

State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Financial and Compliance Audit
June 30, 2015

Submitted by
The Auditor
State of Hawai'i

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Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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June 30, 2015

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PART I
Financial Section

Report of Independent Auditors

The Auditor and Hawaiian Homes Commission
State of Hawai'i

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (the "Department"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements as listed in the index.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Department'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 Department's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Department, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the Hawaiian Home Administration Account for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Department include only the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Department, and are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the State of Hawai'i (the "State") as of June 30, 2015, and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgeting comparison information on pages 4 through 12 and pages 19 through 20, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2015 on our consideration of the Department'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 Department's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Accuity LLP

Honolulu, Hawai'i
December 23, 2015

State of Hawai‘i

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2015

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is designed to provide an overview of the financial performance of the State of Hawai‘i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (the “Department”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Please read it in conjunction with the Department’s financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights for Fiscal Year 2015

- The Department’s net position, the amount of assets exceeding liabilities, totaled \$802.3 million. Of this amount, \$193.9 million is unrestricted, \$141.2 million is restricted, and \$467.2 million is net investment in capital assets.
- The Department’s net position increased \$33.2 million over the course of this year’s operations.
- In fiscal year 2015, the Department’s revenues exceeded expenses (before transfers) by \$3.8 million. In fiscal year 2014, the expenses exceeded revenues (before transfers) by \$5.0 million.
- The total revenues of the Department increased by \$8.8 million, or 18.4%.
- The total fund balance of the Department’s governmental funds increased by \$26.4 million.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This MD&A serves as an introduction to the Department’s basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) department-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information (combining financial statements – nonmajor governmental funds) in addition to the basic financial statements.

The first two statements are department-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Department’s overall financial status and operations.

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Department, reporting the Department’s status and operations in more detail than the department-wide financial statements. These statements detail how general departmental services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Department-Wide Financial Statements

The department-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the Department’s operations. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Department’s financial position and activities, which assists in assessing the Department’s economic condition at the end of the fiscal year and operations for the year then ended. These statements are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The department-wide financial statements include two statements:

- The statement of net position presents all of the Department’s assets and liabilities. The difference between the assets and liabilities is reported as net position.

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- The statement of activities presents information showing how the Department's net position changed during the fiscal year. This statement presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each division of the Department.

The activities of the Department are mostly supported by state appropriation, rental income from commercial land leases, and intergovernmental revenues. The Department's basic services fall under these types of activities.

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 Department uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal requirements.

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Department's status and operations. Certain of the Department's funds were established under State Law or by bond covenants. Other funds of the Department are established by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. These funds manage money for particular purposes.

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

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

The Department has fifteen governmental funds, eight of which are separately disclosed as major funds for presentation purposes. Each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance. These funds are briefly described as follows:

- *General Fund* – The general fund is authorized and appropriated by the State Legislature each year for planning, development, management and general support for the Hawaiian Homestead Program.
- *Hawaiian Home General Loan Fund* – Act 249, SLH 1986, amended this revolving loan fund and consolidated all loan funds other than the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund in 1986. The major source of receipts for this fund is through principal repayment. The Department can make loans from the revolving funds for the construction of homes, home repairs or additions, or for the development and operation of a farm, ranch or agriculture operation.

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- *Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund* – This fund was established by Act 14, Special Session 1995, which settles all claims made on behalf of the Hawaiian Home Land Trust against the State between August 21, 1959 and July 1988. It requires that the State make twenty annual deposits of \$30 million or their discounted equivalent into the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund. Proceeds of the fund may be used by the Department for capital improvements and other purposes undertaken in furtherance of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended.
- *Hawaiian Home Operating Fund* – This fund was established through a merger of the Hawaiian Home Development Fund and Hawaiian Home Operating Fund in 1986. Any interest or earnings arising out of investments from the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund are to be credited to and deposited into the Hawaiian Home Operating Fund. All monies received by the Department from any other source, other than those prescribed in other funds of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, are deposited into this fund. The Department uses the fund for the construction, operation and maintenance of revenue-producing activities that are intended to serve principally occupants on Hawaiian home lands. The fund is also used to finance improvements and developments necessary to serve present and future occupants of Hawaiian home lands.
- *Hawaiian Home Receipts Fund* – All interest monies from loans or investments received by the Department from any fund, except the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund, Hawaiian Home Administration Account, Native Hawaiian Rehabilitation Fund, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Revenue Bond Special Fund and Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund, are deposited into this fund. This fund serves as a clearing fund at the end of each quarter. All monies in this fund are transferred to other funds as authorized by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.
- *Hawaiian Home Administration Account* – The revenue sources of this fund are the entire receipts from any leasing or other dispositions of “available lands” and any interest or other earnings arising out of investments from this fund. The Department expends the monies for salaries and all other administrative expenses of the Department, excluding capital improvements, in the absence of general funds appropriated for operating and administrative costs.
- *Federal Grants* – The Department is the recipient of an annual block grant under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (“NAHASDA”). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) is the cognizant entity of the NAHASDA grant in carrying out affordable housing activities for Native Hawaiian families qualified for this program.
- *Hawaiian Home Trust Fund* – Monies deposited into this fund are available for transfers into any other fund or account authorized by the Act or for any public purpose to further the purposes of the Act. Public purpose includes using the Hawaiian Home Trust Fund as a reserve for loans insured or guaranteed by the HUD Federal Housing Administration, Veteran Administration or any other federal agency authorized to insure or guarantee loans. A major portion in the Hawaiian Home Trust Fund is the reserve for loans insured by the HUD Federal Housing Administration.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are part of the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to gain a full understanding of the information provided in the department-wide and fund financial statements.

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents other supplementary information consisting of the combining balance sheet and combining statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

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Financial Analysis of the Department as a Whole

Net Position

The Department's total net position increased by \$33.2 million to \$802.3 million between fiscal year 2015 and 2014, primarily due to the \$30 million annual settlement payment from the State of Hawai'i in accordance with Act 14, SP SLH 1995. A large portion of the Department's net position (58%) reflects its investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, infrastructure, furniture and equipment, and construction-in-progress. The Department uses these capital assets to provide improvements on a special class of public lands, which are leased to native Hawaiians; consequently, these assets cannot be sold. Although the Department'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 cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following is a comparative statement of net position:

Summary of Statement of Net Position
(in millions)

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)
Current and other assets	\$ 402.0	\$ 374.3	\$ 27.7
Capital assets	<u>535.1</u>	<u>531.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total assets	<u>937.1</u>	<u>906.0</u>	<u>31.1</u>
Long-term debt outstanding	65.4	68.9	(3.5)
Other liabilities	<u>69.4</u>	<u>68.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total liabilities	<u>134.8</u>	<u>136.9</u>	<u>(2.1)</u>
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	467.2	461.4	5.8
Restricted	141.2	141.6	(0.4)
Unrestricted	<u>193.9</u>	<u>166.1</u>	<u>27.8</u>
	<u>\$ 802.3</u>	<u>\$ 769.1</u>	<u>\$ 33.2</u>

Change in Net Position

The Department's total program revenues increased from \$36.5 million in 2014 to \$45.8 million in 2015 (see statement of activities). Approximately 21.8% of the Department's program revenues came from interest income, 10.5% came from home sales and land development, 32.3% came from grants and contributions, 34.5% came from the general lease program, and 0.9% came from other sources. Total general revenues decreased by 2.9% to \$40.2 million due to a discounted final Act 14, Special SLH 1995 payment and slightly reduced General Fund appropriation. The Department received \$29.4 million as its final annual settlement payment with the State of Hawai'i in accordance with Act 14, SP SLH 1995. Cash was transferred from the Department of Budget and Finance as its final installment for the Hawaiian home lands settlement payment.

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Statement of Activities

The statement of activities presents how the Department’s net position changed during the current fiscal year. Revenues and expenses are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. As such, the statement includes information for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected lease payments).

