689,783</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(5,548)</u>	<u>55,766</u>	<u>42,734</u>	<u>(23,897)</u>	<u>69,055</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Interest and investment income	6,095	1,725	11,451	2,005	21,276
Interest expense	(20,545)	(15,670)	-	-	(36,215)
Federal grants	2,273	-	-	-	2,273
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(2,229)	(3,058)	-	-	(5,287)
Rental car customer and passenger facility charges	108,058	-	-	-	108,058
Debt service support charges	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Other	(1,860)	-	-	-	(1,860)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>95,792</u>	<u>(17,003)</u>	<u>11,451</u>	<u>2,005</u>	<u>92,245</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions	<u>90,244</u>	<u>38,763</u>	<u>54,185</u>	<u>(21,892)</u>	<u>161,300</u>
Capital contributions	<u>25,614</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,286</u>	<u>77,900</u>
Change in net position	<u>115,858</u>	<u>38,763</u>	<u>54,185</u>	<u>30,394</u>	<u>239,200</u>
Net position					
Beginning of year	<u>2,040,701</u>	<u>759,756</u>	<u>488,986</u>	<u>706,818</u>	<u>3,996,261</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 2,156,559</u>	<u>\$ 798,519</u>	<u>\$ 543,171</u>	<u>\$ 737,212</u>	<u>\$ 4,235,461</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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Airports	Harbors	Unemployment Compensation	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash received from customers	\$ 353,679	\$ 129,855	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 483,534
Cash received from taxes	-	-	194,899	-	194,899
Cash received from employers and employees for premiums and benefits	-	-	-	626,674	626,674
Cash paid to suppliers	(161,980)	(26,350)	-	(3,857)	(192,187)
Cash paid to employees	(81,140)	(18,001)	-	(6,786)	(105,927)
Cash paid for unemployment compensation	-	-	(143,590)	-	(143,590)
Cash paid for premiums and benefits payable	-	-	-	(584,155)	(584,155)
Other cash receipts	-	-	6,463	-	6,463
Net cash provided by operating activities	110,559	85,504	57,772	31,876	285,711
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities					
State capital contributions	-	-	-	3,941	3,941
Proceeds from federal operating grants	3,480	-	-	48,141	51,621
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	3,480	-	-	52,082	55,562
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(157,842)	(46,788)	-	-	(204,630)
Repayment of general obligation and revenue bonds principal	(35,725)	(16,102)	-	-	(51,827)
Interest paid on bonds	(40,735)	(18,442)	-	-	(59,177)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	264,654	-	-	-	264,654
Bond issue costs paid	(1,856)	-	-	-	(1,856)
Interest paid on loan payable	(524)	-	-	-	(524)
Proceeds from passenger facility charges program	38,654	-	-	-	38,654
Proceeds from rental car customer facility charges program	69,444	-	-	-	69,444
Payments for rental car customer facility charges program	(34,623)	-	-	-	(34,623)
Payments for passenger facility charges program	(28,956)	-	-	-	(28,956)
Proceeds from lease revenue certificates of participation	8,057	-	-	-	8,057
Interest paid on lease revenue certificates of participation	(8,343)	-	-	-	(8,343)
Payments - other	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Purchase of equipment	-	-	-	(478)	(478)
Proceeds from federal, state and capital grants and contributions	26,230	-	-	-	26,230
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	98,430	(81,332)	-	(478)	16,620
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of investments	(210,183)	-	-	(23,570)	(233,753)
Principal repayments on notes receivable	-	-	-	36,413	36,413
Disbursement of note receivable proceeds	-	-	-	(74,561)	(74,561)
Interest income from notes receivable	-	-	-	1,961	1,961
Administrative loan fees	-	-	-	3,940	3,940
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	220,935	-	-	-	220,935
Interest from and change in fair value of investments	4,577	1,900	11,451	1,915	19,843
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	15,329	1,900	11,451	(53,902)	(25,222)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	227,798	6,072	69,223	29,578	332,671
Cash and short-term investments, including restricted amounts					
Beginning of year	1,050,970	403,360	435,534	196,359	2,086,223
End of year	\$ 1,278,768	\$ 409,432	\$ 504,757	\$ 225,937	\$ 2,418,894

(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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Airports	Harbors	Unemployment Compensation	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (5,548)	\$ 55,766	\$ 42,734	\$ (23,897)	\$ 69,055
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities					
Provision for uncollectible accounts	333	698	-	-	1,031
Depreciation and amortization	99,397	26,033	-	1,582	127,012
Overpayment of airport use charge to be transferred to the prepaid airport use charge fund	1,105	-	-	-	1,105
Premium reserves held by insurance companies	-	-	-	51,598	51,598
Principal forgiveness of loans	-	-	-	10,084	10,084
Interest income from loans	-	-	-	(1,933)	(1,933)
Administrative loan fees	-	-	-	(3,971)	(3,971)
Pension expense	-	-	-	466	466
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows					
Receivables	(2,105)	(1,329)	14,147	(1,773)	8,940
Inventory of materials and supplies	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Deposits	1,209	-	-	-	1,209
Prepaid and other expenses	-	25	-	115	140
Net deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions	-	(1,665)	-	(818)	(2,483)
Vouchers and contracts payable	9,018	1,629	891	(144)	11,394
Net pension liability	(1,992)	1,502	-	302	(188)
Other postemployment benefit liability	10,166	2,025	-	857	13,048
Other accrued liabilities	1,838	820	-	(846)	1,812
Unearned revenue	(2,849)	-	-	-	(2,849)
Benefit claims payable	-	-	-	254	254
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 110,559</u>	<u>\$ 85,504</u>	<u>\$ 57,772</u>	<u>\$ 31,876</u>	<u>\$ 285,711</u>
Supplemental information					
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities					
Amortization of bond discount, bond premium and loss on refunding	\$ (2,480)	\$ (126)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,606)
Interest payments relating to special facility revenue bonds	1,222	-	-	-	1,222
Amortization of certificates of participation premium	(936)	-	-	-	(936)
Amounts included in contracts payable for the acquisition of capital assets	16,261	-	-	-	16,261
Interest capitalized in capital assets	33,583	-	-	-	33,583
Net book value of capital asset write-offs	2,229	-	-	-	2,229
Decrease in airports use charge fund for transfer to Airports to offset signatory airline requirement	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Amortization of deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions	3,183	-	-	-	3,183
In-kind contribution from the Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	-	392	392

(concluded)

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

State of Hawaii
Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Agency Funds</u>	<u>OPEB Trust Fund</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 134,835	\$ 2,099
Receivables – taxes	46,129	-
Investments		
Certificates of deposit	65,266	-
Repurchase agreements	2,250	-
U.S. government securities	157,539	-
Equity securities	-	303,129
Mutual funds	104,809	-
Commingled funds	-	904,990
Invested securities lending collateral	-	81,122
Other assets, primarily due from individuals, businesses and counties	88,304	-
Total assets	<u>599,132</u>	<u>1,291,340</u>
Liabilities and Net Position		
Liabilities		
Vouchers payable	69,069	-
Due to individuals, businesses and counties	530,063	-
Securities lending collateral	-	81,122
Other accrued liabilities	-	374
Total liabilities	<u>599,132</u>	<u>81,496</u>
Net position held in trust for OPEB benefits	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,209,844</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 – OPEB Trust Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

Additions	
Employer contributions	\$ 338,498
Investment income	
Investing activities	
Interest	21,569
Net appreciation in the fair value of investments	7,518
	<u>29,087</u>
Less: Investment expenses	<u>1,407</u>
Net investment income from investing activities	27,680
Securities lending activities	
Securities lending income	194
Less: Securities lending expenses	<u>48</u>
Net investment income from securities lending activities	<u>146</u>
Total net investment income	<u>27,826</u>
Net increase in fiduciary net position	366,324
Net position	
Beginning of year	<u>843,520</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 1,209,844</u>

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

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State of Hawaii
Component Units
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	University of Hawaii	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	Hawaii Health Systems Corporation
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 103,179	\$ 249,869	\$ 79,363	\$ 102,834
Receivables				
Accounts and accrued interest, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$69,419	87,764	24,434	368	79,241
Notes, loans, mortgages and contributions, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,088	16,972	28,572	-	-
Federal government	-	-	1,047	-
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$136	-	2,349	42	19,660
Due from primary government	235	47,286	104,020	80,654
Investments	298,702	30	-	7,363
Inventories – materials and supplies	10,250	-	663	16,218
Prepaid expenses and other assets	11,710	693	2,486	-
Total current assets	<u>528,812</u>	<u>353,233</u>	<u>187,989</u>	<u>305,970</u>
Restricted assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	65,235	-	4,211
Investments	-	72,235	-	-
Total restricted assets	<u>-</u>	<u>137,470</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,211</u>
Capital assets				
Land and land improvements	174,323	49,955	25,340	7,815
Infrastructure	218,284	-	-	-
Construction in progress	182,872	-	53,810	28,612
Buildings, improvements and equipment	2,891,434	159,511	635,762	736,418
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,413,528)	(118,712)	(385,403)	(414,291)
Total capital assets, net	<u>2,053,385</u>	<u>90,754</u>	<u>329,509</u>	<u>358,554</u>
Other assets				
Notes, loans, mortgages and contributions, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6,420	40,068	493,043	8,717	-
Due from primary government	329,370	6,430	-	-
Inventories – developments in progress and dwelling units	-	10,486	-	-
Investments	475,040	5,803	-	-
Other assets	18,890	-	-	640
Total other assets	<u>863,368</u>	<u>515,762</u>	<u>8,717</u>	<u>640</u>
Total assets	<u>3,445,565</u>	<u>1,097,219</u>	<u>526,215</u>	<u>669,375</u>
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred loss on refunding	11,383	426	-	-
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	163,699	966	3,704	81,616
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 175,082</u>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 3,704</u>	<u>\$ 81,616</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
\$ 74,204	\$ 26,420	\$ 327	\$ 636,196
-	444	755	193,006
-	-	-	45,544
-	-	-	1,047
293	-	-	22,344
-	11,618	-	243,813
-	-	189,251	495,346
-	-	-	27,131
8,548	1,412	-	24,849
83,045	39,894	190,333	1,689,276
8,167	-	-	77,613
-	-	-	72,235
8,167	-	-	149,848
131,497	135,257	-	524,187
-	44,314	-	262,598
2,645	3,509	-	271,448
215,936	25,095	-	4,664,156
(140,174)	(60,283)	-	(2,532,391)
209,904	147,892	-	3,189,998
-	17,000	-	558,828
-	-	-	335,800
-	-	-	10,486
16,652	-	-	497,495
-	362	-	19,892
16,652	17,362	-	1,422,501
317,768	205,148	190,333	6,451,623
-	-	-	11,809
584	597	-	251,166
\$ 584	\$ 597	\$ -	\$ 262,975

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Component Units
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016
(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	\$ 51,596	\$ 1,017	\$ 5,815	\$ 84,332
Other accrued liabilities	100,302	7,240	3,553	-
Due to primary government	6,195	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	46,314	512	380	-
Notes, mortgages and installation contracts payable	-	14	-	1,843
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	29,923	-	-	18,756
Revenue bonds payable, net	18,940	28,520	-	-
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	6,353	-	-	3,651
Capital lease obligations	-	-	-	6,629
Other liabilities	7,328	-	1,367	1,772
Total current liabilities	266,951	37,303	11,115	116,983
Noncurrent liabilities				
Notes, mortgages and installment contracts payable	17,000	140	-	38,046
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	45,251	-	-	20,967
Revenue bonds payable, net	558,434	271,212	-	-
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	11,747	-	-	9,811
Capital lease obligations	-	-	-	9,276
Due to primary government	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	21,334	-	-
Estimated future cost of land sold	-	35,040	-	-
Net pension liability	1,144,564	6,866	25,085	623,325
Other postemployment benefit liability	722,757	4,505	20,850	369,314
Other liabilities	17,144	1,746	1,573	20,433
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,516,897	340,843	47,508	1,091,172
Total liabilities	2,783,848	378,146	58,623	1,208,155
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	111,364	499	1,790	42,552
Total deferred inflows of resources	111,364	499	1,790	42,552
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,503,902	45,269	329,509	310,465
Restricted	880,637	143,983	3,301	1,512
Unrestricted	(1,659,104)	530,714	136,696	(811,693)
Total net position	\$ 725,435	\$ 719,966	\$ 469,506	\$ (499,716)

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>
\$ 5,550	\$ 589	\$ 347	\$ 149,246
242	167	-	111,504
27,464	-	-	33,659
-	157	-	47,363
-	-	-	1,857
106	83	-	48,868
-	-	-	47,460
-	-	-	10,004
-	-	-	6,629
-	1,373	3,049	14,889
<u>33,362</u>	<u>2,369</u>	<u>3,396</u>	<u>471,479</u>
-	-	-	55,186
193	166	-	66,577
-	-	-	829,646
-	-	-	21,558
-	-	-	9,276
216,981	-	-	216,981
-	-	-	21,334
-	-	-	35,040
4,523	2,739	-	1,807,102
2,396	1,841	-	1,121,663
-	10,939	-	51,835
<u>224,093</u>	<u>15,685</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,236,198</u>
<u>257,455</u>	<u>18,054</u>	<u>3,396</u>	<u>4,707,677</u>
<u>307</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,533</u>
<u>307</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,533</u>
17,453	147,892	-	2,354,490
43,137	12,703	-	1,085,273
-	27,075	186,937	(1,589,375)
<u>\$ 60,590</u>	<u>\$ 187,670</u>	<u>\$ 186,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,388</u>

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Component Units
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	University of Hawaii	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	Hawaii Health Systems Corporation
Expenses	<u>\$ 1,660,553</u>	<u>\$ 37,084</u>	<u>\$ 132,648</u>	<u>\$ 782,277</u>
Program revenues				
Charges for services	409,304	69,443	20,592	642,884
Operating grants and contributions	451,669	5,808	86,898	2,680
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	9,669	25,041
Total program revenues	<u>860,973</u>	<u>75,251</u>	<u>117,159</u>	<u>670,605</u>
Net program revenues (expenses)	<u>(799,580)</u>	<u>38,167</u>	<u>(15,489)</u>	<u>(111,672)</u>
General revenues (expenses)				
Interest and investment income	679	2,945	-	386
Transient accommodations tax	-	-	-	-
Payments from State, net	663,787	49,662	16,171	109,872
Gifts and subsidies	32,382	-	-	-
Other	<u>(14,254)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>(2,586)</u>
Net general revenues	<u>682,594</u>	<u>52,607</u>	<u>16,298</u>	<u>107,672</u>
Special item – loan forgiveness	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,300</u>
Change in net position	<u>(116,986)</u>	<u>90,774</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>9,300</u>
Net position				
Beginning of year	<u>842,421</u>	<u>629,192</u>	<u>468,697</u>	<u>(509,016)</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 725,435</u>	<u>\$ 719,966</u>	<u>\$ 469,506</u>	<u>\$ (499,716)</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>\$ 102,254</u>	<u>\$ 7,770</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 2,722,592</u>
12,710	8,800	-	1,163,733
-	-	-	547,055
-	-	-	34,710
<u>12,710</u>	<u>8,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,745,498</u>
<u>(89,544)</u>	<u>1,030</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(977,094)</u>
376	125	7,551	12,062
108,500	-	-	108,500
5,000	1,442	(3,049)	842,885
-	-	-	32,382
<u>68</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,645)</u>
<u>113,944</u>	<u>1,567</u>	<u>4,502</u>	<u>979,184</u>
-	-	-	13,300
<u>24,400</u>	<u>2,597</u>	<u>4,496</u>	<u>15,390</u>
36,190	185,073	182,441	1,834,998
<u>\$ 60,590</u>	<u>\$ 187,670</u>	<u>\$ 186,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,388</u>

State of Hawaii

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

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
- Defense
- Education
- Hawaiian Home Lands
- Health
- Human Resource Development
- Human Services
- Labor and Industrial Relations
- Land and Natural Resources
- Public Safety
- Taxation
- Transportation

Judicial

Legislative

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016

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: <http://www.hawaii.edu>.

- ***Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation*** – The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) was established by Act 196, 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://www.dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc>.

- ***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 dwelling 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: <http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov>.

State of Hawaii

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- **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 System 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 Medical Center
Hale Ho'ola Hamakua
Ka'u Hospital
Yukio Okutsu Veterans Care Home

Maui Region:

Maui Memorial Medical Center
Kula Hospital
Lanai Community Hospital

West Hawaii Region:

Kona Community Hospital
Kohala Hospital

Oahu Region:

Leahi Hospital
Maluhia

Kauai Region:

Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital
Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital

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: <http://www.hhsc.org>.

- **Hawaii Tourism Authority** – The Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA) was established by Act 156, SLH 1998. The HTA is administratively attached to DBEDT. The HTA is responsible for developing and implementing a strategic tourism marketing plan and developing measures of effectiveness to assess the overall benefits and effectiveness of the marketing plan as it relates to the State's tourism industry, employment taxes, and lesser-known and underutilized destinations.

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.

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- ***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: Kaka’ako, Kalaeloa, and He’eia.

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

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016

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. 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 franchises.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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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. The financial statements of the Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Trust Fund are reported as a fiduciary fund using the economic resource measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Agency Funds do not have a measurement focus and report only assets and liabilities.

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.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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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.

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 –

- **Agency Funds** – Agency Funds account for retiree healthcare benefits, which includes medical, dental and life insurance coverage as well as various taxes, deposits, and property held by the State, pending distribution to other governments and individuals.
- **OPEB Trust Fund** – This Fund accounts 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, which is comprised of the State's public institutions of higher education;
- HHFDC, which finances housing programs for residents of the State;
- HPHA, which manages state housing programs;
- HHSC, which provides quality health care for the people of the State;
- HTA, which manages the State's convention center as well as markets the State's visitor industry;
- HCDA, which coordinates private and public community development for residents of the State; and
- HHRF, which funds, assesses and provides, when necessary, hurricane property insurance to residents of the State.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016

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, and 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 generally accepted accounting principles. Investments in mutual funds are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investments in U.S. government obligations are reported at fair value based on quoted prices or other observable inputs, including pricing matrices. Investments in certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements are reported at amortized cost due to the nonparticipating nature of these securities. Investments in commingled funds are valued at net asset value based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund less its liabilities.

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 the lower of cost or market, 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.

State of Hawaii

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed to the extent the State's capitalization thresholds are met. Interest incurred during the construction phase of the capital assets of business-type activities is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned, on the invested proceeds over the same period.

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.

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, Proprietary Funds, 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 is included in interest expense.

State of Hawaii

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

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.

In the fund financial statements, Governmental Funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

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 State spends restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is 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 balance when expenditures are made.

State of Hawaii
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The following table presents the State's fund balance by major function at June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for					
Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,522	\$ 15,522
Debt service	-	-	-	35	35
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,557</u>	<u>15,557</u>
Committed to					
General government	-	-	-	27,385	27,385
Public safety	-	-	-	51,185	51,185
Conservation of natural resources	-	-	-	45,239	45,239
Health	-	-	-	180,357	180,357
Welfare	-	-	-	2,466	2,466
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	2,115	2,115
Urban development and housing	-	-	-	67,394	67,394
Economic development	-	-	-	25,172	25,172
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>401,313</u>	<u>401,313</u>
Assigned to					
General government	38,601	-	-	153,745	192,346
Public safety	16,958	-	-	48,441	65,399
Highways	-	-	-	262,142	262,142
Conservation of natural resources	17,660	-	-	92,597	110,257
Health	62,565	-	-	-	62,565
Welfare	160,429	-	4,620	-	165,049
Education	85,330	-	-	176,577	261,907
Culture and recreation	2,617	-	-	11,869	14,486
Urban development and housing	652	-	-	266,732	267,384
Economic development	9,769	-	-	182,357	192,126
	<u>394,581</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,620</u>	<u>1,194,460</u>	<u>1,593,661</u>
Unassigned	<u>1,400,783</u>	<u>(316,424)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,247)</u>	<u>1,060,112</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,795,364</u>	<u>\$ (316,424)</u>	<u>\$ 4,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,587,083</u>	<u>\$ 3,070,643</u>

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.
- **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; 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.

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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' 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.