The following is a comparative summary of changes in net position:

Summary of Changes in Net Position
(in millions)

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues			
Program revenue			
Administration and support services	\$ 4.4	\$ 5.1	\$ (0.7)
Homestead services	6.0	6.9	(0.9)
Land development	4.4	1.7	2.7
Home construction	0.4	-	0.4
Land management	15.8	17.0	(1.2)
Intergovernmental revenues	14.8	5.8	9.0
Appropriation, net of lapsed appropriations	10.8	11.3	(0.5)
Total revenues	<u>56.6</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Expenses			
Administration and support services	13.1	12.1	1.0
Homestead services	29.4	27.9	1.5
Land development	2.4	1.8	0.6
Home construction	3.9	8.0	(4.1)
Land management	4.0	3.0	1.0
Total expenses	<u>52.8</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenses	3.8	(5.0)	8.8
Transfers, net	<u>29.4</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>(0.6)</u>
Change in net position	33.2	25.0	8.2
Net position			
Beginning of year	<u>769.1</u>	<u>744.1</u>	<u>25.0</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 802.3</u>	<u>\$ 769.1</u>	<u>\$ 33.2</u>

As noted, net position increased by \$33.2 million from operations, a 4.3% growth this year, compared to an increase of \$25.0 million, a 3.4% growth in fiscal year 2014. The fiscal year 2015 increase is primarily due to a 137% increase in federal grants received, while total expenses remained same as fiscal year 2014.

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Financial Analysis of the Department’s Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Department’s governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Department’s financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balances may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of fiscal year 2015, the Department’s governmental funds reported a combined increase in fund balance of \$26.4 million. The changes in fund balance for the governmental funds differ from the change in net position for governmental activities. The differences relate to certain financial resources and expenditures such as debt financing and capital outlays that are included in the changes in fund balances but are not reported in the changes in net position.

Comparison of Balance Sheet
(in millions)

	Assets			Liabilities			Fund Balances (Deficit)		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
General Fund	\$ 0.7	\$ 1.7	\$ (1.0)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.6	\$ (1.0)
General Loan Fund	87.2	84.1	3.1	29.5	28.5	1.0	57.7	55.6	2.1
Land Trust Fund	168.3	151.8	16.5	2.6	2.5	0.1	165.7	149.3	16.4
Operating Fund	20.4	17.6	2.8	1.3	1.4	(0.1)	19.1	16.2	2.9
Receipts Fund	5.7	5.0	0.7	3.9	4.7	(0.8)	1.8	0.3	1.5
Administration									
Account	38.9	34.6	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	34.6	30.6	4.0
Federal Grants	35.6	35.8	(0.2)	27.2	25.1	2.1	8.4	10.7	(2.3)
Trust Fund	40.4	39.6	0.8	28.2	28.3	(0.1)	12.2	11.3	0.9
Other Funds	33.0	32.5	0.5	2.5	3.9	(1.4)	30.5	28.6	1.9
Total	<u>\$ 430.2</u>	<u>\$ 402.7</u>	<u>\$ 27.5</u>	<u>\$ 99.6</u>	<u>\$ 98.5</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 330.6</u>	<u>\$ 304.2</u>	<u>\$ 26.4</u>

Comparison of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
(in millions)

	Revenues			Expenditures			Other Financing Sources and Lapsed Appropriations			Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
General Fund	\$ 8.3	\$ 9.6	\$ (1.3)	\$ 7.6	\$ 8.3	\$ (0.7)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.0)	\$ 1.1	\$ (2.1)
General Loan Fund	-	0.6	(0.6)	0.5	-	0.5	2.6	2.0	0.6	2.1	2.6	(0.5)
Land Trust Fund	5.4	3.0	2.4	18.4	22.5	(4.1)	29.4	30.0	(0.6)	16.4	10.5	5.9
Operating Fund	0.9	0.9	-	4.0	5.7	(1.7)	6.0	5.1	0.9	2.9	0.3	2.6
Receipts Fund	5.1	4.7	0.4	-	-	-	(3.6)	(3.4)	(0.2)	1.5	1.3	0.2
Administration												
Account	15.8	16.2	(0.4)	7.5	2.7	4.8	(4.3)	(4.1)	(0.2)	4.0	9.4	(5.4)
Federal Grants	14.5	6.1	8.4	16.8	4.1	12.7	-	-	-	(2.3)	2.0	(4.3)
Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Other Funds	6.1	5.6	0.5	4.2	5.5	(1.3)	-	-	-	1.9	0.1	1.8
Total	<u>\$ 56.1</u>	<u>\$ 46.7</u>	<u>\$ 9.4</u>	<u>\$ 59.0</u>	<u>\$ 48.8</u>	<u>\$ 10.2</u>	<u>\$ 29.3</u>	<u>\$ 29.8</u>	<u>\$ (0.5)</u>	<u>\$ 26.4</u>	<u>\$ 27.7</u>	<u>\$ (1.3)</u>

Overall, the assets for the Department increased by \$27.5 million, liabilities increased by \$1.1 million, and fund balance increased by \$26.4 million.

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Budgetary Highlights

In fiscal year 2015, the General Fund Account received appropriations amounting to \$8.4 million. This amount was expended according to the budget except \$35,247 was lapsed.

In the Hawaiian Home Administration Account, the actual revenue exceeded the budgeted amount by \$2.8 million and expenditures were \$3.9 million less than the budgeted amount. The overall favorable variance of \$6.7 million was created by expenditure control measures.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the Department had invested \$790.3 million in a broad range of capital assets, including land, building and improvements, furniture and equipment, and infrastructure. This amount represents a net increase (including additions, deductions and reclassifications) of \$26.1 million, or 3.4%, over last year.

**Capital Assets
(in millions)**

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)
Buildings and improvements	\$ 29.2	\$ 28.5	\$ 0.7
Furniture and equipment	5.6	5.5	0.1
Motor vehicles	1.0	1.0	-
Infrastructure	687.9	661.9	26.0
Total depreciable assets	<u>723.7</u>	<u>696.9</u>	26.8
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(255.2)</u>	<u>(232.5)</u>	<u>(22.7)</u>
Net depreciable assets	468.5	464.4	4.1
Land	41.8	41.8	-
Construction in progress	<u>24.8</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 535.1</u>	<u>\$ 531.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.4</u>

In fiscal year 2015, the Department expended \$26.1 million for various capital projects, including \$15.6 million for Lalamilo Development, \$7.3 million for Kakaina Subdivision, \$1.5 million for East Kapolei II Pesticide Mixing and Loading Plant, and \$1.7 million for various other projects.

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Long-Term Debt

In 2009, the Department issued Revenue Bonds, Series 2009, to fund the planning, design and construction projects on the Hawaiian Home Lands. The Department also has a note payable to reimburse the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai‘i for infrastructure costs over a 15-year period. The Department is also obligated to repay a portion of the State general obligation bonds issued on the Department’s behalf through reimbursable general obligation bonds.

Outstanding Debt
(in millions)

	2015	2014	Decrease
Notes payable	\$ 9.8	\$ 11.5	\$ (1.7)
Capital lease obligation	20.2	21.0	(0.8)
Bonds payable, net	<u>37.9</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>(0.8)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 67.9</u>	<u>\$ 71.2</u>	<u>\$ (3.3)</u>

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets

Revenues generated from general leases, revocable permits, licenses and right of entry agreements are projected to total \$8.4 million. This represents an increase of 0.2% from the prior fiscal year projection. The increase is primarily due to scheduled increases in rents and fees.

Currently Known Facts or Decisions

The primary purpose of the Department’s mission is to return native Hawaiians to the land. The complexities of achieving this kuleana can be daunting at times. Nevertheless, the Department is focusing on areas the Department can implement immediately.

Increasing Housing Product Affordability

The Department has developed a pilot program to finance packaged home construction on vacant lots. This program uses federal funds to cover the cost of a packaged home for Hawaiian homesteaders holding leases to vacant lots. Under the program, the materials cost of the package home and the construction costs to build it are funded through a 40/60 home loan. Qualified lessees pay on the 40% of the total loan, and the 60% of the total loan is deferred (subject to recapture under certain conditions) and forgiven at the end of loan term. The program is offered to over 100 vacant lot homesteaders in the State’s two oldest Hawaiian homestead communities – Kalama‘ula on Moloka‘i and Keaukaha on Hawai‘i Island.

Establishing the HALE Program

The HALE program provides native Hawaiians interested in achieving homeownership with financial literacy training, homebuyer education, and foreclosure prevention/lease cancellation counseling, as well as access to relevant experts and resources in the homebuyer and financial literacy industries. Currently, costs for HALE services are waived for Department beneficiaries. To date, the program has assisted over 200 families and will continue to serve more beneficiaries in the coming years.

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Amending our Administrative Rules

Our top priority is to amend our Administrative Rules which help to govern departmental operations. The rule amendments shall focus on four main topics – genetic testing, subsistence agricultural lots, transfer of homestead leases and housekeeping.