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

Risk Management

The State is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; and workers' compensation. The State generally retains the first \$1,000,000 per occurrence of property losses, the first \$4,000,000 with respect to general liability claims, and the first \$500,000 of losses due to crime. Losses in excess of those retention amounts are insured with commercial insurance carriers. The limit per occurrence for property losses is \$200,000,000, except for terrorism, which is \$50,000,000 per occurrence. The annual aggregate limit for general liability losses is \$5,000,000 per occurrence and for crime losses, the limit per occurrence is \$10,000,000 with no aggregate limit. The State also has an insurance policy to cover medical malpractice risk in the amount of \$35,000,000 per occurrence and \$39,000,000 in the aggregate. The State is generally self-insured for workers' compensation and automobile claims.

The estimated reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs includes the accumulation of estimates for losses and claims reported prior to fiscal year-end, nonincremental estimates (based on projections of historical developments) of claims incurred but not reported, and nonincremental 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

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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. A liability for a claim is established if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the basic financial statements and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable.

Deferred Compensation Plan

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

All plan assets are held in a trust fund to protect them from claims of general creditors. The State has no responsibility for loss due to the investment or failure of investment of funds and assets in the plan, but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the State's deferred compensation plan are not reported in the 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. 72

During fiscal year 2016, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. The Statement requires governments to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques. The Statement also enhances fair value application guidance and disclosure. This Statement did not have a material effect on the State's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 73

The GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements by employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, and for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. The requirements of this Statement that address accounting and reporting by employers and government nonemployer contributing entities for pensions are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. The requirements of this Statement that address financial reporting for assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015. This Statement did not have a material effect on the State's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 74

The GASB issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*. The Statement replaces GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended. The Statement addresses the financial reports of defined benefit other postemployment benefit plans that are administered through trusts that meet specified criteria. The requirements of this Statement are

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effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. The State has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 75

The GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement replaces GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended. The Statement will require governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the other postemployment benefits that they provide. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The State has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 76

During fiscal year 2016, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The Statement supersedes GASB Statement No. 55, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The Statement reduces generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. This Statement did not have a material effect on the State's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 77

The GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. The Statement requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose information about the nature and magnitude of the tax abatements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The State is currently evaluating the impact that Statement No. 77 will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 78

The GASB issued Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. The Statement amends the scope and applicability of GASB Statement No. 68, to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension that meet certain requirements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The State is currently evaluating the impact that Statement No. 78 will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 79

During fiscal year 2016, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The Statement addresses how certain state and local government external investment pools – and participants in those pools – may measure and report their investments. This Statement did not have a material effect on the State's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 80

The GASB issued Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units*. This Statement amends the blending requirements in GASB Statement No. 14. The Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. The State has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

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GASB Statement No. 81

The GASB issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The State has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 82

The GASB issued Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues-An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*. The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. The State has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 83

The GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to provide financial statement users with information about asset retirement obligations that were not addressed in GASB standards by establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for these obligations. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The State has not yet 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.

Cash

The State maintains approximately 20 bank accounts for various purposes at locations throughout the State and the nation. Bank deposits 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) as of June 30, 2016, was \$2,215,107,000 and \$1,037,034,000 respectively, for the Primary Government and unrestricted cash for the Fiduciary Funds as of June 30, 2016, was \$136,934,000.

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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 \$2,239,729,000 at June 30, 2016. The entire amount represents bank balances 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 \$504,251,000 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 year, 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, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Reported Value	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	\$ 2,079,266	\$ 948,149	\$ 1,131,117	\$ -
Mutual funds	36,214	36,214	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	2,115,480	\$ 984,363	\$ 1,131,117	\$ -
Investments measured at amortized cost				
Certificates of deposit	861,410			
Repurchase agreements	29,704			
Total investments	\$ 3,006,594			
Investments – Fiduciary funds				
Investments by fair value level				
Equity securities	\$ 303,129	\$ 303,129	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government securities	157,539	71,838	85,701	-
Mutual funds	104,809	104,809	-	-
	565,477	\$ 479,776	\$ 85,701	\$ -
Investments at net asset value (NAV)				
Commingled funds				
Domestic equity	294,662			
International equity	234,594			
Domestic core fixed income	175,886			
Domestic inflation-linked fixed income	199,848			
Total investments at fair value	1,470,467			
Investments measured at amortized cost				
Certificates of deposit	65,266			
Repurchase agreements	2,250			
Total investments	\$ 1,537,983			
Invested securities lending collateral at NAV				
Money market fund	\$ 81,122			

Cash and cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements – The State considers all cash and investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the Statement of Net Position for cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements 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 are based on quoted prices in active markets or other observable inputs, including pricing matrices. These investments are categorized in either Level 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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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 (SEC). The fair value of these mutual funds are valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. These funds are required to publish their daily NAV and to transact at that price. These investments are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Commingled funds – Investments in commingled funds are valued at the NAV of units of a bank commingled investment vehicle. The NAV is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund less its liabilities.

Money market funds – Investments in money market funds are valued at the NAV of the custodian bank liquid asset portfolio. NAV is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund less its liabilities.

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, 2016.

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency</u>	<u>Required Redemption Notice</u>
Investments measured at NAV				
Commingled funds				
Domestic equity	\$ 294,662	None	Daily	Same as trade date
International equity	234,594	None	Daily	Trade date – 1
Domestic core fixed income	175,886	None	Daily	Trade date – 2
Domestic inflation-linked fixed income	199,848	None	Daily	Trade date – 2
Total investments measured at NAV	<u>\$ 904,990</u>			
Invested securities lending collateral				
Money market fund	<u>\$ 81,122</u>	None	Daily	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 Common All Country World Index (ACWI) EX-US Fund – Lending – primary objective is to provide investment results that approximate the overall performance of the MSCI All Country World ex-US Index.

Domestic core fixed income – BlackRock U.S. Debt Index Fund B – primary objective is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance of Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index.

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.

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

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

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.

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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 the 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, 2016, the total securities lent for collateral amounted to \$81,655,000. The total cash and noncash collateral received amounted to \$81,122,000 and \$2,900,000, respectively.

Each of the four commingled funds held in the EUTF investment pool participates in securities lending.

3. Capital Assets

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, 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, 2015	Additions	Balance at June 30, 2016
Capital assets not being depreciated			
Land and land improvements	\$ 2,267,218	\$ 96,673	\$ 2,308,273
Construction in progress	1,050,026	409,421	1,080,107
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,317,244	506,094	3,388,380
Capital assets being depreciated			
Infrastructure	9,333,014	243,828	9,576,842
Buildings and improvements	4,432,284	170,245	4,601,795
Equipment	512,569	122,018	599,392
Intangible assets – software	113,457	42,158	155,615
Total capital assets being depreciated	14,391,324	578,249	14,933,644
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
Infrastructure	(5,656,667)	(212,875)	(5,869,542)
Buildings and improvements	(2,474,452)	(140,877)	(2,614,718)
Equipment	(373,583)	(90,764)	(434,168)
Intangible assets – software	(26,974)	(29,783)	(56,757)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,531,676)	(474,299)	(8,975,185)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 9,176,892	\$ 610,044	\$ 9,346,839

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	Business-type Activities		
	Balance at July 1, 2015	Additions	Balance at June 30, 2016
Capital assets not being depreciated			
Land and land improvements	\$ 628,654	\$ 12,722	\$ 641,376
Construction in progress	824,834	309,587	880,554
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,453,488	322,309	1,521,930
Capital assets being depreciated			
Land and improvements	1,258,586	113,457	1,372,043
Buildings and improvements	2,291,500	120,741	2,412,241
Equipment	322,474	5,301	327,337
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,872,560	239,499	4,111,621
Less: Accumulated depreciation			
Land and improvements	(847,730)	(36,230)	(883,960)
Buildings and improvements	(1,260,091)	(70,534)	(1,330,625)
Equipment	(228,895)	(20,248)	(248,690)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,336,716)	(127,012)	(2,463,275)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 2,989,332	\$ 434,796	\$ 3,170,276

Depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, was charged to functions/programs of the Primary Government as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities

Highways	\$ 194,696
Lower education	138,931
Welfare	31,832
General government	29,836
Urban redevelopment and housing	23,681
Public safety	21,184
Conservation of natural resources	20,179
Health	6,222
Economic development and assistance	4,527
Culture and recreation	3,211
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$ 474,299

Business-type activities

Airports	\$ 99,397
Harbors	26,033
EUTF	1,386
DWTLF	188
WPCF	8
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	\$ 127,012

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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 Funds – Airports and Harbors and is recorded in those funds, all general obligation bonds are backed solely by the full faith and credit of the State.

All issues contain call provisions except Series CM, issued December 1, 1996; Series DL, issued May 20, 2008; Series DO and DP, issued December 16, 2008; Series DR, issued June 23, 2009; Series DT, issued November 24, 2009; Series DY, issued February 18, 2010; Series EK and EL, issued November 21, 2013, and Series EW and EX, issued October 29, 2015. Stated interest rates range from 0.20% to 6.5%.

During fiscal year June 30, 2016, the State issued three separate offerings of general obligation bonds.

- On October 29, 2015, the State issued \$225,000,000 of general obligation bonds of 2015 Series ET and EU, \$496,395,000 of general obligation refunding bonds of 2015 Series EV, EW, EX, EY and EZ, and \$25,000,000 of taxable general obligation bonds of 2015 Series FA.
- On April 14, 2016, the State issued \$500,000,000 of general obligation bonds of 2016 Series FB, and \$25,000,000 of taxable general obligation bonds of 2016 Series FC.
- On April 14, 2016, the State issued \$224,990,000 of general obligation refunding bonds of 2016 Series FD and FE, and \$119,730,000 of taxable general obligation refunding bonds of 2016 Series FF.

All new issues except Series FF were issued at a premium, which will be amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest rate method. The bonds within Series FA and FC are subject to optional redemption. The following bonds are subject to optional redemption with restrictions: within Series ET, EU, EY and EZ that mature on or after October 1, 2025; within Series FB that mature on or after April 1, 2026; and within Series FE and FF that mature on or after October 1, 2026.

Refunding Series EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FD, FE and FF have interest rates of 1.3% to 5.0% and were used to advance refund \$859,505,000 of certain general obligation bonds previously issued. The net proceeds of \$989,950,000 (including premiums of \$148,835,000) related to the issuance of Series EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FD, FE and FF were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the previously issued outstanding general obligation bonds series DF, DI, DJ, DK, DN, DQ and DZ. As a result, these series or portions of these series are considered to be defeased and the related liabilities have been removed from the Government-Wide financial statements. Due to the advanced refunding, the State decreased its total debt service payments over the next 13 years by \$94,133,000 and obtained an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$81,063,000.

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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, 2016, \$1,133,955,000 of bonds outstanding is considered defeased. At June 30, 2016, the general obligation bonds consisted of the following (amounts expressed in thousands):

Callable	\$ 5,715,795
Noncallable	<u>605,930</u>
Total general obligation bonds outstanding	6,321,725
Add: unamortized bond premium	659,106
Less: Amount recorded as a liability of proprietary funds – Harbors	<u>(27,400)</u>
Amount recorded in the governmental activities of the primary government	<u>\$ 6,953,431</u>

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A summary of general obligation bonds outstanding by series as of June 30, 2016, is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Series	Date of Issue	Interest Rates	Maturity Dates	Original Amount of Issue	Outstanding Amount
CM	December 1, 1996	6.500%	December 1, 2016	\$ 150,000	\$ 8,330
DJ	April 12, 2007	3.800%–5.000%	April 1, 2017	350,000	18,100
DK	May 20, 2008	4.000%–5.000%	May 1, 2017–2028	375,000	32,475
DL	May 20, 2008	3.700%–5.000%	May 1, 2017–2018	29,010	9,015
DN	December 16, 2008	4.250%–5.000%	August 1, 2016–2028	100,000	16,530
DO	December 16, 2008	4.000%–5.000%	August 1, 2016–2018	101,825	42,305
DP	December 16, 2008	5.680%	August 1, 2016	26,000	4,910
DQ	June 23, 2009	3.600%–5.000%	June 1, 2017–2026	500,000	78,415
DR	June 23, 2009	3.000%–5.000%	June 1, 2017–2019	225,410	106,870
DS	November 5, 2009	0.200%–1.450%	September 15, 2016–2024	32,000	26,320
DT	November 24, 2009	2.750%–5.000%	November 1, 2016–2019	204,140	142,300
DX	February 18, 2010	3.730%–5.530%	February 1, 2017–2030	500,000	454,515
DY	February 18, 2010	3.500%–5.000%	February 1, 2017–2020	221,625	154,025
DZ	December 7, 2011	3.500%–5.000%	December 1, 2016–2031	800,000	584,175
EA	December 7, 2011	2.000%–5.000%	December 1, 2016–2023	403,455	403,455
EE	December 4, 2012	1.000%–5.000%	November 1, 2017–2032	444,000	444,000
EF	December 4, 2012	5.000%	November 1, 2017–2024	396,990	396,990
EG	December 4, 2012	1.000%–3.625%	November 1, 2017–2032	26,000	26,000
EH	November 21, 2013	4.000%–5.000%	August 1, 2018–2033	635,000	635,000
EK	November 21, 2013	3.000%–5.000%	August 1, 2016	27,330	27,330
EL	November 21, 2013	1.000%–5.000%	August 1, 2017–2023	50,860	50,860
EM	November 21, 2013	1.950%–4.800%	August 1, 2018–2033	25,000	25,000
EN	November 21, 2013	1.950%–4.800%	August 1, 2018–2033	29,795	29,795
EO	November 25, 2014	3.000%–5.000%	August 1, 2019–2034	575,000	575,000
EP	November 25, 2014	5.000%	August 1, 2019–2026	209,015	209,015
EQ	November 25, 2014	2.035%–3.915%	August 1, 2019–2034	25,000	25,000
ES	November 25, 2014	0.731%–1.231%	August 1, 2016–2017	193,880	193,880
ET	October 29, 2015	2.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2018–2035	190,000	190,000
EU	October 29, 2015	2.000%–3.500%	October 1, 2018–2035	35,000	35,000
EW	October 29, 2015	5.000%	October 1, 2018	34,950	34,950
EX	October 29, 2015	2.000%–4.000%	October 1, 2019–2025	25,035	25,035
EY	October 29, 2015	5.000%	October 1, 2020–2027	212,120	212,120
EZ	October 29, 2015	5.000%	October 1, 2019–2028	215,590	215,590
FA	October 29, 2015	1.330%–4.400%	October 1, 2018–2035	25,000	25,000
FB	April 14, 2016	3.000%–5.000%	April 1, 2019–2036	500,000	500,000
FC	April 14, 2016	1.000%–1.750%	April 1, 2017–2021	25,000	25,000
FE	April 14, 2016	3.000%–5.000%	October 1, 2019–2028	219,690	219,690
FF	April 14, 2016	1.309%–2.902%	October 1, 2019–2028	119,730	119,730
					<u>\$ 6,321,725</u>

The general obligation bonds outstanding financed the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust settlement 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 for other public purposes.

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A summary of the general obligation bond premium activity for fiscal year 2016 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Balance – July 1, 2015	\$ 539,353
GO bond series ET – EZ, FA – FF	219,562
Defeased bond series DF, DI, DJ, DK, DN, DQ, and DZ	(32,102)
Current-year amortization	<u>(67,707)</u>
Balance – June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 659,106</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	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 432,032	\$ 277,178	\$ 709,210
2018	409,313	261,304	670,617
2019	444,332	244,289	688,621
2020	419,788	223,009	642,797
2021	374,544	203,978	578,522
2022–2026	1,925,640	751,123	2,676,763
2027–2031	1,510,576	333,593	1,844,169
2032–2036	778,100	59,835	837,935
	<u>\$ 6,294,325</u>	<u>\$ 2,354,309</u>	<u>\$ 8,648,634</u>

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

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 2,023	\$ 1,358	\$ 3,381
2018	2,122	1,258	3,380
2019	2,228	1,153	3,381
2020	2,337	1,044	3,381
2021	2,451	930	3,381
2022–2026	14,210	2,694	16,904
2027–2028	2,029	144	2,173
	<u>\$ 27,400</u>	<u>\$ 8,581</u>	<u>\$ 35,981</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, 2016 was \$504,332,000.

At June 30, 2016, general obligation bonds authorized but unissued were approximately \$2,107,896,000.

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5. Revenue Bonds Payable

Governmental Activities

Revenue bonds are payable from and collateralized by each Departments' revenues generated from certain capital improvement projects. 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 interest rate for Tranche A-1 is 1.467%, with bonds payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 through 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, the Department of Transportation – Highways Division (Highways) issued \$103,375,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2014, Series A, with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% 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 3.0% to 5.0% to advance refund \$36,195,000 of certain highway revenue bonds previously issued. The bonds are payable annually January 1, 2017 through 2026.

On August 14, 2014, Highways issued \$28,020,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2014, Series C, with interest rates ranging from 0.4% to 1.6% to advance refund \$26,435,000 of certain highway revenue bonds previously issued. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2018.

On December 15, 2011, Highways issued \$112,270,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2011, Series A, with interest rates ranging from 0.75% to 5.0% to finance certain highway capital improvement projects and related projects. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2032.

On December 15, 2011, Highways issued \$5,095,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2011, Series B, with an interest rate of 4.0% to advance refund \$5,400,000 of certain outstanding highway revenue bonds previously issued. The bond is payable on January 1, 2023.

On April 2, 2009, the State of Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) issued \$42,500,000 in Revenue Bonds, Series 2009, with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 6.0% to finance the construction of certain DHHL capital improvement projects. The bonds are payable annually on April 1 through 2039.

On December 17, 2008, Highways issued \$125,175,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds, Series 2008, with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 6.0% to finance certain highway capital improvement projects and related projects. The bonds are payable annually on January 1 through 2029.

On March 15, 2005, Highways issued \$60,000,000 in State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2005, Series A, with interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0% to finance certain highway capital improvement projects and related projects. The final payment date for the bonds was July 1, 2015.

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On March 15, 2005, Highways issued \$123,915,000 of State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2005, Series B, with interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.25% to advance refund \$128,705,000 of certain outstanding highway revenue bonds previously issued. The bonds are payable annually on July 1 through 2021.

On July 1, 1998, Highways issued State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1998, in the principal amount of \$94,920,000. Bond proceeds related to this issue amounted to \$97,542,000, of which \$71,921,000 was used to finance certain highway improvements and other related projects for the state highways system, and \$25,621,000 was used to advance refund certain outstanding highway revenue bonds. The difference in the principal amount and proceeds relates to bond premium and accrued interest. The bonds bear interest ranging from 4.5% to 5.5% and mature on July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018.

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

In addition to the proceeds from the State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds of 2005, Series B; the proceeds of the State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bond of 2011 and a portion of the proceeds of the State of Hawaii Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1998 (see above); were placed in irrevocable trusts and used to purchase securities of the U.S. government to meet the debt service requirements of the refunded bonds.

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.

The following is a summary of the State's revenue bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Series	Date of Issue	Interest Rates	Maturity Dates	Original Amount of Issue	Outstanding Amount
Highways					
1998	July 1, 1998	5.500%	July 1, 2017–2018	\$ 94,920	\$ 27,580
2005 B	March 15, 2005	5.00%–5.25%	July 1, 2016–2021	123,915	27,630
2008	December 17, 2008	4.75%–6.00%	January 1, 2017–2029	125,175	94,765
2011A	December 15, 2011	1.48%–5.00%	January 1, 2017–2032	112,270	96,200
2011B	December 15, 2011	4.00%	January 1, 2023	5,095	5,095
2014A	August 14, 2014	3.00%–5.00%	January 1, 2017–2034	103,375	97,585
2014B	August 14, 2014	3.00%–5.00%	January 1, 2017–2026	32,285	32,285
2014C	August 14, 2014	1.20%–1.60%	January 1, 2017–2018	28,020	26,750
DHHL					
2009	April 2, 2009	4.50%–6.00%	April 1, 2017–2039	42,500	37,490
DBEDT					
2014A-A1	November 13, 2014	1.467%	July 1, 2022	50,000	40,868
2014A-A2	November 13, 2014	3.242%	January 1, 2031	100,000	100,000
					586,248
Add: Unamortized bond premium					28,872
					<u>\$ 615,120</u>

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A summary of the revenue bond premium activity for fiscal year 2016 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Revenue Bonds
Balance – July 1, 2015	\$ 35,092
Current-year amortization	(6,220)
Balance – June 30, 2016	\$ 28,872

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

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 46,053	\$ 25,472	\$ 71,525
2018	47,431	24,028	71,459
2019	49,476	22,070	71,546
2020	36,674	20,329	57,003
2021	38,141	18,809	56,950
2022–2026	175,560	70,954	246,514
2027–2031	142,729	31,108	173,837
2032–2036	42,135	7,130	49,265
2037–2039	8,049	985	9,034
	\$ 586,248	\$ 220,885	\$ 807,133

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.

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The following is a summary of the Airports system revenue bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Series	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date (July 1)	Original Amount of Issue	Outstanding Amount
2010A, refunding	2.00%–5.25%	2039	\$ 478,980	\$ 477,460
2010B, refunding	3.00%–5.00%	2020	166,000	103,800
2011, refunding	2.00%–5.00%	2024	300,885	226,530
2015A, non-refunding	4.125%–5.00%	2045	235,135	235,135
2015B, non-refunding	4.00%	2045	9,125	9,125
			<u>\$ 1,190,125</u>	1,052,050
Add: Unamortized premium				32,496
Less: Unamortized discount				(53)
				<u>1,084,493</u>
Less: Current portion				(37,290)
Noncurrent portion				<u>\$ 1,047,203</u>

Airports Special Facility Revenue Bonds

Airports entered into two special facility lease agreements with Continental Airlines, Inc. (Continental) in November 1997 and July 2000. The construction of the related facilities was financed by special facility revenue bonds issued by Airports in the amounts of \$25,255,000 and \$16,600,000, respectively. The \$16,600,000 special facility revenue bond was called in full on May 18, 2015. The remaining bond is payable solely from and collateralized solely by certain rentals and other monies derived from the special facility.

\$25,255,000 Issue

The bonds bear interest at 5.625%, and are subject to redemption at the option of Airports upon the request of Continental at prices ranging from 101% to 100%, depending on the dates of redemption, or at 100% plus interest, if the facilities are destroyed or damaged extensively.

Interest-only payments are due semiannually on May 15 and November 15 of each year until the bonds mature on November 15, 2027, at which time the entire principal amount is due.

Special facility revenue bonds payable at June 30, 2016 consisted of \$21,725,000, and is classified as noncurrent.

The special facility lease is accounted for and recorded as a direct financing lease. The remaining lease payments to be paid by the lessees (including debt service requirements on the special facility revenue bonds) are recorded as a restricted asset, and the special facility revenue bonds outstanding are recorded as a liability in the accompanying basic financial statements.

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.

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The following is a summary of the Harbors' revenue bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year of Issue	Final Redemption Date	Interest Rates	Original Amount of Issue	Current		Total	Noncurrent
				Principal Due July 1, 2016	Due January 1, 2017		
2004	January 1, 2024	2.50%–6.00%	\$ 52,030	\$ -	\$ 1,665	\$ 1,665	\$ 14,530
2006	January 1, 2031	4.00%–5.25%	96,570	745	2,505	3,250	68,375
2007	July 1, 2027	4.25%–5.50%	51,645	2,105	-	2,105	31,895
2010	July 1, 2040	3.00%–5.75%	201,390	7,005	-	7,005	172,935
2013	July 1, 2029	3.25%	23,615	840	-	840	20,770
			<u>\$ 425,250</u>	<u>\$ 10,695</u>	<u>\$ 4,170</u>	14,865	308,505
Add: Unamortized premium						273	119
						<u>\$ 15,138</u>	<u>\$ 308,624</u>

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

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 52,155	\$ 70,561	\$ 122,716
2018	54,545	66,717	121,262
2019	57,135	64,108	121,243
2020	59,745	61,461	121,206
2021	62,715	58,339	121,054
2022–2026	302,905	244,794	547,699
2027–2031	200,280	179,996	380,276
2032–2036	175,890	132,542	308,432
2037–2041	223,460	81,205	304,665
2042–2046	208,315	26,782	235,097
	<u>\$ 1,397,145</u>	<u>\$ 986,505</u>	<u>\$ 2,383,650</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.

Revenue Bonds Authorized, but Unissued

At June 30, 2016, revenue bonds authorized, but unissued, were approximately \$4,686,829,000.

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, 2016 amounted to approximately \$1,389,113,000. At June 30, 2016, special purpose revenue bonds of \$1,284,073,000 were authorized, but unissued.

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Improvement District Bonds

The HCDA is authorized to issue improvement district bonds under HRS Chapter 206E. Proceeds from the bond issues are utilized to finance the redevelopment of districts designated by the State Legislature. The bonds are not general obligations of the State and are payable solely by assessment liens on the real property of the designated district. Accordingly, the State has not included those bonds in its basic financial statements. There were no bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

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 July 1, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2016	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds payable	\$ 5,963,928	\$ 1,616,115	\$ (1,285,718)	\$ 6,294,325	\$ 432,032
Add: Unamortized premium	539,353	219,562	(99,809)	659,106	88,294
Total general obligation bonds payable	6,503,281	1,835,677	(1,385,527)	6,953,431	520,326
Revenue bonds payable	631,110	-	(44,862)	586,248	46,053
Add: Unamortized premium	35,092	-	(6,220)	28,872	3,676
Total revenue bonds payable	666,202	-	(51,082)	615,120	49,729
Accrued vacation payable	219,873	104,985	(102,131)	222,727	78,877
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	150,176	54,248	(37,859)	166,565	31,595
Net pension liability	3,910,574	628,679	(370,499)	4,168,754	-
Other postemployment benefit liability	3,597,751	606,762	(462,186)	3,742,327	-
Capital lease obligations	96,175	60,286	(6,984)	149,477	5,855
Total	\$ 15,144,032	\$ 3,290,637	\$ (2,416,268)	\$ 16,018,401	\$ 686,382

	Business-type Activities				
	Balance July 1, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2016	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds payable, net	\$ 29,332	\$ -	\$ (1,932)	\$ 27,400	\$ 2,023
Revenue bonds payable	1,202,780	244,260	(49,895)	1,397,145	52,155
Add: Unamortized premium, net	16,163	20,448	(3,776)	32,835	273
Total revenue bonds payable	1,218,943	264,708	(53,671)	1,429,980	52,428
Accrued vacation and retirement benefits payable	13,766	7,348	(6,680)	14,434	4,557
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs	4,645	1,720	(1,514)	4,851	1,664
Net pension liability	137,308	21,883	(13,698)	145,493	-
Other postemployment benefit liability	95,383	21,654	(8,606)	108,431	-
Lease revenue certificates of participation	172,864	8,057	(936)	179,985	4,745
Prepaid airport use charge fund	13,245	1,105	(4,000)	10,350	-
Loan payable	34,910	-	-	34,910	-
Total	\$ 1,720,396	\$ 326,475	\$ (91,037)	\$ 1,955,834	\$ 65,417

The accrued vacation liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated by the State's governmental funds. Approximately 79%, 20% and 1% of the accrued vacation liability has been paid by the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and Capital Projects Fund, respectively, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

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7. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables consisted of the following at June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>
Governmental Funds		
General Fund		
Special Revenue Funds	\$ 85,587	\$ -
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	103,429	-
Proprietary Fund	20	-
Debt Service Fund	-	35
	<u>189,036</u>	<u>35</u>
Capital Projects Fund		
Proprietary Fund	1,597	-
	<u>1,597</u>	<u>-</u>
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	-	103,429
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
General Fund	35	85,587
Proprietary Fund		
Airports	-	5
Harbors	-	1,612
	<u>\$ 190,668</u>	<u>\$ 190,668</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, 2016, 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	\$ 179,418	\$ 3,816
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	34,866	772,195
	<u>214,284</u>	<u>776,011</u>
Capital Projects Fund – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>129,932</u>	<u>37,623</u>
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	3,816	179,418
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	8,109
	<u>3,816</u>	<u>187,527</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
General Fund	772,195	34,866
Capital Projects Fund	37,623	129,932
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund	8,109	-
Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	110,320	110,320
	<u>928,247</u>	<u>275,118</u>
	<u>\$ 1,276,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,276,279</u>

The General Fund transferred approximately \$685,213,000 to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds for debt service payments and approximately \$90,798,000 to subsidize various Special Revenue Funds' programs. Approximately \$129,932,000 of Highways receipts were transferred from the Nonmajor Governmental Funds to the Capital Projects Fund to finance capital projects.

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9. Leases

Lease Commitments

Governmental Activities

The State leases office facilities and equipment under various operating leases expiring through fiscal 2026. Future minimum lease commitments for noncancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2016, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2017	\$ 18,297
2018	15,216
2019	12,579
2020	9,646
2021	4,526
2022–2026	3,508
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 63,772</u>

Rent expenditures for operating leases for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 amounted to approximately \$35,127,000.

An equipment lease purchase agreement between the Department of Transportation 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 \$60,286,091 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 will commence on August 1, 2017 and continue through August 1, 2031 at an interest rate of 2.63%.

An equipment lease purchase agreement between 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 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 Public Safety 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%.

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The State issued \$41,120,000 in Certificates of Participation (COPS) 2009 Series A, on November 5, 2009, to fully refund \$47,185,000 of the 1998 Series A Certificates and the 2000 Series A Certificates which proceeds were used to purchase the Kapolei State Office Building and the Capitol District Building. The net proceeds of \$43,490,000 (including a premium of \$2,876,000 and after payment of \$503,000 in underwriting fees) were deposited to the Depository Trust Company in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the previously issued outstanding COPS. As a result, these bonds are considered to be defeased, and the liability for these bonds has been removed from the Government-Wide financial statements. Due to the advance refunding, the State reduced its total debt service payments over the next ten years by \$7,487,000 and obtained an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$7,061,000. Payments commenced on May 1, 2010, and continue through May 1, 2020 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. The 2009 Series A Certificates are subject to prepayment prior to their maturity dates in the event of a casualty loss or governmental taking of all or a portion of the premises subject to the Leases, but are not otherwise subject to prepayment prior to maturity.

In November 2006, the State issued \$24,500,000 in COPS to finance the construction of the Kapolei Office and Conference Facility. The proceeds of the COPS were remitted to a trustee, who will then remit the amounts to the developer as construction progresses. The holders of the COPS are the current owners of the Kapolei Office and Conference Facility. Accordingly, the State's rental payments for the use of the Kapolei Office and Conference Facility are paid to a trustee, who then remits those amounts to the holders of the COPS. Payments commenced on May 1, 2007, and continue through November 1, 2031, with interest rates ranging from 3.63% to 5%. Title to the Kapolei Office and Conference Facility will transfer to the State upon the payment of all required rents.

Future minimum lease payments for these capital leases are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 5,855	\$ 6,243	\$ 12,098
2018	10,322	5,582	15,904
2019	7,165	4,864	12,029
2020	7,974	4,575	12,549
2021	6,691	4,257	10,948
2022-2026	43,670	16,812	60,482
2027-2031	54,181	7,877	62,058
2032-2034	13,619	494	14,113
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 149,477</u>	<u>\$ 50,704</u>	<u>\$ 200,181</u>

Capital assets acquired under these capital leases are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Asset type	
Buildings and improvements	\$ 65,620
Equipment	<u>117,010</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 182,630</u>

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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%. These lease revenue COPS are payable from revenues derived by Airports from the ownership and operation of the Airports system and the receipts from aviation fuel taxes imposed by the State.

On April 13, 2016, Airports entered into a lease agreement with Johnson Controls, Inc. amending the energy Performance Contract dated December 19, 2013 to finance improvements to Honolulu 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 Johnson Controls, Inc. was financed by lease revenue COPS issued by Airports in the amount of \$8,056,521 at an interest rate of 1.74%. These lease revenue COPS are payable from revenues derived by Airports from the ownership and operation of the Airports system and the receipts from aviation fuel taxes imposed by the State. The Series 2016 certificates are secured by the Series 2013 certificates issued in December 2013.

At June 30, 2016, the outstanding balance of the lease revenue COPS and the unamortized premium were approximately \$175,797,000 and \$4,188,000, respectively. Future lease rent payments for the lease revenue COPS as of June 30, 2016 are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 4,745	\$ 8,272	\$ 13,017
2018	6,346	8,309	14,655
2019	7,331	7,912	15,243
2020	8,593	7,575	16,168
2021	10,198	7,136	17,334
2022–2026	73,444	26,495	99,939
2027–2029	65,140	5,160	70,300
	<u>\$ 175,797</u>	<u>\$ 70,859</u>	<u>\$ 246,656</u>

Lease Rentals

Airports – Airport-Airline Lease 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

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- Airports system support charges amounted to \$0 for fiscal year 2016, and were established to recover all remaining residual costs of the Airports system. Airports system support charges were established by Administrative Rules for nonsignatory airlines. Those rates are based on a computed rate per 1,000-pound units of approved maximum landing weight for each aircraft used in revenue landings. The Airports system interisland support charges for nonsignatory airlines are set at 32% of Airports system support charges for overseas flights.

Airports – Other Operating Leases

Airports leases building spaces and improvements to concessionaires, airline carriers, and other airport users. The terms of those leases range from 4 to 15 years for concessionaires and up to 65 years for other airport users. Concessionaire lease rentals are generally based on the greater of a percentage of sales or a minimum guarantee. Percentage rent included in concession fees revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 was approximately \$67,020,000.

Concession fees revenues from the DFS Group L.P. (DFS), which operates the in-bond (duty free) concession, the Honolulu International Airport retail concession, and the Kahului retail concession, accounted for approximately 22% of total concession fees revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

DFS was awarded a ten-year lease agreement for the in-bond concessions with the term commencing on June 1, 2007, and terminating on May 31, 2017. On August 31, 2010, the lease was amended under provisions of Act 33, 2009, Hawaii Session Laws 883. The amended lease contract provides for a minimum annual guarantee rent, as well as percentage rent on annual gross receipts exceeding certain levels. For the period from June 1, 2007 to May 31, 2011, the minimum annual guarantee rent was \$38 million and the percentage rent was as follows: (1) for total concession receipts greater than \$155 million, but less than \$195 million, 22.5% for on-airport sales, and 18.5% for off-airport sales; (2) for total concession receipts greater than \$195 million, but less than \$235 million, 30.0% for on-airport sales and 22.5% off-airport sales; (3) for total concession receipts greater than \$235 million, but less than \$275 million, 30.0% for on-airport sales, and 26.5% for off-airport sales; and (4) for total concession receipts greater than \$275 million 30.0% for on-airport sales and off-airport sales. For the period from June 1, 2011 to May 31, 2017, the minimum annual guarantee rent is equal to 85% of the total rent paid for the fourth year of the lease term. Percentage rent during this period is calculated the same as during the first four years of the lease term.

Effective October 31, 2014, the in-bond concession lease agreement was amended and the lease was extended through May 31, 2027. The amended lease contract provides (1) for the period from June 1, 2017 through May 31, 2019, \$40 million, (2) for the period of June 1, 2019 through May 31, 2020, \$47.5 million, (3) for the period June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2021, 85% of the actual annual fee paid and payable (either minimum annual guarantee (MAG) rent or percentage rent) for the previous year, (4) for the period of June 1, 2021 through May 31, 2022, the same as the previous year, (5) for the period of June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023, 85% of the actual fee paid and payable for the previous year, and (6) for the period from June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2027, the same as the MAG rent for the period of June 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023. The percentage fee for the extension period will be set at 30% of gross receipts from on-airport sales and 18% of gross receipts from off-airport sales. Percentage fee for merchandise converted from duty free status to duty paid status shall be 1.25%, and the concession fee for items that are "High Price/Low Margin Merchandise" shall be 2.5% of the gross receipts from the sale. In addition, DFS agreed to pay \$27.9 million for improvements to the Central Waiting Lobby Building at Honolulu International.

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In March 2009, DFS was awarded a five-year lease agreement for the retail concession at the Honolulu International Airport, with the term commencing on April 1, 2009, and scheduled to terminate on March 14, 2014. Rents were computed as the higher of (1) percentage rent of 20% of gross receipts and (2) MAG rent (85% of the actual annual fee paid for the preceding year). The lease agreement was extended for a holdover period through March 31, 2015. During the holdover period, the MAG rent was \$12 million. Subsequently, on October 31, 2014, the lease agreement was amended to extend the term through March 31, 2025. The amendment provided that the MAG rent for the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016 be \$12 million and for each subsequent year, the MAG rent will be 85% of the actual annual fee paid for the preceding year.

Harbors – Leasing Operations

Harbors leases land, wharf and building spaces under month-to-month revocable permits and long-term leases. The long-term leases expire during various years through September 2058. Those leases generally call for rental increases every five to ten years based on a step-up or independent appraisals of the fair rental value of the leased property.

Revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 amounted to \$23,327,000 and have been included in rental revenues.

The following schedule presents the approximate future minimum lease rentals under noncancelable operating leases of the Proprietary Funds as of June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Proprietary Funds		
	Airports	Harbors	Total
2017	\$ 74,515	\$ 6,059	\$ 80,574
2018	61,678	5,773	67,451
2019	58,522	5,222	63,744
2020	59,864	5,198	65,062
2021	12,680	5,255	17,935
2022–2026	47,430	25,819	73,249
2027–2031	33,356	24,110	57,466
2032–2036	4,066	18,357	22,423
2037–2041	3,593	11,999	15,592
2042–2046	3,478	9,031	12,509
2047–2051	-	2,771	2,771
2052–2056	-	2,574	2,574
2057–2059	-	947	947
	<u>\$ 359,182</u>	<u>\$ 123,115</u>	<u>\$ 482,297</u>

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Net Investment in Direct Financing Leases

Certain leases of state-owned special facilities to parties engaged in airline operations are accounted for as direct financing leases. At June 30, 2016, net investments in direct financing leases of Airports consisted of the following (amounts expressed in thousands):

Total minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 34,428
Less: Amount representing interest	<u>(13,901)</u>
	20,527
Cash with trustee and other	<u>1,351</u>
	<u>\$ 21,878</u>

Minimum future rentals to be received under direct financing leases of Airports as of June 30, 2016, consisted of the following (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2017	\$ 1,222
2018	1,222
2019	1,222
2020	1,222
2021	1,222
2022–2026	6,110
2027–2028	<u>23,559</u>
	<u>\$ 35,779</u>

10. Significant Transactions With Component Units

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation

Amounts payable from the State to the HHFDC include approximately \$9,098,000 of amounts due from DHHL related to a previous agreement to transfer certain land and development rights to the State. Pursuant to this agreement, the State was required to commence 15 annual \$1,700,000 payments to the HHFDC in December 2004. Effective at that time, the HHFDC recorded the sale of the land and development rights and the net present value of the estimated future cash flows from the State using an imputed interest rate.

Hawaii Health Systems Corporation

In fiscal year 2003, HHSC received a \$14,000,000 advance from the State to relieve its cash flow shortfall. During 2016, an appropriation was granted from the State to allow HHSC to forego any obligation to pay back this amount. The remaining amount due to the State of \$20,123,000 at June 30, 2016 is comprised of cash advances that was assumed by HHSC.

Hawaii Tourism Authority

During the period from October 1992 through April 1998, the State issued a series of general obligation bonds whose proceeds were used to fund the construction of the Center. These bonds are obligations of the State and are secured by the State's full faith and credit. The debt service for the general obligation bonds is to be primarily funded by an allocated portion of the State's transient accommodations tax (TAT) revenue and revenue generated from the operation of the Center. Through June 30, 2000 and from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2002, these funds were collected and accounted for by the Convention Center Authority (CCA) and Budget and Finance, respectively.

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Effective July 1, 2002, the Convention Center Fund was established by Act 253, SLH 2002. In accordance with Act 253, the Convention Center Fund was placed within HTA and was created to receive all revenues generated from the Center's operations and an allocated portion of the revenues received from the State's TAT. Act 253 further states that all funds collected by the Convention Center Fund are to be used to pay all expenses arising from the use and operation of the Center and to pay any and all debt service relating to the Center. However, responsibility for debt service payments to the bondholders on the general obligation bonds referred to above remains with the State through Budget and Finance.

The creation of the Convention Center Fund provided HTA the ability to reimburse Budget and Finance for debt service payments in accordance with a predetermined payment plan, which had been assigned to HTA by the CCA. The terms of the payment plan require HTA to reimburse Budget and Finance for principal and interest payments at an imputed interest rate of 6% through January 1, 2027. The payment plan is not directly related to the actual debt service on the general obligation bonds issued to finance the Hawaii Convention Center. HTA's ability to meet its obligations in accordance with the payment plan is dependent upon the funds received by the Convention Center Fund. At June 30, 2016, the outstanding principal and aggregate interest amounts required to be reimbursed by HTA were \$192,450,000 and \$98,275,000, respectively. The scheduled payments to maturity for each of the next five years and thereafter in five-year increments are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 15,645	\$ 10,786	\$ 26,431
2018	16,580	9,847	26,427
2019	17,575	8,852	26,427
2020	18,630	7,797	26,427
2021	19,750	6,680	26,430
2022-2026	97,740	34,410	132,150
2027	6,530	19,903	26,433
	<u>\$ 192,450</u>	<u>\$ 98,275</u>	<u>\$ 290,725</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2016, HTA was required to reimburse Budget and Finance approximately \$26,400,000 for principal and interest.