Current Litigation

In November 2015, the State of Hawai‘i Circuit Court ruled in favor of the Plaintiffs in Richard Nelson III, et al. vs. Hawaiian Homes Commission, et al. in the amount of \$28 million annually to provide sufficient sums to the Department for its administrative and operating budget. The Department is waiting further processing of the court order.

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June 30, 2015

Assets

Equity in cash and cash equivalents and investments held in State Treasury	\$ 271,555,819
Receivables	
Due from State Treasury	4,912,547
Due from Federal Agency	84,340
Loans, net of allowance for losses of \$16,771,000	77,646,161
Accrued interest	5,605,553
General leases and licenses, net of allowance for losses of \$2,270,000	2,754,442
Other	3,648,894
Inventory of homes purchased from former lessees	4,770,100
Inventory of homes for sale and development	169,542
Restricted cash and short-term investments held outside of State Treasury	30,821,063
Capital assets, net	<u>535,131,665</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 937,100,126</u>

Liabilities

Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 5,425,180
Accrued wages and employee benefits payable	785,879
Due to State Treasury	25,031,133
Due to Federal agency	172
Interest payable	699,782
Temporary deposits payable	28,231,415
Other liabilities	3,845,267
Unearned revenue	1,504,248
Due within one year	
Notes payable	1,700,000
Capital lease obligation	830,000
Bonds payable	829,913
Accrued vacation	488,313
Due in more than one year	
Notes payable	8,100,000
Capital lease obligation	19,335,000
Bonds payable, net of discount of \$414,000	37,106,256
Accrued vacation	<u>908,465</u>
Total liabilities	<u>134,821,023</u>

Commitments and contingencies

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	467,230,496
Restricted for	
Capital projects	51,893,444
Debt reserve agreements	9,083,943
Loans and loan commitments	77,646,161
Guaranteed and insured loans	2,500,000
Unrestricted	<u>193,925,059</u>
Total net position	<u>802,279,103</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 937,100,126</u>

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

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Functions/Programs	Program Expenses	Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Administration and support services	\$ 13,116,846	\$ 4,419,550	\$ 2,491,667	\$ (6,205,629)
Homestead services	29,382,660	5,974,667	29,020	(23,378,973)
Land development	2,433,045	4,397,511	11,611,294	13,575,760
Home construction	3,855,568	445,170	-	(3,410,398)
Land management	3,997,734	15,762,269	678,300	12,442,835
	<u>\$ 52,785,853</u>	<u>\$ 30,999,167</u>	<u>\$ 14,810,281</u>	(6,976,405)
Total governmental activities				
General revenues				
State appropriations, net of lapsed appropriations of \$35,247				10,769,194
Transfers, net				<u>29,382,999</u>
Total general revenues and transfers				<u>40,152,193</u>
Change in net position				33,175,788
Net position at July 1, 2014				<u>769,103,315</u>
Net position at June 30, 2015				<u>\$ 802,279,103</u>

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

**State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2015**

	General Fund	Hawaiian Home General Loan Fund	Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund	Hawaiian Home Operating Fund	Hawaiian Home Receipts Fund	Hawaiian Home Administration Account	Federal Grants	Hawaiian Home Trust Fund	Other Funds	Total
Assets										
Equity in cash and cash equivalents and investments held in State Treasury	\$ -	\$ 17,300,054	\$ 165,323,758	\$ 19,786,629	\$ 130,437	\$ 33,568,511	\$ 55,004	\$ 12,199,530	\$ 23,191,896	\$ 271,555,819
Receivables										
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,231,415	-	28,231,415
Due from State	626,583	-	-	-	-	-	38,561	-	4,247,403	4,912,547
Due from Federal agency	-	84,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,340
Loans, net of allowance for losses of \$16,771,000	-	65,040,526	-	-	-	-	10,684,598	-	1,921,037	77,646,161
Accrued interest	-	-	-	20,176	5,519,518	-	65,859	-	-	5,605,553
General leases and licenses, net of allowance for losses of \$2,270,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,754,442	-	-	-	2,754,442
Other	-	150,214	2,824,037	613,287	-	48,397	12,959	-	-	3,648,894
Inventory of homes purchased from former lessees	-	4,677,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,000	4,770,100
Inventory of homes for sale and development	-	-	169,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,542
Restricted cash and short-term investments held outside of State Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	2,550,517	24,735,714	-	3,534,832	30,821,063
Total assets	<u>\$ 626,583</u>	<u>\$ 87,252,234</u>	<u>\$ 168,317,337</u>	<u>\$ 20,420,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,649,955</u>	<u>\$ 38,921,867</u>	<u>\$ 35,592,695</u>	<u>\$ 40,430,945</u>	<u>\$ 32,988,168</u>	<u>\$ 430,199,876</u>
Liabilities										
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 67,903	\$ -	\$ 2,578,367	\$ 131,606	\$ -	\$ 923,549	\$ 2,380,862	\$ -	\$ 798,508	\$ 6,880,795
Accrued wages and employee benefits payable	-	-	-	392,004	-	393,875	-	-	-	785,879
Due to other funds	-	27,334,313	-	217,263	679,839	-	-	-	-	28,231,415
Due to State Treasury	-	-	-	172,690	17,319	-	24,841,124	-	-	25,031,133
Due to Federal agency	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	172
Temporary deposits payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,231,415	-	28,231,415
Other liabilities	-	2,193,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,651,595	3,845,267
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	427,840	3,214,002	2,918,868	-	-	-	6,560,710
Total liabilities	<u>67,903</u>	<u>29,527,985</u>	<u>2,578,367</u>	<u>1,341,575</u>	<u>3,911,160</u>	<u>4,236,292</u>	<u>27,221,986</u>	<u>28,231,415</u>	<u>2,450,103</u>	<u>99,566,786</u>
Fund Balances										
Restricted for										
Debt agreements	-	-	-	-	-	2,550,517	-	-	6,533,426	9,083,943
Guaranteed and insured loans	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,350,000	-	2,500,000
Federal loan programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,819,674	-	-	15,819,674
Assigned to										
Home loans and homestead services	-	65,257,562	-	-	1,738,795	-	-	9,849,530	4,582,398	81,428,285
Land management	616,583	-	-	19,078,517	-	32,135,058	-	-	-	51,830,158
Home construction and land development	-	-	165,738,970	-	-	-	-	-	19,467,985	185,206,955
Unassigned	(57,903)	(7,683,313)	-	-	-	-	(7,448,965)	-	(45,744)	(15,235,925)
Total fund balances	<u>558,680</u>	<u>57,724,249</u>	<u>165,738,970</u>	<u>19,078,517</u>	<u>1,738,795</u>	<u>34,685,575</u>	<u>8,370,709</u>	<u>12,199,530</u>	<u>30,538,065</u>	<u>330,633,090</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 626,583</u>	<u>\$ 87,252,234</u>	<u>\$ 168,317,337</u>	<u>\$ 20,420,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,649,955</u>	<u>\$ 38,921,867</u>	<u>\$ 35,592,695</u>	<u>\$ 40,430,945</u>	<u>\$ 32,988,168</u>	<u>\$ 430,199,876</u>

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

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2015

Total fund balances – governmental funds		\$ 330,633,090
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.		
These assets consists of		
Infrastructure assets	\$ 687,930,194	
Land	41,824,231	
Building and improvements	29,188,835	
Construction in progress	24,765,665	
Other capital assets	6,615,216	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(255,192,476)</u>	
		535,131,665
Certain revenues not collected within 60 days after the end of the year are deferred in the funds.		5,056,462
Accrued interest payable is not recognized in governmental funds.		(699,782)
Long-term debt payment accruals are included as an expenditure for governmental funds but are included in bonds payable and capital lease obligation in the statement of net position.		1,455,615
Some long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds, including		
Notes payable		(9,800,000)
Capital lease obligation		(20,165,000)
Bonds payable		(37,936,169)
Accrued vacation		<u>(1,396,778)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 802,279,103</u>