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 year ended June 30, 2016, interest and dividends earned and earmarked for transfer into the State General Fund amounted to \$3,049,000.

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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 ERS' website: <http://www.ers.ehawaii.gov>.

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

Noncontributory Class

- ***Retirement Benefits*** – General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 1.25% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. Employees with ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. Employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- ***Disability Benefits*** – Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 35% of their average final compensation. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 12.5% of average final compensation.

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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 dependent children, no benefit is payable.

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

Contributory Class for Members Hired Prior to July 1, 2012

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

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

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

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

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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 is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are 3% of average final compensation for each year of service for judges and elected officers and 1.75% of average final compensation for each year of service for police officers and firefighters and are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, at a minimum of 30% of average final compensation.

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

Hybrid Class for Members Hired Prior to July 1, 2012

- Retirement Benefits – General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 2% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with five years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. General employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- Disability Benefits – Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 35% of their average final compensation plus refund of their contributions and accrued interest. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 25% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits – For service-connected deaths, the designated surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a monthly benefit of 50% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. If there is no surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary, surviving dependent children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or 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 2016 were 25.00% for police officers and firefighters and 17.00% for all other employees. Contributions to the pension plan from the State was \$373,881,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

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, 2016, the State reported a liability of approximately \$4.3 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, 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, 2015, the State's proportion was 57.2380% which was a decrease of 1.2454% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

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There were no changes in other assumptions and inputs that affected the measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement date other than the investment return assumption. Fiscal year 2016 was the first year of the three-year phase-in of the investment return assumption. The investment return rate decreased beginning in fiscal year 2016 to 7.65% and will continue to decrease to 7.55% in fiscal year 2017 and to 7.50% in fiscal year 2018, and will remain at 7.50% thereafter. There were no other changes between the measurement date, June 30, 2015, and the reporting date, June 30, 2016, that are expected to have a significant effect on the proportionate share of the net pension liability.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the State recognized pension expense of approximately \$354,299,000. At June 30, 2016, 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	\$ 41,650	\$ (121,021)
Changes in assumptions	102,682	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(146,939)
Changes in proportion and differences between State contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,804	(26,929)
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>476,076</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 626,212</u>	<u>\$ (294,889)</u>

The \$476,076,000 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 ended June 30, 2017. 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):

Year ending June 30,	
2017	\$ (64,048)
2018	(64,048)
2019	(64,048)
2020	52,228
2021	<u>(4,837)</u>
	<u>\$ (144,753)</u>

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Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Payroll growth rate	3.50%
Investment rate of return	7.65% per year, compounded annual including inflation

The same rates were applied to all periods. There were no changes to ad hoc postemployment benefits including COLA.

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on Client Specific Tables and the 1994 U.S. Group Annuity Mortality Static Tables. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on custom tables with RP-2000 rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the most recent experience study dated December 20, 2010. Between experience studies, the Board of Trustees of the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii elected to lower the investment return assumption effective with the June 30, 2015 valuation.

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

Asset Class	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	30.0%	8.5%
International equity	26.0%	9.3%
Total fixed-income	20.0%	3.1%
Real estate	7.0% *	9.2%
Private equity	7.0% *	11.9%
Real return	5.0% *	6.7%
Covered calls	5.0%	7.7%
Total investments	<u>100.0%</u>	

* The real estate, private equity and real return targets will be the percentage actually invested up to 7.0%, 7.0% and 5.0%, respectively, of the total fund. Changes in the real estate, private equity and real return targets will be offset by an equal percentage change in the large cap domestic equity target.

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Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net pension liability was 7.65%, a decrease from the 7.75% 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.

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 7.65%, 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 (6.65%) or one percentage point higher (8.65%) than the current rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6.65%)	Discount Rate (7.65%)	1% Increase (8.65%)
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 5,465,016</u>	<u>\$ 4,314,247</u>	<u>\$ 3,213,481</u>

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

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

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2016, the amount payable to the ERS was \$21,256,000.

Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

Plan Descriptions

The State provides certain health care 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. The report may be obtained by writing to the EUTF at P.O. Box 2121, Honolulu, Hawaii 96805-2121.

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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.

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.

Cost

Effective July 1, 2006, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions*. Statement No. 43 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for plans that provide other postemployment benefits (OPEB) other than pensions. Statement No. 43 requires defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered as trust or equivalent arrangements to prepare a statement of plan assets and a statement of changes in plan assets.

The reporting of active and retiree (including their respective beneficiaries) healthcare benefits provided through the same plan should separate those benefits for accounting purposes between active and retiree healthcare benefits. Accordingly, the State reports the retiree healthcare benefits as OPEB in conformity with Statement No. 43 and the active employee healthcare benefits as risk financing in conformity with GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, as amended.

The State is required by GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, to obtain an actuarial valuation every other year. Therefore, an actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2015.

The State's base contribution levels to EUTF are established by statutes and the retiree is responsible to pay the difference if the base contribution is less than the cost of the monthly premium.

Prior to fiscal year 2014, the State's base contribution levels were tied to the pay-as-you-go amounts necessary to provide current benefits to retirees. In fiscal year 2016, the State contributed \$249,827,000 in addition to amounts necessary to provide current benefits to retirees.

The State's annual OPEB cost for each plan was calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters in Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table presents the

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annual OPEB cost, contributions made, the net OPEB liability, and the funding status for the EUTF and UH for each of the plans for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	EUTF	UH
Annual required contribution	\$ 635,749	\$ 107,059
Interest on net OPEB obligation	284,019	45,556
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(221,717)	(35,563)
Annual OPEB cost	698,051	117,052
Contributions made	(505,800)	(45,100)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	192,251	71,952
Net OPEB obligation		
Beginning of year	4,057,413	650,805
End of year	\$ 4,249,664	\$ 722,757
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) July 1, 2015	\$ 8,024,355	\$ 1,262,765
Funded OPEB plan assets	(191,118)	(30,076)
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) July 1, 2015	\$ 7,833,237	\$ 1,232,689
Funded ratio	2.4%	2.4%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,496,249	\$ 569,235
UAAL as percentage of covered payroll	313.8%	216.6%

The State's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2016 and the preceding years were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
EUTF	June 30, 2016	\$ 698,051	72.5%	\$ 4,249,664
	June 30, 2015	675,941	52.1%	4,057,413
	June 30, 2014	650,816	52.0%	3,733,472
UH	June 30, 2016	\$ 117,052	38.5%	\$ 722,757
	June 30, 2015	113,009	36.6%	650,805
	June 30, 2014	106,832	39.3%	579,196

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and the healthcare cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, is designed to present multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

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On July 3, 2013, the Governor signed into law Act 268, SLH 2013. Act 268 requires the EUTF to establish and administer separate trust accounts for each public employer for the purpose of receiving irrevocable employer contributions to prefund postemployment health and other benefit costs for retirees and their beneficiaries. It establishes the Hawaii EUTF Trust Fund Task Force to examine further steps to address the unfunded liability and requires all public employers to make annual required public employer contributions effective fiscal year 2014. Commencing fiscal year 2019, the annual public employer contribution shall be equal to the annual required contribution, as determined by an actuary retained by the EUTF board. In any fiscal year, should an employer's contribution be less than the annual required public employer contribution, the difference shall be transferred to the appropriate trust account from a portion of all general excise tax revenues, for the State, or transient accommodations tax revenues, for the counties.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

	EUTF and UH	
	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2013
Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2013
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage, closed	Level percentage, closed
Remaining amortization period	28 years	30 years
Asset valuation method	Fair value	Fair value
Actuarial assumptions		
Investment rate of return	7.0%	7.0%
Projected salary increase	3.5%	3.5%
Healthcare inflation rates		
PPO	9.0% initial, 5.0% after 8 years	9.0% initial, 5.0% after 10 years
HMO	7.0% initial, 5.0% after 8 years	7.5% initial, 5.0% after 10 years
Dental	4.0%	4.0%
Vision	3.0%	3.0%
Medicare Part B	3.0% initial, 5.0% after 2 years	5.0%

The July 1, 2013 actuarial valuation was used to determine the amounts reported in the State's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016. The information on the funded status of the plan is from the July 1, 2015 valuation, the most recent valuation.

Effective July 1, 2016, active employee health benefit contracts were extended through June 30, 2017.

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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, 2016, outstanding commitments to repay general obligation bonds consisted of the following (amounts expressed in thousands):

Special Revenue Funds

Highways	\$	2,875
Agriculture		5,924
Natural Resources		1,632
All other		47
	\$	<u>10,478</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, 2016, accumulated sick leave was approximately \$1,149,078,000.

Intergovernmental Expenditures

In accordance with Act 174, SLH 2014, HRS Section 237D-6.5, transient accommodation tax revenues collected are to be distributed to the counties as follows: \$103,000,000 for fiscal year 2015-2016 and \$93,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

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 Lands 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, 2016.

Proprietary Fund Type — Enterprise Funds

Construction and Service Contracts

At June 30, 2016, the Enterprise Funds had commitments of approximately \$761,440,000 for construction and service contracts.

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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 fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 approximated \$10,795,000, \$5,322,000 and \$20,344,000, 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 \$1.3 billion 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 has received approximately \$49,267,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, the State expects to receive \$27,000,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

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 are challenging 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 have commenced and the arbitration is anticipated to begin in the latter half of 2017.

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, 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.

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In *OHA v. HHA*, OHA filed suit on July 27, 1995 (*OHA v. HHA, et al.*, Civil No. 95-2682-07 (1st Cir.)) against the Hawaii Housing Authority (the HHA, since succeeded by the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, as described below), the executive director of the HHA, the board members of the HHA and the Director of Finance to secure additional compensation and an itemized accounting of the sums previously paid to OHA for five specifically identified parcels of Ceded Lands which were transferred to the HHA for its use to develop, construct and manage additional affordable public rental housing units under HRS Chapter 201G. On January 11, 2000, all proceedings in this suit were stayed pending the Hawaii Supreme Court's decision in *OHA, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.*, Civil No. 94-0205-01 (1st Cir.). The September 12, 2001 decision of the Hawaii Supreme Court (*OHA v. State of Hawaii*, 96 Haw. 399 (2001)) includes elements, with which OHA disagrees, that would require dismissal of OHA's claims in *OHA v. HHA*, and the case remains pending.

The Housing Finance and Development Corporation and the HHA were merged into the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, after the above-described suits against them were filed. This corporation subsequently was bifurcated into the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation and the Hawaii Public Housing Authority.

In *OHA Notice of Intent to File HRS Ch. 673 Complaint* letter dated May 31, 2016, addressed to the State's Attorney General and the vice president for Legal Affairs and General Counsel of the University of Hawaii, OHA gave notice, pursuant to HRS Section 673-3, of its intent to sue the State, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and the University of Hawaii for the State's breach of its fiduciary duties as trustee of the public land trust, in connection with their management of Mauna Kea. The notice also indicates that OHA will seek an award of land or monetary damages for the alleged breaches of trust.

The State intends to defend vigorously against OHA's claim in *OHA v. HHA*, and if suit is filed, against OHA's HRS Chapter 673 claim for breach of trust. Resolution of all 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 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 (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 2,753 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 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.

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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, *Aguilar v. State of Hawaii, et al.*, Civil No. 99-612 (3rd Cir.) (*Aguilar*), 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 *Aguilar* 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 take 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 further proceedings were necessary to determine the amount of

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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 four percent of the fee simple value of a 5,000 square foot lot in Mailli, obtained from a "best fit" curve derived from actual fee simple Mailli 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 14, 2015, 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. A written order disposing of the motion has not yet been entered.

The parties have 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, Plaintiffs filed seven motions in June and July 2016. The State filed cross motions to three of Plaintiffs' motions, and opposed all Plaintiffs' motions. The circuit court heard all motions on September 2, 2016, and took them under advisement. Plaintiffs filed four additional motions and the State filed three additional motions, which were heard on November 4, 2016 and December 12, 2016, respectively. Written orders disposing of all the motions have not been entered.

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 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHC Act) by leasing Hawaiian home lands solely to generate revenue and for commercial developments that are unrelated to

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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 to the circuit court for further proceedings. 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, on May 4, 2011. In the Hawaii Supreme Court, the 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 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. The Hawaii Supreme Court did, however, uphold 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." Determination of this amount awaits further litigation in the circuit court on remand. 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 million for fiscal year 2015–2016. 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.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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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 million for fiscal year 2015–2016. 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 2015–2016.

Plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration which the court denied. The State filed a notice of appeal and the Plaintiff filed a notice of cross-appeal. The appeals are pending before the Intermediate court of Appeals.

On August 9, 2016, DHHL filed a motion in circuit court for an order sanctioning the State \$100 million per day until the State fulfills their constitutional duty by providing DHHL with more than \$28 million for its fiscal year 2015–2016 budget. The motion has been set for hearing on October 14, 2016 and continued to December 23, 2016. The State filed memoranda opposing the motion on October 7, 2016 and December 9, 2016. The October 14, 2016 hearing was rescheduled for December 23, 2016.

The State intends to defend vigorously the claims against the State in all of the remaining Individual Claims Cases and in *Nelson*. 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.

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 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, 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 health care 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.

State of Hawaii

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In December 2010, 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) health care benefits that are equivalent to those provided to State and county active employees; and/or (b) health care 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 health care because Defendants refused or failed to provide them with the health benefits that they were constitutionally or contractually entitled to; (2) damages for health care 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 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, 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 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 Plaintiffs on all of Plaintiffs' claims that are based on the allegations that: (1) State Defendants have violated the constitutional, contractual and statutory rights of Plaintiffs by not providing health care 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 Plaintiffs by not providing health care 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. 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 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. 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 a motion. On State Defendants'

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016

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.

State Defendants intend to continue to vigorously defend against Plaintiffs' claims in this lawsuit. Resolution of the Plaintiffs' claims in their favor could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

Department of Education

Consolidated class action cases have been brought against the State Department of Education (DOE) on behalf of substitute teachers alleging that the DOE has failed to pay substitute teachers in accordance with the rate provided in the Hawaii Revised Statutes from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 2005.

An adverse ruling against the State was made by the First Circuit Court on a motion for summary judgment regarding liability issues. The adverse ruling was the subject of an interlocutory appeal to the Intermediate Court of Appeals, which issued its ruling on October 30, 2009, affirming the adverse ruling. The Supreme Court denied certiorari on August 16, 2010 and the case was remanded to the Circuit Court for a determination of damages.

The parties agreed to settle before the matter was set for trial on this issue. On February 26, 2014, a settlement check in the amount of approximately \$15,091,100 was transmitted to Plaintiffs' attorney. Subsequently, the Circuit Court granted Plaintiffs' motion for the award of prejudgment interest. The State appealed this decision to the Intermediate Court of Appeals on June 15, 2015. The parties have submitted all briefs and are awaiting a decision.

Tax Foundation Claim on Rail Surcharge Tax

On October 21, 2015, the Tax Foundation of the State filed a class action lawsuit against the State seeking a judicial determination that the ten percent withheld from the county surcharge on State general excise tax under HRS Section 248-2.6(a), is unconstitutional because it exceeds the actual cost for the State to assess, collect and distribute the county surcharge to the City and County of Honolulu.

Since 2007 through June 2016, the Department of Budget and Finance has transferred \$195 million from county surcharge proceeds into the general fund. The circuit court entered a final judgment in favor of the State on June 1, 2016. The Plaintiff appealed the ruling to the State Intermediate Court of Appeals. The ruling is pending.

The State intends to vigorously contest all claims in this case. Resolution of the Plaintiff's claims in their favor could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016

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

Crime Insurance

The State also has a crime insurance policy for various types of coverages with a limit of loss of \$10,000,000 per occurrence with a \$500,000 deductible per occurrence, except for claims expense coverage, which has a \$100,000 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 legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund.

General Liability (Including Torts)

Liability claims up to \$10,000 and automobile claims up to \$15,000 are handled by the Risk Management Office. All other claims are handled by the Department of the Attorney General. The State has personal injury and property damage liability, including automobile and public errors and omissions, insurance policy in force with a \$4,000,000 self-insured retention per occurrence. The annual aggregate per occurrence is \$5,000,000 and for crime loss, \$10,000,000 with no aggregate limit.

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

Medical Insurance

The State's community hospitals included in the HHSC are insured by a comprehensive hospital professional liability policy. The policy covers losses from personal injury, professional liability, patient property damage, and employee benefits. This policy covers losses up to a limit of \$35,000,000 per occurrence and \$39,000,000 in aggregate.

Self-Insured Risks

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

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, 2016, 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 will be paid from legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund. The following

State of Hawaii
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016

table represents changes in the amount of the estimated losses and the loss adjustment costs for governmental activities at June 30, 2016 and 2015 (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment costs		
Beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 150,176	\$ 147,120
Incurring losses and loss adjustment costs		
Provision for insured events of current fiscal year	55,743	32,721
Change in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	<u>(1,495)</u>	<u>(629)</u>
Total incurred losses and loss adjustment costs	<u>54,248</u>	<u>32,092</u>
Payments		
Losses and loss adjustment costs attributable to insured events of current fiscal year	(15,622)	(9,604)
Losses and loss adjustment costs attributable to insured events of prior fiscal year	<u>(22,237)</u>	<u>(19,432)</u>
Total payments	<u>(37,859)</u>	<u>(29,036)</u>
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment costs		
End of the fiscal year	<u>\$ 166,565</u>	<u>\$ 150,176</u>

14. Subsequent Events

General Obligation Bonds

On October 13, 2016, the State issued \$375,000,000 in General Obligation Bonds of 2016, Series FG, \$379,295,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds of 2016, Series FH, \$2,710,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds of 2016, Series FI, and \$25,000,000 in Taxable General Obligation Bonds of 2016, Series FJ. Series FG and FJ were issued for the purpose of financing or reimbursing the State for the costs of acquisition, construction, extension or improvement of various public improvement projects, among which are public buildings and facilities, elementary and secondary schools, community college and university facilities, public libraries and parks and for other public purposes. Series FH and FI were issued for the purpose of refunding, for saving, certain outstanding general obligation bonds of the State previously issued for public purposes.

Department of Transportation – Highways Division

On September 8, 2016, Highways issued \$103,395,000 in Series 2016 A and \$101,090,000 in Series 2016 B Revenue Bonds (the Bonds). The Bonds bear interest from 2.0% to 5.0% with maturity dates through January 2036. The Series 2016 B Revenue Bonds refunded \$72,030,000 of Series 2008 Bonds and \$39,560,000 of Series 2011 A Revenue Bonds. The refunding of the Series 2008 and the Series 2011 A Bonds provided net present value savings of approximately \$17,400,000.

Department of Transportation – Harbors Division

On December 6, 2016, Harbors issued \$14,565,000 in Series 2016 A, \$68,535,000 in Series 2016 B, \$8,135,000 in Series 2016 C, and \$22,425,000 in Series 2016 D Revenue Refunding Bonds (the Bonds). The Bonds bear interest from 1.99% to 3.09% with maturity dates through January 2031. The Series A 2016 Revenue Bonds refunded \$16,195,000 of 2004 B Bonds, the Series B 2016 Revenue Bonds refunded \$71,625,000 of 2006 A Bonds, the Series C 2016 Revenue Bonds refunded \$7,365,000 of 2007 A Bonds, and Series D 2016 Revenue Bonds refunded \$22,315,000 of 2007 A Bonds. The refunding of 2004 B, 2006 A, and 2007 A Bonds provided net present value savings of approximately \$15,900,000.

**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)

Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures –
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Control

General Fund and Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund –
Reconciliation of the Budgetary to GAAP Basis

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

Schedule of Contributions – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedules of Funding Progress – EUTF and UH

State of Hawaii
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget – Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes				
General excise tax	\$ 3,189,610	\$ 3,197,573	\$ 3,206,154	\$ 8,581
Net income tax				
Corporations	84,451	82,683	93,478	10,795
Individuals	1,911,532	2,085,500	2,115,810	30,310
Inheritance and estate tax	15,286	12,232	49,613	37,381
Liquor permits and tax	49,053	50,532	50,590	58
Public service companies tax	176,483	167,469	152,760	(14,709)
Tobacco tax	79,178	87,198	83,685	(3,513)
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	142,000	157,000	152,622	(4,378)
Franchise tax (banks and other financial institutions)	32,218	10,595	12,691	2,096
Transient accommodations tax	206,795	225,906	233,781	7,875
Other taxes, primarily conveyances tax	31,203	28,262	42,393	14,131
Total taxes	5,917,809	6,104,950	6,193,577	88,627
Non-taxes				
Interest and investment income	5,059	5,218	10,407	5,189
Charges for current services	255,410	312,258	298,284	(13,974)
Intergovernmental	11,913	13,026	16,852	3,826
Rentals	693	542	557	15
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	23,502	22,648	22,529	(119)
Licenses and fees	1,020	1,022	989	(33)
Revenues from private sources	2,505	2,501	4,665	2,164
Debt service requirements	32,939	32,939	16,100	(16,839)
Other	276,459	512,052	488,699	(23,353)
Total non-taxes	609,500	902,206	859,082	(43,124)
Total revenues	6,527,309	7,007,156	7,052,659	45,503
Expenditures				
General government	2,696,237	2,650,696	2,552,595	98,101
Public safety	269,834	271,687	270,551	1,136
Conservation of natural resources	60,868	62,231	50,157	12,074
Health	439,343	445,007	440,289	4,718
Hospitals	105,940	105,940	105,940	-
Welfare	1,132,651	1,141,419	1,121,275	20,144
Lower education	1,616,187	1,657,477	1,605,029	52,448
Higher education	428,425	445,988	441,373	4,615
Other education	6,142	6,181	5,774	407
Culture and recreation	45,451	46,096	44,906	1,190
Economic development and assistance	28,732	36,357	34,588	1,769
Housing	25,682	31,633	31,118	515
Other	17,144	30,622	29,906	716
Total expenditures	6,872,636	6,931,334	6,733,501	197,833
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(345,327)	75,822	319,158	243,336
Other financing sources – Transfers in	26,290	47,212	29,257	(17,955)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures	\$ (319,037)	\$ 123,034	\$ 348,415	\$ 225,381

State of Hawaii
Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,964	\$ 11,964
Revenues from private sources	-	-	58,398	58,398
Other	4,583	4,583	3,816	(767)
Total revenues – non-taxes	<u>4,583</u>	<u>4,583</u>	<u>74,178</u>	<u>69,595</u>
Expenditures				
Welfare	76,198	76,198	59,231	16,967
Total expenditures	<u>76,198</u>	<u>76,198</u>	<u>59,231</u>	<u>16,967</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (71,615)</u>	<u>\$ (71,615)</u>	<u>\$ 14,947</u>	<u>\$ 86,562</u>

State of Hawaii

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Control Year Ended June 30, 2016

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 2015 (Act 119, SLH 2015), and as amended by the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2016 (Act 124, SLH 2016), 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 2015–2017 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 Fund 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 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, 2016, there were no expenditures in excess of appropriations in the individual funds.

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 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 Fund are presented in the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund 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.

State of Hawaii
General Fund and Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund
Reconciliation of the Budgetary to GAAP Basis
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

A reconciliation of the budgetary to GAAP basis operating results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	General Fund	Med-Quest Special Revenue Fund
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures – actual (budgetary basis)	\$ 319,158	\$ 14,947
Transfers	520,258	180,606
Loan forgiveness	103,200	-
Reserve for encumbrances at fiscal year end*	448,776	-
Expenditures for liquidation of prior fiscal year encumbrances	(356,520)	(244,450)
Revenues and expenditures for unbudgeted programs and capital projects accounts, net	(109,893)	240,442
Tax refunds payable	(111,602)	-
Accrued liabilities	(75,418)	113,561
Accrued revenues	62,310	(117,536)
Excess of revenues over expenditures – GAAP basis	<u>\$ 800,269</u>	<u>\$ 187,570</u>

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

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

	2016	2015	2014
State of Hawaii, excluding UH			
State's proportion of the net pension liability	57.238%	58.483%	57.638%
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,999	\$ 4,689	\$ 5,148
State's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,496	\$ 2,424	\$ 2,341
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	200.2%	193.4%	219.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total net pension liability	62.4%	63.9%	58.0%
UH			
Proportion of the net pension liability	13.110%	13.600%	13.750%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,145	\$ 1,090	\$ 1,228
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 569	\$ 565	\$ 551
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	201.2%	192.9%	222.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total net pension liability	62.4%	63.9%	58.0%

* Information for 2007–2013 is unavailable.

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

	2016	2015	2014
State of Hawaii, excluding UH			
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 432	\$ 410	\$ 380
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	432	410	380
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,496	\$ 2,424	\$ 2,341
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.3%	16.9%	16.2%
UH			
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 97	\$ 94	\$ 88
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	97	94	88
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State's covered-employee payroll	\$ 573	\$ 565	\$ 551
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16.9%	16.6%	16.0%

* Information for 2007–2013 is unavailable.

State of Hawaii
Schedules of Funding Progress
June 30, 2016
(Amounts in Millions)

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
EUTF						
July 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 11,706	\$ 11,706	- %	\$ 2,093	559.3%
July 1, 2013	-	7,344	7,344	- %	2,341	313.7%
July 1, 2015	191	8,024	7,833	2%	2,496	313.6%
UH						
July 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,861	- %	\$ 504	369.3%
July 1, 2013	-	1,186	1,186	- %	551	215.3%
July 1, 2015	30	1,263	1,233	2%	569	216.7%

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2016

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.

Natural Resources – Accounts for programs related to the conservation, development and utilization of agriculture, aquaculture, water, land and other natural resources of the State.

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.

Hawaiian Programs – Accounts for programs related to the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians.

Administrative Support – Accounts for programs of certain administrative agencies.

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, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

				Special Revenue Funds	
	Highways	Natural Resources	Health	Human Services	Economic Development
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,478	\$ 17,017	\$ 26,865	\$ 12,886	\$ 60,388
Notes and loans receivable, net	-	21,353	-	-	997
Due from federal government	-	-	-	2,154	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	199,510	104,531	165,024	79,157	138,264
Other assets	60,286	-	-	-	23,158
Total assets	<u>\$ 292,274</u>	<u>\$ 142,901</u>	<u>\$ 191,889</u>	<u>\$ 94,197</u>	<u>\$ 198,652</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities					
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 24,056	\$ 4,026	\$ 14,968	\$ 9,896	\$ 8,811
Other accrued liabilities	6,076	2,902	6,135	389	12,964
Due to other funds	-	1,807	-	80,600	-
Payable from restricted assets –					
Matured bonds and interest payable	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>30,132</u>	<u>8,735</u>	<u>21,103</u>	<u>90,885</u>	<u>21,775</u>
Fund balances					
Restricted	-	-	-	15,522	-
Committed	-	45,239	180,357	2,466	-
Assigned	262,142	88,927	-	-	176,877
Unassigned	-	-	(9,571)	(14,676)	-
Total fund balances	<u>262,142</u>	<u>134,166</u>	<u>170,786</u>	<u>3,312</u>	<u>176,877</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 292,274</u>	<u>\$ 142,901</u>	<u>\$ 191,889</u>	<u>\$ 94,197</u>	<u>\$ 198,652</u>

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

Employment	Regulatory	Hawaiian Programs	Administrative Support	All Other	Total	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 4,864	\$ 10,895	\$ 42,978	\$ 44,172	\$ 6,396	\$ 413,700	\$ 335	\$ 414,035
-	-	54,642	-	-	76,992	-	76,992
-	-	-	-	-	2,154	-	2,154
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
29,882	66,921	240,750	151,743	39,291	1,238,231	-	1,238,231
-	-	-	-	-	60,286	-	60,286
<u>\$ 34,746</u>	<u>\$ 77,816</u>	<u>\$ 338,370</u>	<u>\$ 195,915</u>	<u>\$ 45,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,791,363</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>	<u>\$ 1,791,733</u>
\$ 2,528	\$ 670	\$ 4,180	\$ 2,115	\$ 6,011	\$ 77,977	\$ -	\$ 77,977
1,805	2,695	64	2,944	3,692	40,751	-	40,751
-	-	-	-	3,180	85,587	-	85,587
-	-	-	-	-	-	335	335
<u>4,333</u>	<u>3,365</u>	<u>4,244</u>	<u>5,059</u>	<u>12,883</u>	<u>204,315</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>204,650</u>
-	-	-	-	-	15,522	35	15,557
16,501	51,185	67,394	29,501	-	401,313	-	401,313
13,912	23,266	266,732	161,355	32,804	1,194,460	-	1,194,460
-	-	-	-	-	(24,247)	-	(24,247)
<u>30,413</u>	<u>74,451</u>	<u>334,126</u>	<u>190,856</u>	<u>32,804</u>	<u>1,587,048</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,587,083</u>
<u>\$ 34,746</u>	<u>\$ 77,816</u>	<u>\$ 338,370</u>	<u>\$ 195,915</u>	<u>\$ 45,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,791,363</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>	<u>\$ 1,791,733</u>

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

				Special Revenue Funds	
	Highways	Natural Resources	Health	Human Services	Economic Development
Revenues					
Taxes					
Franchise tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tobacco and liquor taxes	-	-	25,000	-	-
Liquid fuel tax	87,768	250	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle weight and registration tax	123,512	-	6,539	-	-
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax	54,872	-	-	-	-
Other	-	10,475	1,288	-	3,864
Total taxes	266,152	10,725	32,827	-	3,864
Interest and investment income	1,903	1,392	883	10	235
Charges for current services	4,461	28,088	41,447	570	42,279
Intergovernmental	156,573	18,161	118,658	705,400	251,876
Rentals	1,000	8,381	-	-	386
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	5,568	118	678	-	29
Licenses and fees	2,184	761	2,224	115	525
Revenues from private sources	-	26	48,950	33	9,018
Other	7,097	5,215	3,083	923	17,148
Total revenues	444,938	72,867	248,750	707,051	321,496
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	5,500	212	-	-
Public safety	-	2,292	-	-	-
Highways	254,777	74	-	-	-
Conservation of natural resources	-	96,738	-	-	-
Health	-	-	203,308	-	-
Welfare	-	-	-	691,029	-
Lower education	-	-	-	-	364,884
Other education	-	-	-	16,339	-
Culture and recreation	-	10,060	-	-	3,081
Urban redevelopment and housing	-	-	-	2,236	-
Economic development and assistance	-	2,233	-	-	28,737
Other	225	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	255,002	116,897	203,520	709,604	367,965
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	189,936	(44,030)	45,230	(2,553)	(46,469)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Issuance of GO and refunding GO bonds – par	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of GO and refunding GO bonds – premium	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing sources – other	60,286	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	5,947	40,692	407	8,783	77,914
Transfers out	(195,277)	(1,393)	(29,246)	(5,608)	(1,611)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(129,044)	39,299	(28,839)	3,175	76,303
Net change in fund balances	60,892	(4,731)	16,391	622	29,834
Fund balances					
Beginning of year	201,250	138,897	154,395	2,690	175,492
End of year	\$ 262,142	\$ 134,166	\$ 170,786	\$ 3,312	\$ 177,115

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

Employment	Regulatory	Hawaiian Programs	Administrative Support	All Other	Total	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000
-	-	-	1,964	-	26,964	-	26,964
-	-	-	-	1,684	89,702	-	89,702
-	2,068	-	-	-	2,068	-	2,068
-	-	-	-	-	130,051	-	130,051
-	-	-	-	-	54,872	-	54,872
1,440	-	-	-	-	17,067	-	17,067
1,440	4,068	-	1,964	1,684	322,724	-	322,724
184	370	5,738	825	105	12,157	-	12,157
17,147	24,869	4,441	60,616	26,840	278,361	-	278,361
38,201	631	11,700	21,940	45,035	1,375,546	-	1,375,546
-	-	15,572	986	4,008	31,814	-	31,814
955	3,217	-	220	2,425	13,210	-	13,210
-	38,235	-	208	497	44,749	-	44,749
-	-	3,000	1,639	33	63,221	-	63,221
694	185	6,317	5,173	7,976	56,423	-	56,423
58,621	71,575	46,768	93,571	88,603	2,198,205	-	2,198,205
2,000	13,145	-	33,346	17,121	71,324	-	71,324
3,542	38,084	-	19,167	56,898	119,983	-	119,983
-	-	-	-	-	254,851	-	254,851
-	-	-	59	209	97,006	-	97,006
-	-	-	-	-	203,308	-	203,308
-	-	-	11,672	1,440	704,141	-	704,141
-	-	-	6,421	-	371,305	-	371,305
-	-	-	-	-	16,339	-	16,339
-	-	-	11,193	17,006	41,340	-	41,340
-	-	36,743	247	-	39,226	-	39,226
53,067	-	-	-	57	84,094	-	84,094
-	-	-	6,341	6	6,572	-	6,572
-	-	-	-	-	-	760,112	760,112
58,609	51,229	36,743	88,446	92,737	2,009,489	760,112	2,769,601
12	20,346	10,025	5,125	(4,134)	188,716	(760,112)	(571,396)
-	-	-	-	-	-	841,115	841,115
-	-	-	-	-	-	148,835	148,835
-	-	-	-	-	60,286	-	60,286
-	-	-	-	-	-	(989,950)	(989,950)
-	3,475	7,512	19,235	4,170	168,135	760,112	928,247
(225)	(8,047)	(3,032)	(11,899)	(5,175)	(275,118)	-	(275,118)
(225)	(4,572)	4,480	7,336	(1,005)	(46,697)	760,112	713,415
(213)	15,774	14,505	12,461	(5,139)	142,019	-	142,019
30,626	58,677	319,621	178,395	37,943	1,445,029	35	1,445,064
\$ 30,413	\$ 74,451	\$ 334,126	\$ 190,856	\$ 32,804	\$ 1,587,048	\$ 35	\$ 1,587,083

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Highways			Natural Resources		
	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	\$ 87,689	\$ 87,768	\$ 79	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ -
Vehicle registration fee tax	44,004	44,071	67	-	-	-
State vehicle weight tax	78,076	79,440	1,364	-	-	-
Rental/tour vehicle surcharge tax	43,713	54,872	11,159	-	-	-
Employment and training fund assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conveyances tax	-	-	-	21,600	6,611	(14,989)
Environmental response tax	-	-	-	3,800	3,864	64
Transient accommodations tax	-	-	-	2,100	-	(2,100)
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total taxes	253,482	266,151	12,669	27,750	10,725	(17,025)
Non-taxes						
Interest and investment income	716	1,902	1,186	1,056	1,277	221
Charges for current services	36,807	4,461	(32,346)	29,821	27,369	(2,452)
Intergovernmental	60,000	36,727	(23,273)	-	1,896	1,896
Rentals	2,000	1,000	(1,000)	8,959	8,343	(616)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	1,854	5,568	3,714	66	118	52
Licenses and fees	1,843	2,184	341	716	761	45
Revenues from private sources	-	-	-	-	26	26
Other	53	1,773	1,720	3,230	42,757	39,527
Total non-taxes	103,273	53,615	(49,658)	43,848	82,547	38,699
Total revenues	356,755	319,766	(36,989)	71,598	93,272	21,674
Expenditures						
General government	-	-	-	5,892	5,644	248
Public safety	-	-	-	1,275	870	405
Highways	281,626	258,620	23,006	-	-	-
Conservation of natural resources	-	-	-	65,746	44,586	21,160
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	9,354	5,038	4,316
Urban redevelopment and housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic development and assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1,840	225	1,615	-	-	-
Total expenditures	283,466	258,845	24,621	82,267	56,138	26,129
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 73,289	\$ 60,921	\$ (12,368)	\$ (10,669)	\$ 37,134	\$ 47,803

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

Health			Human Services		
Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5,408	6,539	1,131	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
30,720	25,000	(5,720)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,118	1,288	170	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
37,246	32,827	(4,419)	-	-	-
89	883	794	-	8	8
81,675	82,319	644	-	239	239
1,565	9,445	7,880	240	18,339	18,099
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,121	677	(444)	-	-	-
2,296	2,224	(72)	406	115	(291)
52,308	48,950	(3,358)	-	33	33
315	1,835	1,520	-	1,273	1,273
139,369	146,333	6,964	646	20,007	19,361
176,615	179,160	2,545	646	20,007	19,361
273	209	64	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
211,919	167,332	44,587	-	-	-
-	-	-	5,742	1,608	4,134
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
212,192	167,541	44,651	5,742	1,608	4,134
\$ (35,577)	\$ 11,619	\$ 47,196	\$ (5,096)	\$ 18,399	\$ 23,495

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conveyances tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental response tax	-	-	-	3,900	3,864	(36)
Transient accommodations tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total taxes	-	-	-	3,900	3,864	(36)
Non-taxes						
Interest and investment income	50	217	167	73	438	365
Charges for current services	38,090	37,329	(761)	6,996	27,598	20,602
Intergovernmental	1,242	1,725	483	-	326	326
Rentals	50	386	336	1,803	1,431	(372)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	-	29	29	-	-	-
Licenses and fees	694	525	(169)	-	-	-
Revenues from private sources	187	258	71	-	522	522
Other	2,023	16,107	14,084	7	2,495	2,488
Total non-taxes	42,336	56,576	14,240	8,879	32,810	23,931
Total revenues	42,336	56,576	14,240	12,779	36,674	23,895
Expenditures						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	1,100	-	1,100
Highways	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation of natural resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower education	117,206	52,493	64,713	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	3,500	1,922	1,578	-	-	-
Urban redevelopment and housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic development and assistance	-	-	-	81,393	16,343	65,050
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	120,706	54,415	66,291	82,493	16,343	66,150
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (78,370)	\$ 2,161	\$ 80,531	\$ (69,714)	\$ 20,331	\$ 90,045

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

Employment			Regulatory		
Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,200	1,238	38	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
-	-	-	1,900	2,068	168
1,200	1,238	38	3,900	4,068	168
40	146	106	161	370	209
15,940	16,885	945	20,658	24,869	4,211
-	969	969	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
80	955	875	2,535	3,217	682
-	-	-	16,281	38,235	21,954
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,127	1,127	4,159	4,613	454
16,060	20,082	4,022	43,794	71,304	27,510
17,260	21,320	4,060	47,694	75,372	27,678
-	-	-	12,901	12,801	100
2,945	2,172	773	55,874	41,884	13,990
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
36,012	19,025	16,987	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
38,957	21,197	17,760	68,775	54,685	14,090
\$ (21,697)	\$ 123	\$ 21,820	\$ (21,081)	\$ 20,687	\$ 41,768

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Hawaiian Programs			Administrative Support		
	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	-	-	-	1,652	1,964	312
Conveyances tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental response tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient accommodations tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total taxes	-	-	-	1,652	1,964	312
Non-taxes						
Interest and investment income	77	274	197	179	819	640
Charges for current services	-	10	10	74,342	62,489	(11,853)
Intergovernmental	-	2,089	2,089	-	307	307
Rentals	12,747	14,504	1,757	6,235	6,222	(13)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	-	-	-	252	220	(32)
Licenses and fees	-	-	-	20,306	207	(20,099)
Revenues from private sources	-	3,000	3,000	1,651	1,631	(20)
Other	5,200	17,511	12,311	18,762	14,615	(4,147)
Total non-taxes	18,024	37,388	19,364	121,727	86,510	(35,217)
Total revenues	18,024	37,388	19,364	123,379	88,474	(34,905)
Expenditures						
General government	-	-	-	91,200	33,625	57,575
Public safety	-	-	-	12,408	8,980	3,428
Highways	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation of natural resources	-	-	-	285	-	285
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welfare	-	-	-	594	497	97
Lower education	-	-	-	7,000	6,421	579
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	13,689	10,697	2,992
Urban redevelopment and housing	23,080	10,576	12,504	-	-	-
Economic development and assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	19,595	6,083	13,512
Total expenditures	23,080	10,576	12,504	144,771	66,303	78,468
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (5,056)	\$ 26,812	\$ 31,868	\$ (21,392)	\$ 22,171	\$ 43,563