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

**State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2015**

	General Fund	Hawaiian Home General Loan Fund	Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund	Hawaiian Home Operating Fund	Hawaiian Home Receipts Fund	Hawaiian Home Administration Account	Federal Grants	Hawaiian Home Trust Fund	Other Funds	Total
Revenues										
State appropriations	\$ 8,354,441	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,450,000	\$ 10,804,441
General leases	-	-	-	-	-	11,332,302	-	-	-	11,332,302
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	-	-	4,025,262	-	-	-	4,025,262
Interest from loans and note receivable	-	-	-	55,623	4,904,427	-	282,449	-	-	5,242,499
Investment income	-	-	595,812	9,745	182,816	116,174	-	-	74,975	979,522
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	3,341,824	-	-	-	14,131,981	-	3,000,000	20,473,805
Real property sold	-	-	445,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	445,170
Other	-	-	1,056,799	793,457	-	365,610	52,980	-	531,303	2,800,149
Total revenues	<u>8,354,441</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,439,605</u>	<u>858,825</u>	<u>5,087,243</u>	<u>15,839,348</u>	<u>14,467,410</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,056,278</u>	<u>56,103,150</u>
Expenditures										
Current										
Administration and support services	3,939,261	-	254,232	1,850,672	-	3,706,260	2,415,146	-	394,550	12,560,121
Homestead services	1,778,823	511,465	12,946	1,438,132	-	1,169,242	606,797	-	20,657	5,538,062
Land development	1,086,418	-	674,603	268,792	-	421,578	223	-	-	2,451,614
Land management	711,001	-	593,925	423,320	-	2,204,790	-	-	76,076	4,009,112
Capital outlay										
Home construction/capital projects	100,000	-	16,892,871	1,990	-	-	13,774,911	-	357,595	31,127,367
Debt service										
Principal	-	-	-	40,032	-	-	-	-	851,250	891,282
Interest	-	-	-	1,953	-	-	-	-	2,411,464	2,413,417
Total expenditures	<u>7,615,503</u>	<u>511,465</u>	<u>18,428,577</u>	<u>4,024,891</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,501,870</u>	<u>16,797,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,111,592</u>	<u>58,990,975</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>738,938</u>	<u>(511,465)</u>	<u>(12,988,972)</u>	<u>(3,166,066)</u>	<u>5,087,243</u>	<u>8,337,478</u>	<u>(2,329,667)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,944,686</u>	<u>(2,887,825)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	-	2,685,284	29,383,000	6,000,000	-	-	-	949,430	2,500	39,020,214
Transfers out	(1,713,239)	-	-	-	(3,634,699)	(4,289,261)	(16)	-	-	(9,637,215)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,713,239)</u>	<u>2,685,284</u>	<u>29,383,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>(3,634,699)</u>	<u>(4,289,261)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>949,430</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>29,382,999</u>
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	<u>(974,301)</u>	<u>2,173,819</u>	<u>16,394,028</u>	<u>2,833,934</u>	<u>1,452,544</u>	<u>4,048,217</u>	<u>(2,329,683)</u>	<u>949,430</u>	<u>1,947,186</u>	<u>26,495,174</u>
Lapsed appropriations	(35,247)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,247)
Net change in fund balances	<u>(1,009,548)</u>	<u>2,173,819</u>	<u>16,394,028</u>	<u>2,833,934</u>	<u>1,452,544</u>	<u>4,048,217</u>	<u>(2,329,683)</u>	<u>949,430</u>	<u>1,947,186</u>	<u>26,459,927</u>
Fund balances at July 1, 2014	<u>1,568,228</u>	<u>55,550,430</u>	<u>149,344,942</u>	<u>16,244,583</u>	<u>286,251</u>	<u>30,637,358</u>	<u>10,700,392</u>	<u>11,250,100</u>	<u>28,590,879</u>	<u>304,173,163</u>
Fund balances at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 558,680</u>	<u>\$ 57,724,249</u>	<u>\$ 165,738,970</u>	<u>\$ 19,078,517</u>	<u>\$ 1,738,795</u>	<u>\$ 34,685,575</u>	<u>\$ 8,370,709</u>	<u>\$ 12,199,530</u>	<u>\$ 30,538,065</u>	<u>\$ 330,633,090</u>

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

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Net change in fund balances – governmental funds		\$ 26,459,927
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	\$ 25,571,801	
Depreciation expense	<u>(22,788,735)</u>	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense		2,783,066
Repayment of note payable is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the payment reduces note payable in the statement of net position.		1,700,000
Repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces bonds payable in the statement of net position.		797,616
Repayment of capital lease obligation is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the capital lease obligation in the statement of net position.		800,000
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds.		(167,563)
The net increase in accrued vacation is reported in the statement of activities and does not require the use of current financial resources and therefore is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		95,692
Long-term debt payment accruals are included as an expenditure for governmental funds but are included in bonds payable and capital lease obligation in the statement of net position.		28,750
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources and therefore is not reported as revenues in governmental funds		<u>678,300</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 33,175,788</u>

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

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2015

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u> Original and Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Over (Under)
State appropriations	\$ 9,632,000	\$ 8,354,441	\$ (1,277,559)
Expenditures			
Administration and support services	8,839,043	2,658,309	6,180,734
Homestead services	321,957	1,734,160	(1,412,203)
Land development	390,200	692,752	(302,552)
Land management	<u>80,800</u>	<u>686,768</u>	<u>(605,968)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>9,632,000</u>	<u>5,771,989</u>	<u>3,860,011</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,582,452</u>	<u>\$ 2,582,452</u>

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

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Hawaiian Home Administration Account
Year Ended June 30, 2015

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u> Original and Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Over (Under)
Revenues	<u>\$ 13,030,827</u>	<u>\$ 15,839,348</u>	<u>\$ 2,808,521</u>
Expenditures			
Administration and support services	4,346,082	3,879,918	466,164
Homestead services	3,463,099	1,193,249	2,269,850
Land development	1,477,797	422,183	1,055,614
Land management	<u>3,743,849</u>	<u>3,632,763</u>	<u>111,086</u>
Total expenditures	<u>13,030,827</u>	<u>9,128,113</u>	<u>3,902,714</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,711,235</u>	<u>\$ 6,711,235</u>

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

State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Entity

The State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (the "Department"), is headed by the Hawaiian Homes Commission. The Department was established by Section 24 of Act 1 (the Hawai'i State Government Reorganization Act of 1959), Second Special Session Laws of Hawai'i 1959, and is responsible for the administration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 enacted by the United States Congress. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act ("HHCA") sets aside certain public lands as Hawaiian home lands to be utilized in the rehabilitation of native Hawaiians. The financial statements include the public trusts controlled by the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

The Department is part of the executive branch of the State of Hawai'i (the "State"). The Department's financial statements are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position, of only that portion of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State that is attributable to the transactions of the Department. The State Comptroller maintains the central accounts for all State funds and publishes financial statements for the State annually which includes the Department's assets, liabilities, net position and financial activities.

The accompanying financial statements of the Department have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for state and local governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

Department-wide Financial Statements

The department-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 imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function. Program revenues also include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function.

Appropriations and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Resources that are dedicated internally are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Net position is restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund 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 Department considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year end. Principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include lease payments, sales, federal grants and interest on loans and investments, and interest receivable. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditure, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

As of June 30, 2015, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

- *Nonspendable* – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either in nonspendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- *Restricted* – amounts that are restricted for specific purposes due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- *Committed* – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the State Legislature. The State Legislature is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Department. Commitments may be established, modified or rescinded only through formal acts by the State Legislature.
- *Assigned* – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the Department’s adopted policy, only the Hawaiian Homes Commission may assign amounts for specific purposes.
- *Unassigned* – all other spendable amounts.

When both restricted and unrestricted balances are available for use, it is the Department’s policy to use restricted fund balance first, then unrestricted fund balance. Furthermore, committed fund balances are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted classifications can be used.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the Department are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The financial activities of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts which represent each fund’s assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues and expenditures.

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

The financial activities of the Department that are reported in the accompanying governmental fund financial statements have been classified into the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The annual operating budget as authorized by the State Legislature provides the basic framework within which the resources and obligations of the general fund are accounted for.

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Revenues are primarily from general leases, licenses and permits granted for commercial, residential, agricultural and pastoral uses, and interest and investment income. The Department’s major special revenue funds are as follows:

- *Hawaiian Home General Loan Fund* – The Hawaiian Home General Loan Fund is used to account for Department loans made to native Hawaiian homesteaders.
- *Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund* – The Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund accounts for funds from the State to be expended by the Department, as provided by law upon approval by the Commission and used for capital improvements and other purposes undertaken in furtherance of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.
- *Hawaiian Home Operating Fund* – The Hawaiian Home Operating Fund is used to account for operations of the Department and is funded by monies transferred from the Hawaiian Home Receipts Fund.
- *Hawaiian Home Receipts Fund* – The Hawaiian Home Receipts Fund is used to account for receipts of investment interest and loan interest payments from the Department loans to homesteaders.
- *Hawaiian Home Administration Account* – The Hawaiian Home Administration Account is used to account for commercial general leases, revocable permits and licenses of “available” lands as defined under the HHCA. Lease revenues are used to fund operations of the Department.
- *Federal Grants* – The Federal Grants fund is used to account for grants the Department has with the Federal Government.
- *Hawaiian Home Trust Fund* – The Hawaiian Home Trust Fund is used to account for the loan principal and interest payments the Department collects on assumed loans from HUD as part of the mortgage loan insurance agreement. The amounts maintained in this fund provide for payment of any mortgage insurance claims and expenditures incurred by HUD in connection with the lessee borrowings.