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

All Other			Total Special Revenue Funds		
Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,939	\$ 88,018	\$ 79
-	-	-	49,412	50,610	1,198
-	-	-	78,076	79,440	1,364
-	-	-	43,713	54,872	11,159
-	-	-	1,200	1,238	38
-	-	-	32,372	26,964	(5,408)
-	-	-	21,600	6,611	(14,989)
-	-	-	8,818	9,016	198
-	-	-	2,100	-	(2,100)
-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
-	-	-	1,900	2,068	168
-	-	-	329,130	320,837	(8,293)
27	82	55	2,468	6,416	3,948
9,054	16,062	7,008	313,383	299,630	(13,753)
1,160	7,344	6,184	64,207	79,167	14,960
-	-	-	31,794	31,886	92
2,524	2,389	(135)	8,432	13,173	4,741
510	497	(13)	43,052	44,748	1,696
38	33	(5)	54,184	54,453	269
7,530	10,023	2,493	41,279	114,129	72,850
20,843	36,430	15,587	558,799	643,602	84,803
20,843	36,430	15,587	887,929	964,439	76,510
20,070	16,857	3,213	130,336	69,136	61,200
20,008	13,554	6,454	93,610	67,460	26,150
-	-	-	281,626	258,620	23,006
-	-	-	66,031	44,586	21,445
-	-	-	211,919	167,332	44,587
1,550	1,440	110	7,886	3,545	4,341
-	-	-	124,206	58,914	65,292
19,155	13,427	5,728	45,698	31,084	14,614
-	-	-	23,080	10,576	12,504
-	-	-	117,405	35,368	82,037
-	-	-	21,435	6,308	15,127
60,783	45,278	15,505	1,123,232	752,929	370,303
\$ (39,940)	\$ (8,848)	\$ 31,092	\$ (235,303)	\$ 211,510	\$ 446,813

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Reconciliation of the Budgetary to GAAP Basis
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

Excess of revenues over expenditures – actual (budgetary basis)	\$	211,510
Reserve for encumbrance at year end*		186,265
Expenditures for liquidation of prior fiscal year encumbrances		(566,542)
Expenditures for unbudgeted programs, principally expenditures for capital projects accounts and revolving funds		151,497
Transfers		207,099
Accrued liabilities		(488,901)
Accrued revenues		<u>487,788</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures – GAAP basis	\$	<u>188,716</u>

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

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

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
June 30, 2016
(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	\$ 19,151	\$ 154,395	\$ 52,391	\$ 225,937
Investments	36,214	-	-	36,214
Receivables				
Accounts and accrued interest	-	618	178	796
Promissory note receivable	-	29,234	8,881	38,115
Federal government	-	-	115	115
Premiums	32,353	-	-	32,353
Other	12,773	358	677	13,808
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,278	-	-	5,278
Total current assets	105,769	184,605	62,242	352,616
Capital assets – equipment	10,491	85	2,409	12,985
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,272)	(82)	(1,689)	(11,043)
Net capital assets	1,219	3	720	1,942
Promissory note receivable	-	321,252	127,110	448,362
Total noncurrent assets	1,219	321,255	127,830	450,304
Total assets	106,988	505,860	190,072	802,920
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred outflows on net pension liability	703	311	341	1,355
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 703	\$ 311	\$ 341	\$ 1,355
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 496	\$ 128	\$ 327	\$ 951
Other accrued liabilities	3,348	-	-	3,348
Benefits claims payable	4,712	-	-	4,712
Accrued vacation, current portion	75	80	52	207
Premiums payable	43,431	-	-	43,431
Total current liabilities	52,062	208	379	52,649
Noncurrent liabilities				
Accrued vacation	185	211	161	557
Net pension liability	3,582	2,553	1,481	7,616
Other postemployment benefit liability	3,100	1,527	891	5,518
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,867	4,291	2,533	13,691
Total liabilities	58,929	4,499	2,912	66,340
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows on net pension liability	198	(50)	575	723
Total deferred inflows of resources	198	(50)	575	723
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,219	3	720	1,942
Restricted for bond requirements and other	-	501,719	186,206	687,925
Unrestricted	47,345	-	-	47,345
Total net position	\$ 48,564	\$ 501,722	\$ 186,926	\$ 737,212

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

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(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	\$ -	\$ 1,586	\$ 2,385	\$ 3,971
Premium revenue – self insurance	84,504	-	-	84,504
Experience overpayments, net	(3,701)	-	-	(3,701)
Other	1,719	1,543	390	3,652
Total operating revenues	82,522	3,129	2,775	88,426
Operating expenses				
Personnel services	4,014	1,801	1,529	7,344
Depreciation	1,386	8	188	1,582
Repairs and maintenance	16	-	50	66
General administration	2,474	515	983	3,972
Claims	88,571	-	-	88,571
Other	822	7,467	2,499	10,788
Total operating expenses	97,283	9,791	5,249	112,323
Operating loss	(14,761)	(6,662)	(2,474)	(23,897)
Nonoperating revenues				
Interest and investment income	762	929	314	2,005
Loss before capital contributions	(13,999)	(5,733)	(2,160)	(21,892)
Capital contributions	-	25,230	27,056	52,286
Change in net position	(13,999)	19,497	24,896	30,394
Net position				
Beginning of year	62,563	482,225	162,030	706,818
End of year	\$ 48,564	\$ 501,722	\$ 186,926	\$ 737,212

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

State of Hawaii
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(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	\$ 626,674	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 626,674
Cash paid to suppliers	(2,426)	(326)	(1,105)	(3,857)
Cash paid to employees	(3,648)	(1,737)	(1,401)	(6,786)
Cash paid for premiums and benefits payable	(584,155)	-	-	(584,155)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	36,445	(2,063)	(2,506)	31,876
Cash flows from capital financing activities				
Purchase of equipment	(478)	-	-	(478)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
State capital contributions	-	2,172	1,769	3,941
Proceeds from federal operating grants	-	22,878	25,263	48,141
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	25,050	27,032	52,082
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of investments	(23,570)	-	-	(23,570)
Principal repayments on notes receivable	-	28,162	8,251	36,413
Disbursement of notes receivable proceeds	-	(44,100)	(30,461)	(74,561)
Interest income from notes receivable	-	1,575	386	1,961
Administrative loan fees	-	1,522	2,418	3,940
Interest from and change in fair value of investments	762	864	289	1,915
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,808)	(11,977)	(19,117)	(53,902)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,159	11,010	5,409	29,578
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted amounts				
Beginning of year	5,992	143,385	46,982	196,359
End of year	\$ 19,151	\$ 154,395	\$ 52,391	\$ 225,937
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Operating loss	\$ (14,761)	\$ (6,662)	\$ (2,474)	\$ (23,897)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Depreciation	1,386	8	188	1,582
Premium reserves held by insurance companies	51,598	-	-	51,598
Principal forgiveness of loan	-	7,644	2,440	10,084
Interest income from loans	-	(1,543)	(390)	(1,933)
Administrative loan fees	-	(1,586)	(2,385)	(3,971)
Pension expense	-	259	207	466
Change in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows				
Receivables	(1,795)	(2)	24	(1,773)
Prepaid and other expenses	115	-	-	115
Net deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions	(348)	(253)	(217)	(818)
Vouchers and contracts payable	(51)	(48)	(45)	(144)
Net pension liability	302	-	-	302
Other post employment benefits liability	591	120	146	857
Other accrued liabilities	(846)	-	-	(846)
Benefits claim payable	254	-	-	254
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 36,445	\$ (2,063)	\$ (2,506)	\$ 31,876
Supplemental information				
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities				
In-kind contribution from the Environmental Protection Agency	\$ -	\$ 196	\$ 196	\$ 392

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

State of Hawaii
Fiduciary Funds
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Agency Funds
June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Agency Funds			Total Agency Funds
	Tax Collections	Custodial	Other	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,158	\$ 114,086	\$ 12,591	\$ 134,835
Receivables – taxes	-	-	46,129	46,129
Investments	50,116	205,326	74,422	329,864
Other assets, primarily due from individuals, businesses and counties	10,595	77,709	-	88,304
Total assets	<u>\$ 68,869</u>	<u>\$ 397,121</u>	<u>\$ 133,142</u>	<u>\$ 599,132</u>
Liabilities				
Vouchers payable	\$ 68,869	\$ 117	\$ 83	\$ 69,069
Due to individuals, businesses and counties	-	397,004	133,059	530,063
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 68,869</u>	<u>\$ 397,121</u>	<u>\$ 133,142</u>	<u>\$ 599,132</u>

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

State of Hawaii
Fiduciary Funds
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Balance July 1, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2016</u>
Tax collections				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,275	\$ 8,558,531	\$ (8,559,648)	\$ 8,158
Due from individuals, businesses and counties	10,085	8,559,041	(8,558,531)	10,595
Investments	42,256	50,116	(42,256)	50,116
Total assets	<u>\$ 61,616</u>	<u>\$ 17,167,688</u>	<u>\$ (17,160,435)</u>	<u>\$ 68,869</u>
Liabilities				
Vouchers payable	\$ 61,616	\$ 68,869	\$ (61,616)	\$ 68,869
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 61,616</u>	<u>\$ 68,869</u>	<u>\$ (61,616)</u>	<u>\$ 68,869</u>
Custodial				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157,081	\$ 4,634,608	\$ (4,677,603)	\$ 114,086
Due from individuals, businesses and counties	98,705	499,928	(520,924)	77,709
Investments	407,191	100,703	(302,568)	205,326
Total assets	<u>\$ 662,977</u>	<u>\$ 5,235,239</u>	<u>\$ (5,501,095)</u>	<u>\$ 397,121</u>
Liabilities				
Vouchers payable	\$ 5	\$ 117	\$ (5)	\$ 117
Due to individuals, businesses and counties	662,972	4,765,391	(5,031,359)	397,004
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 662,977</u>	<u>\$ 4,765,508</u>	<u>\$ (5,031,364)</u>	<u>\$ 397,121</u>
Other				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,855	\$ 40,393	\$ (42,657)	\$ 12,591
Receivables	47,694	46,129	(47,694)	46,129
Investments	66,033	74,423	(66,034)	74,422
Total assets	<u>\$ 128,582</u>	<u>\$ 160,945</u>	<u>\$ (156,385)</u>	<u>\$ 133,142</u>
Liabilities				
Vouchers payable	\$ 98	\$ 83	\$ (98)	\$ 83
Due to individuals, businesses and counties	128,484	38,828	(34,253)	133,059
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 128,582</u>	<u>\$ 38,911</u>	<u>\$ (34,351)</u>	<u>\$ 133,142</u>
Total – All agency funds				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,211	\$ 13,233,532	\$ (13,279,908)	\$ 134,835
Receivables	47,694	46,129	(47,694)	46,129
Due from individuals, businesses and counties	108,790	9,058,969	(9,079,455)	88,304
Investments	515,480	225,242	(410,858)	329,864
Total assets	<u>\$ 853,175</u>	<u>\$ 22,563,872</u>	<u>\$ (22,817,915)</u>	<u>\$ 599,132</u>
Liabilities				
Vouchers payable	\$ 61,719	\$ 69,069	\$ (61,719)	\$ 69,069
Due to individuals, businesses and counties	791,456	4,804,219	(5,065,612)	530,063
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 853,175</u>	<u>\$ 4,873,288</u>	<u>\$ (5,127,331)</u>	<u>\$ 599,132</u>

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

PART III: STATISTICAL SECTION

State of Hawaii
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
June 30, 2016

This Part of the State's comprehensive annual 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.	144–153
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.	154–161
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.	162–168
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.	169–171
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.	172–177

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

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Net Position by Component (Accrual Basis of Accounting)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Governmental activities					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,727,055	\$ 2,826,649	\$ 2,772,220	\$ 2,863,379	\$ 2,794,481
Restricted	1,591,701	1,445,824	1,128,678	1,051,548	930,294
Unrestricted	(7,190,837)	(7,379,890)	(3,096,065)	(2,669,391)	(2,394,874)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ (2,872,081)	\$ (3,107,417)	\$ 804,833	\$ 1,245,536	\$ 1,329,901
Business-type activities					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,871,554	\$ 1,773,613	\$ 1,653,902	\$ 1,599,483	\$ 1,560,267
Restricted	1,305,799	1,227,441	1,160,551	1,068,146	966,042
Unrestricted	1,058,108	995,207	1,050,981	899,740	649,583
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 4,235,461	\$ 3,996,261	\$ 3,865,434	\$ 3,567,369	\$ 3,175,892
Primary government					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,598,609	\$ 4,600,262	\$ 4,426,122	\$ 4,462,862	\$ 4,354,748
Restricted	2,897,500	2,673,265	2,289,229	2,119,694	1,896,336
Unrestricted	(6,132,729)	(6,384,683)	(2,045,084)	(1,769,651)	(1,745,291)
Total primary government net position	\$ 1,363,380	\$ 888,844	\$ 4,670,267	\$ 4,812,905	\$ 4,505,793

Notes: Amounts prior to fiscal 2014 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 65.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2015 have not been restated for GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 3,326,245	\$ 3,118,606	\$ 3,298,144	\$ 3,987,244	\$ 3,597,174
917,730	655,238	641,031	909,877	569,006
(2,384,187)	(1,306,716)	(471,543)	121,480	1,578,412
<u>\$ 1,859,788</u>	<u>\$ 2,467,128</u>	<u>\$ 3,467,632</u>	<u>\$ 5,018,601</u>	<u>\$ 5,744,592</u>
\$ 1,476,136	\$ 1,469,676	\$ 1,527,018	\$ 1,458,305	\$ 1,278,608
956,894	922,846	782,569	730,061	655,055
579,383	493,163	597,624	1,013,447	1,304,586
<u>\$ 3,012,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,885,685</u>	<u>\$ 2,907,211</u>	<u>\$ 3,201,813</u>	<u>\$ 3,238,249</u>
\$ 4,802,381	\$ 4,588,282	\$ 4,825,162	\$ 5,445,549	\$ 4,875,782
1,874,624	1,578,084	1,423,600	1,639,938	1,224,061
(1,804,804)	(813,553)	126,081	1,134,927	2,882,998
<u>\$ 4,872,201</u>	<u>\$ 5,352,813</u>	<u>\$ 6,374,843</u>	<u>\$ 8,220,414</u>	<u>\$ 8,982,841</u>

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Changes in Net Position (Accrual Basis of Accounting)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Expenses					
Governmental activities					
General government	\$ 688,394	\$ 595,278	\$ 567,941	\$ 531,839	\$ 552,788
Public safety	485,985	504,343	533,727	451,946	502,002
Highways	399,997	426,142	554,039	490,091	516,924
Conservation of natural resources	107,740	89,176	101,587	52,208	96,349
Health	878,610	871,563	849,493	813,190	773,288
Welfare	3,343,392	3,196,602	2,879,813	2,798,053	2,464,582
Lower education	2,840,782	2,729,789	2,685,037	2,592,125	2,598,444
Higher education	673,217	761,837	693,292	654,611	672,716
Other education	23,379	21,664	21,766	20,086	16,753
Culture and recreation	106,511	84,265	104,303	94,679	111,628
Urban redevelopment and housing	122,981	115,653	137,160	173,677	23,888
Economic development and assistance	163,935	179,485	166,455	172,602	209,460
Interest expense	210,204	247,059	239,760	241,677	243,938
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>10,045,127</u>	<u>9,822,856</u>	<u>9,534,373</u>	<u>9,086,784</u>	<u>8,782,760</u>
Business-type activities					
Airports	377,393	350,041	346,699	366,918	353,541
Harbors	93,088	87,031	89,327	90,548	84,826
Unemployment compensation	144,481	186,893	244,947	336,931	468,610
Nonmajor proprietary funds	112,323	112,209	87,031	66,119	169,166
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>727,285</u>	<u>736,174</u>	<u>768,004</u>	<u>860,516</u>	<u>1,076,143</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 10,772,412</u>	<u>\$ 10,559,030</u>	<u>\$ 10,302,377</u>	<u>\$ 9,947,300</u>	<u>\$ 9,858,903</u>
Program revenues					
Governmental activities					
Charges for services					
General government	\$ 209,598	\$ 248,915	\$ 223,066	\$ 267,081	\$ 266,878
Health	136,429	136,547	130,338	56,963	32,339
Other	371,823	314,099	287,937	170,603	121,928
Operating grants and contributions	2,986,842	2,809,460	2,660,770	2,589,537	2,370,437
Capital grants and contributions	113,006	139,977	97,290	96,184	97,322
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>3,817,698</u>	<u>3,648,998</u>	<u>3,399,401</u>	<u>3,180,368</u>	<u>2,888,904</u>
Business-type activities					
Charges for services					
Airports	459,269	434,489	404,442	431,708	343,279
Unemployment compensation	187,215	239,375	353,546	507,096	533,963
Others	218,552	238,852	203,979	215,243	272,317
Capital grants and contributions	80,173	72,140	98,628	64,313	85,899
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>945,209</u>	<u>984,856</u>	<u>1,060,595</u>	<u>1,218,360</u>	<u>1,235,458</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 4,762,907</u>	<u>\$ 4,633,854</u>	<u>\$ 4,459,996</u>	<u>\$ 4,398,728</u>	<u>\$ 4,124,362</u>
Net (expense) revenue					
Governmental activities	\$ (6,227,429)	\$ (6,173,858)	\$ (6,134,972)	\$ (5,906,416)	\$ (5,893,856)
Business-type activities	217,924	248,682	292,591	357,844	159,315
Total primary government net expenses	<u>\$ (6,009,505)</u>	<u>\$ (5,925,176)</u>	<u>\$ (5,842,381)</u>	<u>\$ (5,548,572)</u>	<u>\$ (5,734,541)</u>

Notes: Amounts prior to fiscal 2014 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 65.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2015 have not been restated for GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71.

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$	535,434	\$ 421,327	\$ 564,356	\$ 548,439	\$ 541,889
	471,459	538,110	464,897	414,463	378,409
	450,548	466,322	487,391	490,754	385,267
	89,021	81,561	119,705	74,411	68,745
	816,525	858,476	843,826	895,413	833,669
	2,553,829	2,348,190	2,140,202	1,877,188	1,773,505
	2,545,980	2,616,768	2,656,592	2,385,056	2,288,641
	707,381	700,335	878,126	815,116	759,777
	14,018	14,034	29,935	23,206	21,127
	108,697	108,247	106,583	107,676	92,444
	66,144	101,505	145,710	187,861	73,991
	238,315	209,611	158,808	157,421	148,164
	239,836	210,243	127,576	140,032	118,708
	<u>8,837,187</u>	<u>8,674,729</u>	<u>8,723,707</u>	<u>8,117,036</u>	<u>7,484,336</u>
	354,368	336,127	347,089	354,554	329,942
	80,355	68,291	124,611	80,344	76,830
	561,548	686,141	437,553	159,098	112,411
	250,346	256,205	38,672	22,619	4,871
	<u>1,246,617</u>	<u>1,346,764</u>	<u>947,925</u>	<u>616,615</u>	<u>524,054</u>
\$	<u>10,083,804</u>	<u>\$ 10,021,493</u>	<u>\$ 9,671,632</u>	<u>\$ 8,733,651</u>	<u>\$ 8,008,390</u>
\$	270,078	\$ 231,629	\$ 206,431	\$ 203,336	\$ 168,877
	46,215	98,547	99,788	102,032	98,681
	112,479	111,295	119,126	101,390	110,942
	2,837,464	2,598,141	2,260,551	1,887,298	1,820,886
	132,825	144,445	145,771	130,643	75,697
	<u>3,399,061</u>	<u>3,184,057</u>	<u>2,831,667</u>	<u>2,424,699</u>	<u>2,275,083</u>
	387,484	324,577	290,464	266,820	256,843
	535,243	486,476	169,976	87,486	138,070
	341,707	344,889	84,692	95,013	93,650
	75,324	98,099	103,195	81,967	148,597
	<u>1,339,758</u>	<u>1,254,041</u>	<u>648,327</u>	<u>531,286</u>	<u>637,160</u>
\$	<u>4,738,819</u>	<u>\$ 4,438,098</u>	<u>\$ 3,479,994</u>	<u>\$ 2,955,985</u>	<u>\$ 2,912,243</u>
\$	(5,438,126)	\$ (5,490,672)	\$ (5,892,040)	\$ (5,692,337)	\$ (5,209,253)
	93,141	(92,723)	(299,598)	(85,329)	113,106
\$	<u>(5,344,985)</u>	<u>\$ (5,583,395)</u>	<u>\$ (6,191,638)</u>	<u>\$ (5,777,666)</u>	<u>\$ (5,096,147)</u>

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Changes in Net Position (Accrual Basis of Accounting)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
General revenues and other changes in net position					
Governmental activities					
Taxes					
General excise tax	\$ 3,192,469	\$ 3,021,418	\$ 2,816,346	\$ 2,991,792	\$ 2,774,636
Net income tax – corporations and individuals	2,160,872	2,073,015	1,840,890	1,795,683	1,633,085
Public service companies tax	152,760	163,481	166,179	163,930	150,528
Transient accommodations tax	233,082	202,345	188,721	186,377	138,529
Tobacco and liquor tax	161,239	165,137	155,990	161,066	170,824
Liquid fuel tax	89,702	88,449	88,707	87,645	88,842
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	154,690	147,767	139,074	133,585	119,472
Vehicle weight and registration tax	130,051	125,113	124,686	121,605	98,187
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax	54,873	51,941	42,853	52,112	106,417
Franchise tax	14,691	19,930	38,983	22,673	7,229
Other tax	109,072	76,222	96,131	80,081	70,873
Interest and investment income	22,564	16,024	13,163	25,502	5,347
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>6,476,065</u>	<u>6,150,842</u>	<u>5,711,723</u>	<u>5,822,051</u>	<u>5,363,969</u>
Business-type activities					
Interest and investment income	21,276	17,567	12,805	14,633	4,164
Other	-	-	-	19,000	-
Total business-type activities	<u>21,276</u>	<u>17,567</u>	<u>12,805</u>	<u>33,633</u>	<u>4,164</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 6,497,341</u>	<u>\$ 6,168,409</u>	<u>\$ 5,724,528</u>	<u>\$ 5,855,684</u>	<u>\$ 5,368,133</u>
Changes in net position					
Governmental activities	\$ 235,336	\$ (23,016)	\$ (423,249)	\$ (84,365)	\$ (529,887)
Business-type activities	239,200	266,249	305,396	391,477	163,479
Total primary government	<u>\$ 474,536</u>	<u>\$ 243,233</u>	<u>\$ (117,853)</u>	<u>\$ 307,112</u>	<u>\$ (366,408)</u>

Note: Amounts prior to fiscal 2014 have not been restated for GASB Statement No. 65.