Appropriations

An authorization granted by the State Legislature permitting a State agency, within established fiscal and budgetary controls, to incur obligations and to make expenditures. Appropriations are allotted quarterly. The allotted appropriations lapse if not expended by or encumbered at the end of the fiscal year, except for allotted appropriations related to capital projects.

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental fund types.

Encumbrances at June 30, 2015 for the Department’s governmental funds were as follows:

	Contracts	Claims
General Fund	\$ 527,000	\$ 90,000
Lands Trust Fund	20,078,000	7,442,000
Operating Fund	2,391,000	434,000
Administration Account	1,417,000	1,311,000
Federal Grants	13,228,000	2,591,000
Other Funds	3,365,000	1,136,000
Total	<u>\$ 41,006,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,004,000</u>

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

The State Director of Finance is responsible for the safekeeping of cash and investments in the State Treasury in accordance with State laws. The Director of Finance may invest any monies of the State, which in the Director’s judgment, are in excess of the amounts necessary for meeting the immediate requirements of the State. Cash is pooled with funds from other State agencies and departments and deposited into approved financial institutions or in the State Treasury Investment Pool System. Funds in the investment pool accrue interest based on the average weighted cash balances of each account.

The State requires that depository banks pledge as collateral, government securities held in the name of the State for deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance.

GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, requires disclosures over common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Investments can be categorized by type, maturity and custodian to determine the level of interest rate, credit and custodial risk assumed by the Department. However, as these funds are held in the State cash pool, the Department does not manage these investments and the types of investments and related interest rate, credit and custodial risks are not determinable at the Department level. The risk disclosures of the State’s cash pool are included in the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“CAFR”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The State’s CAFR can be found at the Department of Accounting and General Services’ (“DAGS”) website: <http://ags.hawaii.gov/accounting/annual-financial-reports/>.

Cash and short-term investments held outside of State Treasury are held in a financial institution outside of the State of Hawai‘i.

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents held with an escrow agent and invested until the repayment of certain obligations have been classified as restricted assets. Cash equivalents are primarily comprised of cash held in money market funds.

The Department invests funds held by Wells Fargo related to the capital lease obligation. The investments are carried at fair value and are valued at the last reported sale price on the last business day of the year or at the last bid price if no sale was reported on that date. Unrealized

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gains are considered investment income and the funds are restricted to funding future capital lease payments.

Due from State

The State Director of Finance is responsible for the safekeeping of all cash in the State Treasury in accordance with State laws. Currently, separate accounts are not maintained in the State Treasury for the Department’s general operating and capital appropriations. Although these appropriations are available to the Department to expend, custody and ownership of the funds remains with the State. Unspent general and capital appropriations that continue to be available to the Department for expenditure at the end of the fiscal year are reported as due from state in the accompanying fund and department-wide financial statements.

Inventory of Homes for Sale and Development

Inventory of homes for sale and development are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value and includes the costs of land development and home construction, capitalized interest, real estate taxes, and direct overhead costs incurred during development and home construction.

Intrafund and Interfund Transactions

Significant transfers of financial resources between activities and appropriations included within the same fund are eliminated. Transfers of revenues from funds authorized to receive them to funds authorized to expend them have been recorded as operating transfers in the financial statements.

All interfund transfers are reflected in the governmental fund financial statements but are eliminated in the departmental financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements, equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the departmental financial statements. The capitalization thresholds are \$5,000 for equipment, and \$100,000 for infrastructure, and buildings and improvements with estimated useful lives of greater than one year. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Purchased and constructed capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market value at the date of donation.

Capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over the assets’ estimated useful life as follows:

Machinery and equipment	5 – 7 years
Vehicles	5 years
Buildings and improvements	15 – 40 years
Infrastructure	30 years

The Department also has land in various parts of the State, some of which were transferred to it at no cost or at nominal cost.

Temporary Deposits Payable

As part of the mortgage loan insurance agreement, the Department assumes delinquent mortgage loans from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). The temporary deposits payable balance represents the amount of loans assumed, less any payments made to HUD, for the payment of future mortgage insurance claims.

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Accumulated Vacation and Sick Leave

Vacation pay is accrued as earned by employees. Vacation pay can accumulate at the rate of one and three-quarters working days for each month of service up to 720 hours at calendar year-end and is convertible to pay upon termination of employment. As accrued vacation does not require the use of current financial resources, it is not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Sick leave accumulates at a rate of one and three-quarter days for each month of service without limit, but may be taken only in the event of illness or other incapacitation and is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. Accordingly, accumulated sick leave is not included in the Department's statement of net position or governmental fund balance sheet. However, an employee who retires or leaves government service in good standing with sixty days or more in unused sick leave is entitled to additional service credit in the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawai'i ("ERS"). Accumulated sick leave as of June 30, 2015 was approximately \$4,597,000.

Lease Rents and Interest Income

The Department's governmental fund financial statement recognizes lease rent and mortgage interest of its governmental funds as revenues when they are measurable and available. The available criterion is satisfied when revenues are collectible during the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Amounts not collected within 60 days after the end of the year approximated \$5,056,000 as of June 30, 2015, and are recorded as deferred revenue in the governmental funds balance sheet. The departmental financial statements present lease rents and mortgage interest under the accrual method of accounting.

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements

During fiscal year 2015, the State implemented GASB Statements Nos. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, and 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. Statement No. 68 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for defined benefit pensions and defined contribution pensions provided to the employees of state and local government employers through pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements in which:

- Contributions from employers and nonemployer contributing entities to the pension plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
- Pension plan assets are dedicated to providing pensions to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- Pension plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employer, nonemployee contributing entities, and the pension plan administrator. If the plan is a defined benefit pension plan, plan assets also are legally protected from creditors of the plan members.

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Statement No. 68 replaces the requirements of Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, as well as the requirements of Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*, as they relate to pensions that are provided through pension plans administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements that meet certain criteria. The requirements of Statements No. 27 and 50 remain applicable for pensions that are not covered by the scope of this Statement.

Statement No. 71 is required to be implemented simultaneously with Statement No. 68 and amends the requirement related to certain pension contributions made to defined benefit pension plans prior to implementation of Statement No. 68 by employers and nonemployer contributing entities.

Refer to Note 11 for more information on the adoption of Statements Nos. 68 and 71.

The GASB issued Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. The Statement will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques. The Statement will also enhance fair value application guidance and disclosure. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the Department's financial statements.

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 68. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015, except those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier adoption is encouraged. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the Department's financial statements.

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*. The Statement addresses the financial reports of defined benefit other post-employment benefit plans that are administered through trusts that meet specified criteria. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the Department's financial statements.

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

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The GASB issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The Statement reduces the generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") to two categories of authoritative GAAP. The first category of authoritative GAAP consists of GASB Statements of Governmental Accounting Standards. The second category includes GASB Implementation Guides, GASB Technical Bulletins, and guidance from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants that is cleared by the GASB. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the Department's financial statements.

2. Budgeting and Budgetary Control

The Department's annual budget is prepared on the cash basis utilizing encumbrance accounting. Revenue estimates are provided to the State Legislature at the time of budget consideration and are revised and updated throughout the fiscal year. Amounts reflected by the Department as budgeted revenues are those estimates as compiled by the State Director of Finance. Budgeted expenditures for the Department's general fund, and the Hawaiian Homes Administration Account, a special revenue fund, are provided to the Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawai'i, for accumulation with budgeted amounts of the other State agencies and included in the Governor's executive budget that is subject to legislative approval. In addition, the budget for all expenditures of the Department's funds is also presented annually to the Hawaiian Homes Commission for approval.

To the extent not expended or encumbered, general fund appropriations generally lapse at the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriations were made. The State Legislature specifies the lapse date and any other particular conditions which may terminate the authorization for other appropriations.

For purposes of budgeting, the Department's budgetary fund structure and accounting principles differ from those utilized to present the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Since the budgetary basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, budget and actual amounts in the statements of revenues and expenditures – budget and actual – general fund and the Hawaiian Home Administration Account, are presented on the budgetary basis. A reconciliation of the general fund and the Hawaiian Home Administration Account revenues in excess of expenditures on a budgetary basis for the year ended June 30, 2015, to revenues in excess of expenditures presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, is set forth below.