Amounts prior to fiscal 2015 have not been restated for GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 2,507,980	\$ 2,279,310	\$ 2,410,756	\$ 2,597,121	\$ 2,659,339
1,477,624	1,408,965	1,366,576	1,634,117	1,620,452
117,940	157,661	126,069	127,481	124,017
60,839	32,635	14,408	17,756	7,382
173,851	149,596	135,388	134,886	131,813
91,265	82,780	88,006	90,123	87,179
140,586	105,848	95,181	96,332	96,385
59,476	58,659	59,392	60,842	59,422
43,892	40,401	39,751	49,196	49,479
33,682	20,666	28,075	20,213	19,012
67,799	32,165	19,215	26,149	27,523
55,852	124,516	(42,051)	112,024	102,295
-	(3,034)	305	106	-
4,830,786	4,490,168	4,341,071	4,966,346	4,984,298
33,587	68,950	4,639	48,893	82,046
-	-	-	-	-
33,587	68,950	4,639	48,893	82,046
\$ 4,864,373	\$ 4,559,118	\$ 4,345,710	\$ 5,015,239	\$ 5,066,344
\$ (607,340)	\$ (1,000,504)	\$ (1,550,969)	\$ (725,991)	\$ (224,955)
126,728	(23,773)	(294,959)	(36,436)	195,152
\$ (480,612)	\$ (1,024,277)	\$ (1,845,928)	\$ (762,427)	\$ (29,803)

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
General Fund					
Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unreserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
All other governmental funds					
Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unreserved, reported in					
Capital projects fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special revenue funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total all other governmental funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
General Fund (under GASB 54)					
Assigned fund balance	\$ 394,581	\$ 205,242	\$ 256,483	\$ 271,020	\$ 236,779
Unassigned fund balance	1,400,783	1,384,053	1,079,180	1,154,253	570,659
Total General Fund	\$ 1,795,364	\$ 1,589,295	\$ 1,335,663	\$ 1,425,273	\$ 807,438
All other governmental funds (under GASB 54)					
Restricted fund balance	\$ 15,557	\$ 25,370	\$ 27,145	\$ 21,854	\$ 109
Committed fund balance	401,313	449,290	497,932	486,240	518,374
Assigned fund balance	1,199,080	1,009,503	739,279	612,762	532,466
Unassigned fund balance	(340,671)	(576,980)	(588,405)	(611,097)	(408,575)
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 1,275,279	\$ 907,183	\$ 675,951	\$ 509,759	\$ 642,374

Note: Beginning fiscal year 2011, the fund balance categories were reclassified as a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 54. Fund balance has not been restated for prior years.

N/A Not applicable.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
N/A	\$ 243,485	\$ 272,557	\$ 406,884	\$ 414,899
N/A	(210,551)	(87,537)	567,474	881,311
N/A	\$ 32,934	\$ 185,020	\$ 974,358	\$ 1,296,210
N/A	\$ 2,275,968	\$ 2,801,012	\$ 2,344,961	\$ 1,643,345
N/A	(1,651,855)	(2,019,696)	(1,788,357)	(1,111,924)
N/A	293,625	255,844	410,265	556,963
N/A	\$ 917,738	\$ 1,037,160	\$ 966,869	\$ 1,088,384
\$ 210,164	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
346,882	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 557,046	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 21,582	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600,125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
339,337	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(766,665)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 194,379	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State of Hawaii
Financial Trends Information
Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenues					
Taxes					
General excise tax	\$ 3,192,469	\$ 3,021,418	\$ 2,816,346	\$ 2,991,792	\$ 2,774,636
Net income tax – corporations and individuals	2,157,879	2,047,327	1,840,963	1,804,409	1,633,412
Public service companies tax	152,760	163,481	166,179	163,930	150,528
Transient accommodations tax	233,082	202,345	188,721	186,377	138,529
Tobacco and liquor tax	161,239	165,137	155,990	161,066	170,824
Liquid fuel tax	89,702	88,449	88,707	87,645	88,842
Tax on premiums of insurance companies	154,690	147,767	139,074	133,585	119,472
Vehicle weight and registration tax	130,051	125,113	124,686	121,605	98,187
Rental motor/tour vehicle surcharge tax	54,873	51,941	42,853	52,112	106,417
Franchise tax	14,691	19,930	38,983	22,673	7,229
Other	109,072	76,222	96,131	80,079	70,873
Total taxes	6,450,508	6,109,130	5,698,633	5,805,273	5,358,949
Interest and investment income (loss)	22,564	16,024	13,163	25,502	5,347
Charges for current services	431,181	384,380	363,791	369,269	337,765
Intergovernmental	2,995,768	2,803,989	2,650,876	2,372,480	2,238,639
Rentals	32,371	31,127	31,846	28,633	25,421
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	35,738	37,201	33,087	36,802	35,083
Licenses and fees	45,738	42,463	47,209	46,839	46,390
Revenues from private sources	126,450	121,366	112,916	104,670	65,085
Other	169,533	191,472	173,483	235,516	152,091
Total revenues	10,309,851	9,737,152	9,125,004	9,024,984	8,264,770
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	673,236	573,820	543,129	408,538	487,596
Public safety	479,047	484,960	519,954	432,024	454,957
Highways	389,744	455,563	403,559	418,991	414,629
Conservation of natural resources	181,563	145,516	108,703	92,601	98,428
Health	876,820	855,797	828,088	779,755	729,841
Welfare	3,349,414	3,192,807	2,945,370	2,773,241	2,443,936
Lower education	2,828,013	2,619,156	2,603,774	2,358,763	2,330,130
Higher education	673,217	761,837	693,292	654,611	672,716
Other education	23,379	21,664	21,766	20,086	16,753
Culture and recreation	101,351	96,676	107,846	107,940	109,974
Urban redevelopment and housing	54,446	71,384	65,228	66,243	48,484
Economic development and assistance	159,483	176,919	158,379	157,468	147,445
Housing	58,381	48,565	63,683	112,614	46,133
Other	20,193	15,179	29,818	32,716	12,108
Debt service					
Principal	444,791	444,791	458,983	399,382	313,721
Interest and others	315,321	289,524	278,315	288,267	274,039
Total expenditures	10,628,399	10,254,158	9,829,887	9,103,240	8,600,890
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(318,548)	(517,006)	(704,883)	(78,256)	(336,120)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Proceeds from borrowing and refunding	1,835,677	1,518,709	948,190	1,066,848	1,600,308
Payments to escrow agent	(989,950)	(516,839)	(185,560)	(503,372)	(565,801)
Transfers in	1,276,279	1,171,272	1,066,780	1,033,917	950,717
Transfers out	(1,276,279)	(1,171,272)	(1,066,780)	(1,033,917)	(950,717)
Other	46,986	-	18,835	-	-
Total other financing sources	892,713	1,001,870	781,465	563,476	1,034,507
Net change in fund balances	\$ 574,165	\$ 484,864	\$ 76,582	\$ 485,220	\$ 698,387
Total debt service as a percent of noncapital expenditures	8.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A Not available.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 2,507,980	\$ 2,279,310	\$ 2,410,756	\$ 2,597,121	\$ 2,632,485
1,473,188	1,408,965	1,373,893	1,637,265	1,618,570
117,940	157,661	126,069	127,481	124,017
60,839	32,635	14,408	17,756	7,382
173,851	149,596	135,388	134,886	131,813
91,265	82,780	88,006	90,123	87,179
140,586	105,848	95,181	96,332	96,385
59,476	58,659	59,392	60,842	59,422
43,892	40,401	39,751	49,196	49,479
33,682	20,666	28,075	20,213	2,000
67,799	32,165	19,215	26,149	44,535
4,770,498	4,368,686	4,390,134	4,857,364	4,853,267
55,854	124,518	(42,051)	115,247	122,606
348,108	364,893	357,078	341,371	318,235
2,567,266	2,432,369	2,090,058	1,807,376	1,727,895
23,319	19,712	21,107	20,152	21,639
34,712	35,982	33,888	32,618	28,488
41,557	36,641	33,324	31,731	30,837
54,857	57,850	63,401	59,508	39,401
343,318	182,367	246,369	131,291	127,444
8,239,489	7,623,018	7,193,308	7,396,658	7,269,812
487,848	436,290	597,210	537,541	458,236
423,716	457,058	435,414	411,152	376,032
376,780	442,971	442,421	406,795	337,862
93,600	88,873	120,693	103,596	107,578
757,482	801,923	798,026	863,914	832,333
2,526,743	2,315,726	2,119,481	1,857,473	1,770,707
2,208,303	2,325,066	2,454,668	2,201,901	2,305,280
707,380	700,335	878,127	815,116	759,777
14,018	14,033	29,912	23,206	20,122
117,306	108,536	107,302	110,404	92,574
73,789	115,796	179,819	255,783	170,614
158,104	166,320	169,547	149,075	147,146
61,352	24,153	1,909	-	-
12,223	4,460	1,175	5,880	7,248
191,244	179,624	204,604	231,478	271,010
266,737	248,551	197,118	247,257	231,723
8,476,625	8,429,715	8,737,426	8,220,571	7,888,242
(237,136)	(806,697)	(1,544,118)	(823,913)	(618,430)
-	1,150,482	1,174,768	445,687	395,303
-	(619,708)	(349,697)	(29,510)	-
921,433	721,810	761,393	803,456	796,195
(921,433)	(721,810)	(761,393)	(803,456)	(796,195)
37,889	4,415	-	-	-
37,889	535,189	825,071	416,177	395,303
\$ (199,247)	\$ (271,508)	\$ (719,047)	\$ (407,736)	\$ (223,127)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Personal Income by Industry
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Farm earnings	\$ 284	\$ 318	\$ 349	\$ 243	\$ 288
Nonfarm wage and salary worker					
Goods-producing industries					
Forestry, fishing-related activities and other	76	76	66	60	60
Mining	39	41	37	39	35
Construction	4,038	3,542	3,328	3,236	3,046
Manufacturing – durable and nondurable goods	918	878	833	804	767
Subtotal goods – producing industries	5,071	4,537	4,264	4,139	3,908
Service-producing industries					
Transportation, communication and utilities	2,639	2,424	2,316	2,178	1,889
Trade	4,419	4,130	4,089	3,929	3,768
Information	742	718	711	692	645
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,051	3,110	3,267	2,752	2,329
Service	19,087	17,608	17,126	16,423	15,438
State and local government	6,949	6,426	6,089	5,873	5,425
Federal government	8,614	8,400	8,139	8,507	10,094
Subtotal service-producing industries	45,501	42,816	41,737	40,354	39,588
Total nonfarm wage and salary worker	50,572	47,353	46,001	44,493	43,496
Other (1)	19,814	19,092	18,270	18,473	16,144
Total personal income	\$ 70,670	\$ 66,763	\$ 64,620	\$ 63,209	\$ 59,928
Total direct income tax rate (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(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 NAICS industry.

N/A Not available.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 288	\$ 250	\$ 232	\$ 220	\$ 213
42	45	36	47	42
33	51	44	45	55
2,843	2,598	2,714	3,271	3,188
768	766	807	874	1,003
3,686	3,460	3,601	4,237	4,288
1,783	1,718	1,714	1,826	1,926
3,666	3,651	3,636	3,817	3,654
711	732	657	711	759
2,081	2,014	2,044	2,126	2,311
15,075	14,901	14,514	14,723	13,611
5,327	5,609	5,609	5,372	5,023
9,531	9,252	9,077	8,258	7,745
38,174	37,877	37,251	36,833	35,029
41,860	41,337	40,852	41,070	39,317
15,981	14,661	13,329	12,891	10,601
\$ 58,129	\$ 56,248	\$ 54,413	\$ 54,181	\$ 50,131
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Personal Income Tax Rates
Ten Years Ending December 31, 2016

Top Income Tax Rate is Applied to Taxable Income in Excess of						
Year	Top Rate	Single	Top Rate	Married Filing Jointly	Top Rate	Head of Household
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
2014	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2013	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2012	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2011	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2010	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2009	11.00% + \$16,379	200,000	11.00% + \$32,757	400,000	11.00% + \$24,568	300,000
2008	8.25% + \$3,214	48,000	8.25% + \$6,427	96,000	8.25% + \$4,820	72,000
2007	8.25% + \$3,214	48,000	8.25% + \$6,427	96,000	8.25% + \$4,820	72,000

Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation.

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State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Taxable Sales by Industry
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Taxable sales by activities					
Retailing	\$ 29,498	\$ 29,987	\$ 31,152	\$ 29,636	\$ 29,095
Services	13,667	13,361	13,795	12,985	12,696
Contracting	8,185	7,322	7,046	7,547	6,253
Hotel rentals	4,442	4,328	4,279	3,871	3,431
All other rentals	6,474	6,544	6,472	6,377	6,154
All other (4%)	5,407	5,486	5,683	5,337	5,160
Subtotal	67,673	67,028	68,427	65,753	62,789
Producing	295	321	436	399	401
Manufacturing	734	716	1,876	639	681
Wholesaling	13,864	14,294	14,675	14,430	14,442
Use (0.5%)	7,354	7,127	6,489	8,867	8,005
Services (intermediary)	708	716	1,096	628	653
Insurance solicitors	485	489	485	464	477
Subtotal	23,440	23,663	25,057	25,427	24,659
Total all activities	\$ 91,113	\$ 90,691	\$ 93,484	\$ 91,180	\$ 87,448

General excise and use tax is 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.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 25,887	\$ 23,919	\$ 24,318	\$ 26,183	\$ 25,509
11,944	11,154	11,059	11,073	11,205
5,687	5,864	7,631	7,863	7,904
3,024	2,606	2,812	3,321	3,480
5,999	5,778	6,094	5,818	5,814
4,825	4,360	4,375	5,238	5,606
57,366	53,681	56,289	59,496	59,518
370	340	405	457	482
698	704	809	761	818
13,121	12,207	12,502	13,746	13,558
6,669	6,430	6,883	7,215	7,742
577	572	611	649	718
480	502	535	544	617
21,915	20,755	21,745	23,372	23,935
\$ 79,281	\$ 74,436	\$ 78,034	\$ 82,868	\$ 83,453

State of Hawaii
Revenue Capacity Information
Sales Tax Revenue Payers by Industry
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	2016		2015		2014		2013		Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012	
	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	\$ 1,179,911	36.8%	\$ 1,199,488	39.4%	\$ 1,246,061	43.3%	\$ 1,185,446	40.3%	\$ 1,163,805	43.1%
Services	546,684	17.1%	534,442	17.5%	551,784	19.2%	519,419	17.6%	507,864	18.8%
Contracting	327,394	10.2%	292,874	9.6%	281,839	9.8%	301,875	10.3%	250,122	9.3%
Theater, amusement, etc.	15,931	0.5%	15,955	0.5%	15,619	0.5%	15,986	0.5%	15,776	0.6%
Interest	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%
Commissions	44,777	1.4%	45,619	1.5%	45,125	1.6%	42,064	1.4%	38,848	1.4%
Hotel rentals	177,671	5.5%	173,100	5.7%	171,162	5.9%	154,837	5.3%	137,222	5.1%
All other rentals	258,977	8.1%	261,743	8.6%	258,886	9.0%	255,074	8.7%	246,151	9.1%
Use (4%)	35,620	1.1%	39,884	1.3%	40,277	1.4%	41,015	1.4%	41,797	1.6%
All other (4%)	119,948	3.7%	118,014	3.9%	126,306	4.4%	114,396	3.9%	109,989	4.1%
Pineapple canning	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Producing	1,473	0.0%	1,605	0.1%	2,181	0.1%	1,997	0.1%	2,004	0.1%
Manufacturing	3,670	0.1%	3,581	0.1%	9,380	0.3%	3,194	0.1%	3,402	0.1%
Wholesaling	69,322	2.2%	71,471	2.3%	73,373	2.5%	72,149	2.4%	72,210	2.7%
Use (0.5%)	36,872	1.2%	35,634	1.2%	32,446	1.1%	44,337	1.5%	40,026	1.5%
Services (Intermediary)	3,539	0.1%	3,578	0.1%	5,480	0.2%	3,139	0.1%	3,265	0.1%
Insurance solicitors	728	0.0%	733	0.0%	728	0.0%	697	0.0%	716	0.0%
Unallocated collections	383,736	12.0%	250,484	8.2%	19,893	0.7%	188,859	6.4%	64,750	2.4%
Total	\$ 3,206,254	100.0%	\$ 3,048,206	100.0%	\$ 2,880,543	100.0%	\$ 2,944,487	100.0%	\$ 2,697,951	100.0%

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

Note: Information for number of filers is not available

2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
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
\$ 1,035,465	41.5%	\$ 956,761	41.3%	\$ 972,728	40.1%	\$ 1,047,340	40.0%	\$ 1,020,357	39.9%
477,753	19.3%	446,142	19.3%	442,356	18.3%	442,909	17.0%	448,202	17.5%
227,497	9.1%	234,562	10.1%	305,241	12.6%	314,538	12.0%	316,142	12.4%
14,945	0.6%	13,378	0.6%	13,557	0.6%	13,998	0.5%	13,588	0.5%
74	0.0%	191	0.0%	339	0.0%	7,963	0.3%	13,818	0.5%
36,574	1.5%	33,024	1.4%	35,230	1.5%	42,500	1.6%	52,101	2.0%
120,954	4.8%	104,260	4.5%	112,484	4.6%	132,841	5.1%	139,186	5.5%
239,944	9.6%	231,123	10.0%	243,762	10.1%	232,718	8.9%	232,539	9.1%
37,316	1.5%	34,484	1.5%	34,088	1.4%	39,034	1.5%	37,548	1.5%
104,073	4.2%	93,327	4.0%	91,761	3.8%	106,040	4.0%	107,196	4.2%
-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	76	0.0%
1,850	0.1%	1,697	0.1%	2,023	0.1%	2,286	0.1%	2,336	0.1%
3,488	0.1%	3,517	0.2%	4,045	0.2%	3,804	0.1%	4,091	0.2%
65,608	2.6%	61,036	2.6%	62,509	2.6%	68,730	2.6%	67,790	2.7%
33,347	1.3%	32,152	1.4%	34,415	1.4%	36,073	1.4%	38,712	1.5%
2,886	0.1%	2,862	0.1%	3,054	0.1%	3,242	0.1%	3,592	0.1%
721	0.0%	753	0.0%	803	0.0%	815	0.0%	925	0.0%
93,312	3.7%	67,165	2.9%	61,855	2.6%	123,953	4.8%	57,563	2.3%
<u>\$ 2,495,807</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,316,434</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,420,250</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,618,784</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,555,762</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands except per capita data)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds	\$ 6,294,325	\$ 5,963,928	\$ 5,784,139	\$ 5,534,921	\$ 5,475,348
Revenue bonds	586,248	631,110	412,725	441,150	468,180
Capital leases	149,477	96,175	102,622	89,879	95,340
Total governmental activities	7,030,050	6,691,213	6,299,486	6,065,950	6,038,868
Business-type activities					
General obligation bonds	27,400	29,332	31,176	32,934	34,611
Revenue bonds	1,429,980	1,218,943	1,278,137	1,326,112	1,370,314
Lease revenue certificates of participation	179,985	172,864	173,771	-	-
Total business-type activities	1,637,365	1,421,139	1,483,084	1,359,046	1,404,925
Total primary government	\$ 8,667,415	\$ 8,112,352	\$ 7,782,570	\$ 7,424,996	\$ 7,443,793
Hawaii total personal income	\$ 71,767,000	\$ 66,763,000	\$ 64,620,000	\$ 63,209,000	\$ 59,928,000
Debt as a percentage of personal income	12.1%	12.2%	12.0%	11.7%	12.4%
Hawaii population	1,429	1,432	1,420	1,404	1,392
Amount of debt per capita	\$ 6,065	\$ 5,665	\$ 5,481	\$ 5,288	\$ 5,348

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

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

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 4,987,544	\$ 5,157,198	\$ 4,779,666	\$ 4,408,572	\$ 4,079,714
378,625	400,215	420,605	268,425	283,310
100,520	64,385	71,685	75,480	79,090
5,466,689	5,621,798	5,271,956	4,752,477	4,442,114
36,221	37,362	38,329	38,357	37
1,410,624	1,248,680	861,423	861,141	939,349
-	-	-	-	-
1,446,845	1,286,042	899,752	899,498	939,386
\$ 6,913,534	\$ 6,907,840	\$ 6,171,708	\$ 5,651,975	\$ 5,381,500
\$ 58,129,000	\$ 56,248,000	\$ 54,413,000	\$ 54,181,000	\$ 50,131,000
11.9%	12.3%	11.3%	10.4%	10.7%
1,375	1,300	1,295	1,287	1,299
\$ 5,028	\$ 5,314	\$ 4,766	\$ 4,392	\$ 4,143

State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(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
2016	\$ 91,113,000	1,429	\$ 6,294,325	\$ 35	\$ 6,294,290	6.9%	\$ 4,405
2015	90,691,000	1,432	5,963,928	35	5,963,893	6.6%	4,165
2014	93,484,000	1,420	5,784,139	35	5,784,104	6.2%	4,073
2013	91,181,000	1,404	5,534,921	63	5,534,858	6.1%	3,942
2012	87,448,000	1,392	5,475,348	64	5,475,284	6.3%	3,933
2011	79,281,000	1,375	4,987,544	109	4,987,435	6.3%	3,627
2010	74,436,000	1,300	5,157,198	118	5,157,080	6.9%	3,967
2009	78,034,000	1,295	4,779,666	68	4,779,598	6.1%	3,691
2008	82,868,000	1,287	4,408,572	22,002	4,386,570	5.3%	3,408
2007	83,453,000	1,276	4,079,714	21,704	4,058,010	4.9%	3,180

- (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 Enterprise Funds and Component Unit – UH general obligation bonds.

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State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Legal Debt Margin Information
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Average general fund revenues of the three preceding fiscal years	\$ 6,577,966	\$ 6,294,642	\$ 5,987,800	\$ 5,659,152	\$ 5,197,547
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	1,216,924	1,164,509	1,107,743	1,046,943	961,546
Less: Total principal and interest payable on outstanding general obligation bonds in highest debt service year (fiscal year ended June 30, 2012)	(712,592)	(693,934)	(693,677)	(693,592)	(667,041)
Legal debt margin	\$ 504,332	\$ 470,575	\$ 414,066	\$ 353,351	\$ 294,505
Legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit	41.4%	40.4%	37.4%	33.8%	30.6%

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

<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
\$ 4,992,943	\$ 5,032,973	\$ 5,126,782	\$ 5,083,126	\$ 4,832,700
<u>18.5%</u>	<u>18.5%</u>	<u>18.5%</u>	<u>18.5%</u>	<u>18.5%</u>
923,694	931,100	948,455	940,378	894,050
<u>(618,711)</u>	<u>(610,255)</u>	<u>(563,266)</u>	<u>(540,348)</u>	<u>(550,696)</u>
\$ 304,983	\$ 320,845	\$ 385,189	\$ 400,030	\$ 343,354
<u>33.0%</u>	<u>34.5%</u>	<u>40.6%</u>	<u>42.5%</u>	<u>38.4%</u>

State of Hawaii
Debt Capacity Information
Pledge Revenue Coverage
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Revenue bonds – Airports										
Gross revenue (1)	\$ 381,404	\$ 355,948	\$ 341,155	\$ 385,841	\$ 319,542	\$ 322,639	\$ 295,087	\$ 288,583	\$ 307,418	\$ 286,838
Less: Operating expenses (2)	259,223	253,581	246,982	244,328	230,224	218,290	214,208	233,896	239,667	211,119
Net available revenue	122,181	102,367	94,173	141,513	89,318	104,349	80,879	54,687	67,751	75,719
Debt services										
Principal	37,290	35,725	34,210	40,305	30,579	25,370	23,615	22,310	21,140	32,250
Interest (3)	42,532	41,671	23,414	40,705	34,440	35,319	21,300	17,453	26,076	10,868
Total debt services	79,822	77,396	57,624	81,010	65,019	60,689	44,915	39,763	47,216	43,118
Coverage (4)	153%	132%	163%	175%	137%	172%	180%	138%	143%	176%
Revenue bonds – Harbors										
Gross revenue (5)	\$ 131,858	\$ 124,663	\$ 122,379	\$ 114,640	\$ 104,678	\$ 88,018	\$ 74,155	\$ 80,896	\$ 96,256	\$ 97,414
Less: Operating expenses (6)	47,133	43,132	43,837	44,048	41,202	37,650	36,930	47,814	49,229	42,967
Net available revenue	84,725	81,531	78,542	70,592	63,476	50,368	37,225	33,082	47,027	54,447
Debt services	31,187	31,176	31,528	31,531	27,770	27,965	23,226	23,167	24,290	25,364
Coverage (4)	272%	262%	249%	224%	229%	180%	160%	143%	194%	215%
Revenue bonds – Highways										
Gross revenue	N/A	N/A	\$ 255,431	\$ 256,102	\$ 232,543	\$ 197,142	\$ 184,852	\$ 189,498	\$ 213,378	\$ 210,989
Less: Operating expenses	N/A	N/A	205,872	184,696	173,811	165,857	179,400	189,987	184,097	172,167
Net available revenue	N/A	N/A	49,559	71,406	58,732	31,285	5,452	(489)	29,281	38,822
Debt services										
Principal	34,920	31,890	28,825	27,170	22,465	21,570	20,535	16,150	15,495	14,885
Interest	20,571	19,402	19,036	20,245	18,906	17,195	18,028	15,823	12,930	12,988
Total debt services	55,491	51,292	47,861	47,415	41,371	38,765	38,563	31,973	28,425	27,873
Coverage (7)	N/A	N/A	104%	151%	142%	81%	14%	-2%	103%	139%
Revenue bonds – Department of Hawaiian Home Lands										
Revenue	\$ 14,730	\$ 15,230	\$ 15,763	\$ 12,585	\$ 12,078	\$ 12,036	\$ 11,939	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Less: Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net available revenue	14,730	15,230	15,763	12,585	12,078	12,036	11,939	-	-	-
Debt services										
Principal	810	775	740	710	680	655	640	-	-	-
Interest	2,201	2,237	2,270	2,301	2,328	2,254	2,370	-	-	-
Total debt services	3,011	3,012	3,010	3,011	3,008	2,909	3,010	-	-	-
Coverage (4)	489%	506%	524%	418%	402%	414%	397%	0%	0%	0%

- (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 2008, Airports deposited \$10,000,000 of available funds into the Airport Revenue Fund for credit to the interest account in the current year to reduce the amount required pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.01 to be paid or credited during fiscal 2008 to the interest account as required in the "Certificate of the Director of Transportation Providing for the Issuance of State of Hawaii Airports System Revenue Bonds."
- For fiscals 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).

N/A Not available

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 Financial Statements and Schedules of the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Harbors Division.
Highways 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.

State of Hawaii

Demographic and Economic Information

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Population										
(in thousands)										
State	1,429	1,432	1,420	1,404	1,392	1,375	1,300	1,298	1,287	1,276
Percentage change	-0.21%	0.85%	1.14%	0.85%	1.22%	5.77%	0.15%	0.46%	0.54%	1.09%
National	323,128	321,419	318,857	316,129	313,914	311,592	308,746	307,007	304,375	301,580
Percentage change	0.53%	0.80%	0.86%	0.70%	0.74%	0.92%	0.57%	0.86%	0.93%	1.00%
Total personal income										
(in millions)										
State	\$ 70,670	\$ 66,763	\$ 64,620	\$ 63,209	\$ 59,928	\$ 58,129	\$ 56,248	\$ 54,413	\$ 54,181	\$ 50,131
Percentage change	5.85%	3.32%	2.23%	5.19%	3.00%	3.34%	3.37%	0.43%	8.08%	5.90%
National	\$ 15,725,128	\$ 14,991,944	\$ 14,420,041	\$ 13,904,502	\$ 13,150,560	\$ 12,691,347	\$ 12,530,101	\$ 12,015,535	\$ 12,225,589	\$ 11,879,836
Percentage change	4.89%	3.97%	3.71%	5.42%	3.49%	1.29%	4.28%	(1.72%)	2.91%	5.54%
Per capita personal income										
(in thousands)										
State	\$ 49,454	\$ 46,622	\$ 45,507	\$ 45,021	\$ 43,052	\$ 42,276	\$ 43,268	\$ 42,018	\$ 42,099	\$ 39,073
Percentage change	6.07%	2.45%	1.08%	4.37%	1.80%	(2.29%)	2.97%	(0.19%)	7.74%	5.57%
National	\$ 48,665	\$ 46,643	\$ 45,224	\$ 43,984	\$ 41,892	\$ 40,731	\$ 40,584	\$ 39,138	\$ 40,166	\$ 39,392
Percentage change	4.34%	3.14%	2.82%	4.75%	2.77%	0.36%	3.69%	(2.56%)	1.96%	4.49%
Resident civilian labor force and employment										
Civilian labor force employed	660,942	645,092	624,638	615,546	615,333	591,329	587,304	594,500	620,000	623,150
Unemployed	22,563	27,729	30,142	33,913	43,321	39,941	41,600	43,250	26,000	17,000
Unemployment rate	3.30%	4.10%	4.60%	5.20%	6.60%	6.30%	6.60%	6.80%	4.00%	2.70%

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).

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

State of Hawaii
Demographic and Economic Information
Ten Largest Private Sector Employers
June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2007

2016			2007		
Employer	Employees	Percentage of Total State Employment	Employer	Employees	Percentage of Total State Employment
Bank of Hawaii Corp	2,216	0.3%	Aloha Airgroup Inc.	3,465	0.5%
Hawaii Pacific Health	6,617	1.0%	Hawaii Pacific Health	5,200	0.8%
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	3,918	0.6%	Hawaiian Airlines	3,587	0.6%
Hawaiian Holdings, Inc.	5,548	0.8%	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	3,447	0.5%
Kaiser Permanente Hawaii	4,424	0.6%	Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program	4,017	0.6%
Kamehameha Schools	2,114	0.3%	Kyo-ya Co., Ltd	3,764	0.6%
Kyo-ya Hotels & Resorts LP	3,003	0.4%	McDonald's Restaurants of Hawaii	3,775	0.6%
Outrigger Enterprises Group	3,684	0.5%	NCL America	4,461	0.7%
Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.	2,300	0.3%	The Queen's Health Systems	4,834	0.8%
The Queen's Health Systems	5,320	0.8%	Starwood Hotels and Resort Hawaii	2,382	0.4%

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

Note: Total Annual Average Employment for Hawaii for fiscal year 2016 – 663,000 and for
fiscal year 2007 – 634,000.

Listed alphabetically.

State of Hawaii
Demographic and Economic Information
State Employees by Function
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
General government	4,537	4,571	4,572	4,419	4,394	4,381	4,381	4,752	4,720	4,523
Public safety	3,316	3,197	3,175	2,981	2,903	2,864	2,880	3,089	3,011	2,889
Transportation	2,263	2,295	2,254	2,275	2,202	2,160	2,158	2,290	2,229	2,222
Conservation of natural resources	1,015	1,007	1,007	972	929	941	983	1,146	1,126	1,041
Health	6,544	6,731	6,813	7,136	6,919	6,876	6,863	7,266	6,730	6,909
Welfare	1,913	1,927	1,941	1,940	1,800	1,788	1,848	2,404	2,312	2,242
Lower education	21,841	21,707	21,797	21,976	22,065	21,917	22,090	22,675	22,620	23,521
Higher education	8,746	8,802	9,080	8,978	8,795	8,687	8,732	9,066	8,705	8,619
Other education	496	488	492	-	454	473	482	516	518	509
Urban redevelopment and housing	18	123	127	116	127	130	146	154	150	147
Economic development and assistance	749	761	759	781	815	816	835	1,141	865	850
Total	51,438	51,609	52,017	51,574	51,403	51,033	51,398	54,499	52,986	53,472

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

State of Hawaii
Operating Information
Operating Indicators by Function
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
General government					
Tax Commission					
Total individual net income returns	768,261	715,706	737,205	612,373	703,262
Number of individual net income returns filed electronically	529,527	509,409	483,817	397,178	430,421
Percentage of individual net income returns transmitted electronically	68.93%	71.18%	65.63%	64.86%	61.20%
Public safety					
Inmate population					
In-state facilities	4,584	4,683	4,456	4,438	4,396
Out-of-state facilities	1,386	1,341	1,363	1,415	1,677
Total	5,970	6,024	5,819	5,853	6,073
Conservation and natural resources					
Parks and Recreation					
Number of state-owned parks	54	52	51	53	53
Health					
Environmental health					
Air quality sites monitored	14	14	13	14	12
Water quality stations	160	161	173	173	193
Revolving loan funds	176	159	149	133	120
Mental health					
Adult consumers served	7,828	8,282	10,408	10,728	11,062
Individuals with developmental disabilities served	2,738	2,705	2,615	2,599	2,558
Welfare					
Temporary assistance to needy families recipients/temporary assistance to other needy families recipients (TANF/TAONF)					
Families per-month average	6,918	8,102	8,927	10,075	10,300
Average time on assistance	18.1	17.5	N/A	14.6	13.5
Monthly benefits paid for the month of July (in millions)	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.60	\$ 4.10	\$ 5.47	\$ 6.42
General assistance					
Individuals per month	5,676	5,699	5,598	5,687	5,633
Food stamp program					
Number of persons participating	173,780	191,918	193,565	187,062	172,676
Number of households participating	87,636	96,502	98,440	94,649	86,418
Benefits issued (in millions)	\$ 40.23	\$ 49.90	\$ 43.39	\$ 40.33	\$ 37.18
Medicaid programs					
Med-Quest enrollment	350,358	332,197	325,510	292,423	287,902

<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
747,237	665,057	682,178	678,305	667,297
388,463	322,515	308,366	271,212	231,154
51.99%	48.49%	45.20%	39.98%	34.64%
4,423	4,047	3,928	6,014	6,045
1,667	1,940	2,077	2,014	2,009
<u>6,090</u>	<u>5,987</u>	<u>6,005</u>	<u>8,028</u>	<u>8,054</u>
53	53	53	53	53
14	13	14	14	16
201	290	349	271	363
109	107	102	90	73
11,194	14,633	15,772	15,586	13,545
2,438	2,661	2,879	2,821	3,360
10,014	9,448	8,661	8,358	8,381
13.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	16.0
\$ 6.17	\$ 5.29	\$ 3.46	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.60
5,298	5,068	5,014	4,458	3,955
154,496	133,043	109,268	93,956	88,847
77,133	66,885	54,925	47,545	45,026
\$ 33.42	\$ 28.74	\$ 20.22	\$ 14.64	\$ 12.89
272,218	259,307	235,203	211,105	202,126

(continued)

State of Hawaii
Operating Information
Operating Indicators by Function
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Lower education					
Number of schools	290	289	288	286	286
Number of students	181,995	182,384	185,273	183,251	181,213
Staff					
Classroom teachers	11,747	11,663	11,781	11,632	11,458
Librarians	160	173	185	192	199
Counselors	634	623	625	629	627
Administrators	943	914	833	823	806
Other support staff	9,113	9,052	9,014	8,987	8,975
Total	22,597	22,425	22,438	22,263	22,065
Higher education					
Enrollment					
Number of credit students	53,418	55,756	57,052	58,941	60,295
Degrees earned					
Certificates/Associate Degrees/Advanced Professional certificates	5,192	4,830	5,158	4,097	3,638
Bachelor's degrees	4,841	4,599	4,408	4,236	4,055
Master's degrees/Professional diploma	1,126	1,035	1,179	1,095	1,287
Doctor's degrees/First Professional	472	579	467	508	494
Other	49	61	66	65	154
Total	11,680	11,104	11,278	10,001	9,628
Degrees by campus/college					
University of Hawaii at Manoa	5,104	4,923	4,949	4,737	4,767
University of Hawaii at Hilo	893	905	806	809	915
University of Hawaii at West Oahu	474	439	352	349	301
Hawaii Community College	693	569	669	552	452
Honolulu Community College	886	725	683	551	565
Kapiolani Community College	1,383	1,335	1,513	1,193	987
Kauai Community College	248	264	203	216	196
Leeward Community College	1,057	1,000	1,090	770	721
Maui Community College	594	575	660	601	560
Windward Community College	348	369	353	223	164
Total	11,680	11,104	11,278	10,001	9,628

N/A Not available.

Source: General Government – State of Hawaii, Department of Taxation.
Public Safety – State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety.
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.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
287	286	289	287	286
178,208	178,649	177,871	178,369	179,234
11,046	11,262	11,294	11,396	11,270
204	225	249	257	272
618	646	660	660	670
734	728	747	773	746
8,408	8,607	8,654	8,566	8,103
21,010	21,468	21,604	21,652	21,061
60,330	60,090	57,945	53,526	50,454
3,324	3,025	2,785	2,660	2,710
3,796	3,593	3,705	3,698	3,586
1,269	1,216	1,185	1,269	1,219
496	351	354	369	320
103	106	55	-	-
8,988	8,291	8,084	7,996	7,835
4,675	4,414	4,496	4,566	4,313
731	601	614	588	592
255	242	221	180	217
405	426	386	346	311
559	486	504	520	537
851	783	702	685	757
208	162	163	139	135
657	608	503	475	514
482	416	364	367	336
165	153	131	130	123
8,988	8,291	8,084	7,996	7,835

(concluded)

State of Hawaii
Operating Information
Capital Assets Statistics by Function
Ten Years Ended June 30, 2016

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
General government										
Department of Accounting and General Services										
Buildings	81	79	78	74	74	74	74	74	72	71
Vehicles	673	650	650	608	600	592	582	602	571	553
Department of the Attorney General										
Buildings	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vehicles	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
The Judiciary										
Buildings	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	17
Vehicles	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	15	13	14
Other departments										
Buildings	21	23	23	22	24	24	24	23	23	23
Vehicles	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
Public safety										
Department of Public Safety										
Buildings and correction facilities	76	77	75	74	74	74	73	72	71	71
Vehicles	302	306	279	274	277	278	277	262	260	245
Department of Defense										
Buildings	99	99	98	98	97	97	96	96	96	100
Vehicles	104	96	128	118	112	81	79	79	79	84
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs										
Buildings	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Highways										
Department of Transportation										
Highway lane miles	2,487	2,477	2,488	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,497	2,479	2,478	2,466
Highway bridges	752	752	752	N/A	N/A	N/A	752	752	752	752
Buildings	40	39	37	36	36	34	34	34	29	26
Vehicles	989	971	982	984	951	958	968	963	949	932

N/A Not available

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 2015.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
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	97	97	96	94	93	95	95	95	74	76
Vehicles	855	824	785	788	756	758	732	731	706	681
Department of Agriculture										
Buildings	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
Vehicles	161	164	166	167	170	176	186	186	184	166
Health										
Department of Health										
Buildings	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	72	71	75
Vehicles	241	230	227	238	252	259	280	284	295	292
Welfare										
Department of Human Services										
Buildings	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Vehicles	99	104	116	110	107	111	111	117	128	126
Lower education										
Department of Education										
Buildings	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other education										
Department of Education – libraries										
Buildings	39	38	38	38	34	34	34	34	34	34
Vehicles	29	29	25	27	28	27	28	28	30	31
Urban redevelopment and housing										
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands										
Buildings	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	18
Vehicles	39	36	33	37	33	34	34	34	33	30
Economic development and assistance										
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism										
Buildings	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	32	27
Vehicles	32	32	28	30	32	33	34	34	39	37
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations										
Buildings	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vehicles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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