Under Hawai'i Revised Statutes ("HRS") Section 78-13, staff salaries and wages amounting to approximately \$394,000 in the Hawaiian Home Administration Account, for the period from June 16, 2015 through June 30, 2015, are to be funded with monies budgeted for fiscal year 2016. Accordingly, these amounts are excluded from the statements of revenues and expenditures – budget and actual of the Hawaiian Home Administration Account, but are included in the departmental and governmental fund financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Salaries and wages amounting to approximately \$360,000 in the Hawaiian Home Administration Account, for the period from June 16, 2014 to June 30, 2014, were funded with monies budgeted for fiscal year 2015. Accordingly, these amounts are included in the statements of revenues and expenditures – budget and actual of the Hawaiian Home Administration Account, for the year ended June 30, 2015.

The following schedule reconciles the budgetary amounts of the General Fund and the Hawaiian Home Administration Account to the amounts presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP basis).

	General Fund	Hawaiian Home Administration Account
Excess of revenues over expenditures – actual on budgetary basis	\$ 2,582,452	\$ 6,711,235
Current year’s appropriations encumbered at June 30, 2015	(401,645)	2,470,346
Current year encumbrances included in vouchers payable	(67,903)	(220,513)
Expenditures for liquidation of prior year’s encumbrances	(1,373,966)	(589,576)
Fiscal 2014 expenditures funded by fiscal 2015 budget	-	359,861
Fiscal 2015 expenditures funded by fiscal 2016 budget under Section 78-13 HRS	<u>-</u>	<u>(393,875)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures – GAAP basis	<u>\$ 738,938</u>	<u>\$ 8,337,478</u>

3. Cash and Investments

Equity in cash and cash equivalents and investments include monies in the State Treasury. For financial statement reporting purposes, cash and cash equivalents and investments consist of cash, time certificates of deposit, money market accounts, repurchase agreements, and U.S. government securities.

The Department maintains cash related to the capital lease obligation and revenue bonds in cash held outside of the State Treasury through a financial institution outside of the State of Hawai‘i. At June 30, 2015, the carrying balance of the Department’s cash outside of the State Treasury aggregated approximately \$6,085,000, which exceeds federal deposit insurance limits.

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4. Loans Receivable

Loans receivable consist of approximately 1,300 loans made to native Hawaiian lessees for the purposes specified in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Loans are for a maximum amount of approximately \$361,000 and for a maximum term of 40 years. Loan payments expected to be collected within the next fiscal year approximates \$2,530,000. Interest rates on outstanding loans range up to 10%. The Department’s loan portfolio consists of loans that the Department has originated and that generally are collateralized by improvements on the leased properties located in the State. Loan commitments as of June 30, 2015 were approximately \$217,000. The Department has provided an allowance for loan losses of approximately \$16,771,000 as of June 30, 2015. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation reserve, which has been provided through charges to operations. The reserve is based on management’s assessment of loan balances deemed uncollectible as of June 30, 2015.

5. Inventory of Homes Purchased from Former Lessees

Through June 30, 2015, the Department constructed and sold a total of 583 homes to native Hawaiians in various locations throughout Hawai‘i.

Under certain circumstances, the Department purchases homes from former lessees due to voluntary and involuntary cancellations of land leases. The homes are subsequently resold to qualified lessees. Through June 30, 2015, the Department purchased homes from former lessees with costs aggregating approximately \$4,770,000.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Disposals / Transfers	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 41,824,231	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,824,231
Works of art, historical treasures	29,426	-	-	29,426
Construction in progress	25,365,686	25,521,118	(26,121,139)	24,765,665
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>67,219,343</u>	<u>25,521,118</u>	<u>(26,121,139)</u>	<u>66,619,322</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	28,510,535	678,300	-	29,188,835
Infrastructure	661,882,545	26,047,649	-	687,930,194
Furniture and equipment	5,518,891	66,187	-	5,585,078
Motor vehicles	1,001,269	57,984	(58,541)	1,000,712
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>696,913,240</u>	<u>26,850,120</u>	<u>(58,541)</u>	<u>723,704,819</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and improvements	(9,169,432)	(918,540)	-	(10,087,972)
Infrastructure	(217,489,697)	(21,434,136)	-	(238,923,833)
Furniture and equipment	(4,905,760)	(405,892)	-	(5,311,652)
Motor vehicles	(897,393)	(30,167)	58,541	(869,019)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(232,462,282)</u>	<u>(22,788,735)</u>	<u>58,541</u>	<u>(255,192,476)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>464,450,958</u>	<u>4,061,385</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>468,512,343</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 531,670,301</u>	<u>\$ 29,582,503</u>	<u>\$ (26,121,139)</u>	<u>\$ 535,131,665</u>

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Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2015 was charged to functions of the Department as follows:

Administration and support services	\$ 1,333,289
Homestead services	21,434,843
Land development	2,603
Land management	18,000
Total depreciation	<u>\$ 22,788,735</u>

7. Long-Term Obligations

For the year ended June 30, 2015, changes in long-term obligations were as follows:

	Notes Payable	Capital Lease Obligation	Bonds Payable, Net	Accrued Vacation
Balances at July 1, 2014	\$ 11,500,000	\$ 20,965,000	\$ 38,733,785	\$ 1,492,470
Increase	-	-	-	518,862
Decrease	<u>(1,700,000)</u>	<u>(800,000)</u>	<u>(797,616)</u>	<u>(614,554)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 9,800,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,165,000</u>	<u>\$ 37,936,169</u>	<u>\$ 1,396,778</u>

Obligations for accrued vacation are generally liquidated by the general fund, the Hawaiian Home Operating Fund, and the Hawaiian Home Administration Account.

8. Notes Payable

Land Acquisition / Purchase Note Payable

In December 2004, the Department entered into a transfer agreement with the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai‘i (“HCDCH”), State of Hawai‘i, in connection with the acquisition of approximately 1,800 acres of land consisting of four properties on three islands by the Department. A portion of the land is partially developed and is intended to be utilized for 3,500 homes for native Hawaiians.

As part of the transfer agreement, the Department must pay \$2.2 million a year for 15 years, for a total of \$33 million, in the form of a note, to reimburse the HCDCH, for infrastructure costs at three of the properties. This note is non-interest bearing. At June 30, 2015, the Department owed \$9,800,000 to HCDCH. The note will be repaid with monies in the Department’s Hawaiian Home Land Trust Fund. In July 2013, the Department executed an amendment that reduces the annual payments to \$1.7 million through 2020 and the final payment totaling \$1.3 million is due in 2021.

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The annual payment requirements of the notes are as follows:

	Purchase Note Payable
Year ending June 30,	
2016	\$ 1,700,000
2017	1,700,000
2018	1,700,000
2019	1,700,000
2020	1,700,000
Thereafter	<u>1,300,000</u>
	<u>\$ 9,800,000</u>

9. Capital Lease Obligation

In December 2006, the Department entered into a 25-year facility lease agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (the “lessor”), to lease an office facility, which was constructed and completed in April 2008. The Department was required to make semi-annual interest-only payments through May 2009 and annual principal and interest payments beginning November 2009. Interest on the outstanding balance accrues at various rates throughout the term of the lease. At June 30, 2015, the interest rate was 2.22%. Upon expiration of the lease, the title of the facility will be transferred from the lessor to the Department. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments related to this agreement:

Year ending June 30,	
2016	\$ 1,712,000
2017	1,710,000
2018	1,712,000
2019	1,712,000
2020	1,714,000
Thereafter	<u>20,535,000</u>
Total minimum lease payments	29,095,000
Amount representing interest	<u>8,930,000</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	20,165,000
Less: Current portion	<u>830,000</u>
Long-term portion	<u>\$ 19,335,000</u>

The cost basis and accumulated depreciation of the leased assets at June 30, 2015 was as follows:

Cost	\$ 25,513,266
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,438,165)</u>
	<u>\$ 16,075,101</u>

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10. Bonds Payable

The following are the revenue bonds issued by the Department and portions of the State general obligation bonds allocated to the Department under acts of various Session Laws of Hawai‘i. The revenue bonds are payable from and collateralized by the Department’s revenues generated from certain capital improvement projects. The general obligation bonds are backed by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the State. Repayments of allocated bond debts are made to the State General Fund. Details of the Department’s revenue and allocated general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2015 are as follows:

\$42,500,000 revenue bonds dated March 18, 2009; due in annual principal installments of \$640,000 to \$2,840,000 from October 1, 2009 through October 1, 2039; interest at 2.00% to 6.00% payable semi-annually.	\$ 38,300,000
\$65,992 Series CW refunding bonds dated August 1, 2001; \$2,118 was refunded on June 15, 2005; due in annual principal installments of \$4,679 to \$7,273 from August 1, 2005 to August 1, 2015; interest at 0.82% to 0.88% payable semi-annually.	5,555
\$7,415 Series DB refunding bonds dated September 16, 2003; due in annual principal installments of \$675 to \$1,000 from September 1, 2008 through September 1, 2016; interest at 5.00% to 5.25% payable semi-annually.	1,949
\$110,109 Series DG refunding bonds dated June 15, 2005; due in annual principal installments of \$9,933 to \$14,820 from July 1, 2009 through July 1, 2017; interest at 5.00% payable semi-annually.	<u>42,325</u>
	38,349,829
Less: Unamortized discount on revenue bonds	<u>(413,660)</u>
	<u>\$ 37,936,169</u>

The annual requirements of the general obligation and revenue bonds are as follows:

	Interest	Principal	Total
Year ending June 30,			
2016	\$ 2,202,000	\$ 830,000	\$ 3,032,000
2017	2,164,000	865,000	3,029,000
2018	2,121,000	905,000	3,026,000
2019	2,077,000	935,000	3,012,000
2020	2,031,000	1,000,000	3,031,000
2021 – 2025	9,301,000	5,745,000	15,046,000
2026 – 2030	7,481,000	7,570,000	15,051,000
2031 – 2035	4,986,000	10,065,000	15,051,000
2036 – 2039	1,611,000	10,435,000	12,046,000
	<u>\$ 33,974,000</u>	<u>\$ 38,350,000</u>	<u>\$ 72,324,000</u>

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11. Employee Benefit Plans

Substantially all employees of the Department participate in the State's various employee benefit plans, including the Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") of the State of Hawai'i, post-employment healthcare and life insurance plan, and a deferred compensation plan. For more information on the State's benefit plans, refer to the State of Hawai'i and ERS' CAFR. The State's CAFR can be found at the DAGS website: <http://ags.hawaii.gov/accounting/annual-financial-reports/>. The ERS CAFR can be found at the ERS website: <http://ers.ehawaii.gov/resources/financials>.

Employees' Retirement System

The ERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement plan. The ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. All contributions, benefits and eligibility requirements are established by HRS Chapter 88 and can be amended by legislative action.

- *State Policy* – The actuarial valuation of the ERS does not provide pension information by department or agency. Accordingly, the State's policy on the accounting and reporting for pension benefits is to allocate a portion of the net pension liability, pension expense, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources required under GASB Statement No. 68 only to component units and proprietary funds that are reported separately in stand-alone departmental financial statements or in the State's CAFR. The basis for the allocation is the number of covered employees for each component unit and proprietary fund for pension benefits.
- *Contributions* – Contributions are established by HRS Chapter 88 and may be amended through legislation. The employer rate is set by statute based on the recommendations of the ERS actuary resulting from an experience study conducted every five years. Contributions by the Department to the pension plan were approximately \$2,252,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015.
- *Required Supplementary Information and Disclosures* – The State's CAFR includes the required footnote disclosures and supplementary information on the State's pension plan.

Deferred Compensation Plan

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

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

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Post-Employment Healthcare and Life Insurance Benefits

The State contributes to the Hawai‘i Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (“EUTF”), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan. The EUTF was established to provide a single delivery system of health benefits for state and county workers, retirees, and their dependents. The eligibility requirements for retiree health benefits are based on date of hire.

- *State Policy* – The actuarial valuation of the EUTF does not provide other postemployment benefits (“OPEB”) information by department or agency. Accordingly, the State’s policy on the accounting and reporting for OPEB is to only allocate a portion of the State’s Annual Required Contribution (“ARC”), interest, and any adjustment to the ARC, to component units and proprietary funds that are reported separately in stand-alone departmental financial statements or in the State’s CAFR. The basis for the allocation is the number of covered employees for each component unit and proprietary fund.
- *Contributions* – Contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Contributions by the Department to the EUTF for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were approximately \$1,194,000, \$1,076,000 and \$1,013,000, respectively.
- *Required Supplementary Information and Disclosures* – The State’s CAFR includes the required footnote disclosures and supplementary information on the State’s OPEB plan.

12. General Leases and Licenses

The Department’s general leasing operations (Section 204 of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended) consist principally of the leasing of its Hawaiian home lands. The general leases have varying terms extending through November 2070.

The future minimum lease income from general leases as of June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Year ending June 30,	
2016	\$ 8,429,000
2017	8,575,000
2018	8,809,000
2019	8,898,000
2020	9,127,000
2021 – 2025	40,760,000
2026 – 2030	33,121,000
2031 – 2035	30,067,000
2036 – 2040	27,393,000
2041 – 2045	25,705,000
2046 – 2050	24,003,000
2051 – 2055	24,607,000
2056 – 2060	20,362,000
2061 – 2065	18,669,000
2066 – 2070	16,876,000
2071	110,000
	<u>\$ 305,511,000</u>

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13. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The Department is a party to various legal proceedings, the outcome of which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material adverse effect on the Department's financial position. Losses, if any, are either covered by insurance or will be paid from legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund.

For purposes of securing information about the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Individual Claims discussed as a separate note in prior audits of the Department, please see the discussion about Individual Claims and the lawsuits relating to them, including the claims against the State and the Department in *Kalima v. State of Hawai'i*, Civil No. 99-4771-12, in the State's CAFR on the DAGS website.

Insurance

The State maintains certain insurance coverage to satisfy bond indenture agreements as well as for other purposes, but is substantially self-insured for all other perils including workers' compensation. The State records a liability for risk financing and insurance related losses, including incurred but not reported, 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. At June 30, 2015, the State recorded an estimated loss for workers' compensation, automobile and general liability claims as long-term liabilities as the losses will not be liquidated with currently expendable available financial resources. The estimated losses will be paid from legislative appropriations of the State's General Fund. The Department's portion of the State's workers' compensation liability was not material at June 30, 2015.

Guaranteed and Insured Loans

As of June 30, 2015, the Department was contingently liable for approximately \$42,116,000 in loans originated primarily by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development for which the Department has guaranteed repayment. Approximately \$7,025,000 of these loans have been reported delinquent as of June 30, 2015.

The Department is also a party to a mortgage loan insurance agreement with the HUD. The agreement provides that HUD will perform underwriting processing for the insurance program and will administer an insurance fund for mortgages originated and held by HUD-approved lenders. The Department will maintain and provide the necessary and proper funds for payment of any mortgage insurance claims and expenditures incurred by HUD in connection with the lessee borrowers. The Department has reserved cash of approximately \$12,200,000 in the special revenue fund and has deposited \$150,000 with HUD. As of June 30, 2015, loans outstanding totaled approximately \$413,090,000 under this agreement, of which approximately \$33,311,000 has been reported as delinquent.

The Department is also a party to a Native Hawaiian Home Loan Guarantee Program (HUD Section 184) agreement with HUD. The agreement provides that HUD will guarantee certain loans in which homestead leases issued by the Department pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act is used as collateral for the loan. As of June 30, 2015, loans outstanding totaled approximately \$82,754,000 under this agreement, of which approximately \$4,258,000 has been reported as delinquent.

State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

As of June 30, 2015, the Department was also contingently liable for approximately \$6,370,000 in loans originated by financial institutions and other lenders for which it had guaranteed repayment. Approximately \$1,474,000 of these loans has been reported delinquent as of June 30, 2015.

As of June 30, 2015, the Department paid approximately \$7,478,000 for delinquent mortgage loan payments of lessees. These payments are carried as loans receivable from lessees and bear similar terms as stipulated in the lessees' mortgage notes with the lenders.

The Department has certain loans for which the collateral for the loans is not covered by casualty insurance. The number of such loans was not known as of June 30, 2015.

Other

Pursuant to Act 14, Special SLH 1995, the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund was established to account for funds to be paid by the State beginning in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1996. The primary purpose of Act 14 is to resolve controversies and claims related to the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust which arose between August 21, 1959 and June 30, 1988.

Act 14 requires the State to make twenty annual payments of \$30,000,000 in cash or such other consideration as agreed to between the State and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Interest is determined as provided in Act 14 on the unpaid balance of any funds due, but not appropriated, by the end of each respective fiscal year. The Department received \$30,000,000 in the current year as a transfer from the Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawai'i, to the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund. As of June 30, 2015, the Department received approximately \$600,000,000 from the State to the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Fund.

In December 2008, the Department entered into a collaborative financing arrangement with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, State of Hawai'i ("OHA") in which OHA will provide funds for the Department's use in the planning, design and construction of infrastructure for homesteads for native Hawaiians on properties owned and controlled by the Department. Under the agreement, OHA will pay the Department on an annual basis the lesser of \$3,000,000 or the debt service of the revenue bonds issued by the Department in 2009. As of June 30, 2015, the Department received \$21,000,000 from OHA.

14. Assessments for Central Service and Administrative Expenses

The State of Hawai'i has asserted that the Department is liable for its pro rata share of central service and administrative expenses incurred by the State in accordance with Sections 36-27 and 36-30, Hawai'i Revised Statutes. Pursuant to Section 36-31, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the Department maintains that their funds are trust funds and are not subject to the special fund assessments. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

Effective July 1, 1998, Act 27, SLH 1998 amended Section 213 of the Hawaiian Homes Commissions Act and reclassified certain special funds as trust funds.

As of June 30, 2015, the Department's estimate of the accumulated asserted assessments since the inception of the aforementioned law approximated \$23,567,000.

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

15. Subsequent Event

In November 2015, the State Circuit Court ruled in favor of the Plaintiffs in Richard Nelson III, et al. vs. Hawaiian Homes Commission, et al, Civil No. 07-1-1663-08. Under the terms of the ruling, the State is to provide approximately \$28 million in funding annually to the Department for its administrative and operating budgets. The Department is waiting further processing of the court order.

Supplemental Information

**State of Hawai‘i
 Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
 Combining Balance Sheet
 Nonmajor Governmental Funds
 June 30, 2015**

Supplemental Information

	Hawaiian Home Lands Bond Funds	Hawaiian Home Loan Fund	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Revenue Bond Special Fund	Native Hawaiian Rehabilitation Fund	Protocol Funds	Temporary Deposits	East West Collector Road Fund	Total Other Governmental Funds
Assets								
Equity in cash and cash equivalents and investments held in State Treasury	\$ -	\$ 2,571,113	\$ 13,034,735	\$ 5,934,855	\$ 5,314	\$ 1,643,529	\$ 2,350	\$ 23,191,896
Receivables								
Due from State	4,247,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,247,403
Loans, net of allowance for losses	-	1,921,037	-	-	-	-	-	1,921,037
Inventory of homes purchased from former lessees	-	93,000	-	-	-	-	-	93,000
Restricted cash and short-term investments held outside of State Treasury	1,406	-	3,533,426	-	-	-	-	3,534,832
Total assets	\$ 4,248,809	\$ 4,585,150	\$ 16,568,161	\$ 5,934,855	\$ 5,314	\$ 1,643,529	\$ 2,350	\$ 32,988,168
Liabilities								
Vouchers and contracts payable	\$ 45,744	\$ -	\$ 752,764	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 798,508
Other liabilities	-	8,066	-	-	-	1,643,529	-	1,651,595
Total liabilities	45,744	8,066	752,764	-	-	1,643,529	-	2,450,103
Fund Balances								
Restricted for								
Debt agreements	-	-	6,533,426	-	-	-	-	6,533,426
Assigned to								
Home loans and homestead services	-	4,577,084	-	-	5,314	-	-	4,582,398
Home construction and land development	4,248,809	-	9,281,971	5,934,855	-	-	2,350	19,467,985
Unassigned	(45,744)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,744)
Total fund balances	4,203,065	4,577,084	15,815,397	5,934,855	5,314	-	2,350	30,538,065
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 4,248,809	\$ 4,585,150	\$ 16,568,161	\$ 5,934,855	\$ 5,314	\$ 1,643,529	\$ 2,350	\$ 32,988,168

State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Supplemental Information

	Hawaiian Home Lands Bond Funds	Hawaiian Home Loan Fund	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Revenue Bond Special Fund	Native Hawaiian Rehabilitation Fund	Protocol Funds	Temporary Deposits	East West Collector Road Fund	Total Other Governmental Funds
Revenues								
State appropriations	\$ 2,450,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,450,000
Investment income	-	-	50,528	24,447	-	-	-	74,975
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Other	-	-	-	531,303	-	-	-	531,303
Total revenues	<u>2,450,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,050,528</u>	<u>555,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,056,278</u>
Expenditures								
Current								
Administration and support services	-	-	-	394,078	472	-	-	394,550
Homestead services	-	20,657	-	-	-	-	-	20,657
Land management	-	-	-	76,076	-	-	-	76,076
Capital outlay								
Home construction/capital projects	357,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,595
Debt service								
Principal	-	-	851,250	-	-	-	-	851,250
Interest	-	-	2,411,464	-	-	-	-	2,411,464
Total expenditures	<u>357,595</u>	<u>20,657</u>	<u>3,262,714</u>	<u>470,154</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,111,592</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2,092,405</u>	<u>(20,657)</u>	<u>(212,186)</u>	<u>85,596</u>	<u>(472)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,944,686</u>
Other financing sources								
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	<u>2,092,405</u>	<u>(20,657)</u>	<u>(212,186)</u>	<u>85,596</u>	<u>2,028</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,947,186</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>2,092,405</u>	<u>(20,657)</u>	<u>(212,186)</u>	<u>85,596</u>	<u>2,028</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,947,186</u>
Fund balances at July 1, 2014	<u>2,110,660</u>	<u>4,597,741</u>	<u>16,027,583</u>	<u>5,849,259</u>	<u>3,286</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>28,590,879</u>
Fund balances at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 4,203,065</u>	<u>\$ 4,577,084</u>	<u>\$ 15,815,397</u>	<u>\$ 5,934,855</u>	<u>\$ 5,314</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,350</u>	<u>\$ 30,538,065</u>

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Federal Program or Pass Through Entity	CFDA Number	Identifying Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant, Year 8	14.873	09HBGHI0001	\$ 6,892,259
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant, Year 9	14.873	10HBGHI0001	7,902,923
Total federal expenditures			<u>\$ 14,795,182</u>

See notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

State of Hawai'i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
June 30, 2015

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Department and is presented on the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Auditing of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

2. Loans Outstanding

The Department had the following loan balances outstanding as of June 30, 2015. Loans made during the year are included in the federal expenditures presented in the schedule.

Program Title	CFDA Number	Amount Outstanding
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	14.873	\$ 11,200,335

3. Subrecipients

Of the federal expenditures presented in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, the Department provided federal awards to subrecipients as follows:

Program Title/Subrecipient	CFDA No.	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant, Year 8		
Papakolea Community Development	14.873	\$ 72,039
Hawaii Community Assets, Inc.		49,104
Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement		30,050
Neighborworks American		12,200
		<u>163,393</u>
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant, Year 9		
Nanakuli Housing Corporation	14.873	123,764
Helen Wai, LLC		77,287
Hawaii Community Assets, Inc.		28,360
Kula No Na Po'e Hawaii		22,870
Habitat for Humanity Maui, Inc.		20,274
Kailapa Community Association		12,695
Habitat for Humanity West Hawaii, Inc.		6,528
		<u>291,778</u>
		<u>\$ 455,171</u>

PART II
Government Auditing Standards

Report of Independent Auditors on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

The Auditor and the Hawaiian Homes Commission
State of Hawai'i

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (the "Department") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Accuity LLP

Honolulu, Hawai'i
December 23, 2015

**Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance for
Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by OMB Circular A-133**

The Auditor and the Hawaiian Homes Commission
State of Hawai'i

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands' (the "Department") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Department's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Department's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Department's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Department's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Department's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Department complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Department is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Department's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133

We have audited the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the financial statements of the Department as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements. We have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2015, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the

auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditure of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Accuity LLP

Honolulu, Hawai'i
December 23, 2015

PART III

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

**State of Hawai'i
 Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
 Year Ended June 30, 2015**

Section I – Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting

- Material weaknesses identified? ___ yes X no
- Significant deficiencies identified? ___ yes X none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___ yes X no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs

- Material weaknesses identified? ___ yes X no
- Significant deficiencies identified? ___ yes X none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of Circular A-133? ___ yes X no

Identification of major program

CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
14.873	Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? X yes ___ no

State of Hawai‘i
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None noted.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None noted.

Section IV – Status of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs

None noted.