State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
State Parking Revolving Fund
Financial and Compliance Audit
June 30, 2009

Submitted By
The Auditor
State of Hawaii

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PART I

TRANSMITTAL

EGAMI &
ICHIKAWA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, INC.

March 23, 2010

The Auditor
State of Hawaii

We have completed our financial audit of State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services, State Parking Revolving Fund (the "Fund") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009. The audit was performed in accordance with our agreement with the Auditor, State of Hawaii, dated June 5, 2008.

OBJECTIVES

The primary purpose of our audit was to form an opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the Fund's financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. More specifically, the objectives of our audit were as follows:

1. To provide a basis for an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements of the Fund.

2. To ascertain whether or not expenditures have been made and all revenues and other receipts to which the Fund is entitled have been collected and accounted for in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations, and policies and procedures of the State of Hawaii and the Federal Government.

3. To ascertain the adequacy of the financial and other management information reports in providing officials at the different levels of the State and the Fund the proper information to plan, evaluate, control and correct program activities.

4. To evaluate the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the systems and procedures for financial accounting, operational and internal controls, and to recommend improvements to such systems and procedures.

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SCOPE OF THE AUDIT

Our audit was performed 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. The scope of our audit included an examination of the transactions and accounting records of the Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is organized into six parts:

PART I - presents the transmittal letter.

PART II - presents management's discussion and analysis.

PART III - presents the financial section which includes the Fund's financial statements and the auditors' report on such statements.

PART IV - contains the report on internal controls over financial reporting and compliance.

PART V - presents the schedule of audit findings and questioned costs.

PART VI - contains the corrective action plan.

At this time, we wish to thank the Fund's personnel for their cooperation and assistance extended to us. We will be happy to respond to any questions that you may have on this report.

Very truly yours,

Michael Y. Ichikawa
Principal

PART II

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2009

This section of the annual financial report presents an analysis of the Fund's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2009 the Fund's net assets decreased by 6.02% or $1,607,000 as compared to 2008. This decrease is primarily due to funds transferred out to the State's General Fund totaling $569,000, and increased operating expenses of approximately $441,000.
- The Fund's investment in capital assets was $24,096,000 for the year ended June 30, 2009, which decreased by $1,466,000 or 5.74% compared to the prior year.
- The Fund's total liabilities were $977,000 for the year ended June 30, 2008, which increased by $6,000 or .62% compared to the prior year.
- In 2009 the Fund's operating revenues increased by 1.72% or $64,000 from 2008. The increase is primarily due to increased parking assessment collections.

OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of six parts: Transmittal letter; management's discussion and analysis; financial section; internal control and compliance; schedule of audit findings and questioned costs; and corrective action plan.

REQUIRED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of the Fund present information about the Fund as a whole and its activities and uses the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis which is similar to the accounting basis used by private sector companies recognizes revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is paid or received.

The Statement of Net Assets provides both short-term and long-term information about the Fund's financial position, which reflects the Fund's economic condition at the end of the year.

The Statement of Net Assets provides, over time, indicators of the Fund's financial position. The Statement of Net Assets includes all the Fund's assets and liabilities, and provides information about the nature and the amounts of investment in resources (assets) and obligations (liabilities) of the Fund.

REQUIRED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets reflect the Fund's current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Cash Flows reflects the flow of cash of the Fund in four categories or activities: operating, investing, capital, and noncapital.

Tables 1 and 2 present a comparative view of net assets and changes in net assets as of June 30, 2009 and 2008.

TABLE 1
NET ASSETS
(Rounded to nearest $1,000)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current	$ 1,957,000	$ 2,092,000
Capital assets, net of depreciation	24,096,000	25,562,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 26,053,000	$ 27,654,000
LIABILITIES		
Current	$ 228,000	$ 302,000
Long-term	749,000	669,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	977,000	971,000
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	23,903,000	25,281,000
Unreserved	1,173,000	1,402,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS	25,076,000	26,683,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 26,053,000	$ 27,654,000

Net assets of the Fund decreased by 6.02% in 2009. Investment in capital assets (i.e., land, construction in progress, structures and improvements, and equipment, furniture and fixtures), net of the related debt used to construct the assets represent a large portion of the Fund's assets; $23,903,000 or 95.32% in 2009 and $25,281,000 or 94.75% in 2008. Capital assets are used to provide parking for employees, contractors with state related business and the public. The Fund's investment in its capital assets is reported net of debt. The resources needed to repay this debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets, mainly the parking structures, cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The remaining unreserved assets may be used to finance day to day operations without any constraints established by debt or other legal requirements.

TABLE 2
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
(Rounded to nearest $1,000)

	2009	2008
OPERATING REVENUES		
Parking assessments	$ 2,600,000	$ 2,543,000
Parking meter collections	984,000	1,006,000
Traffic fines	195,000	166,000
Other income	15,000	15,000
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,794,000	3,730,000
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General operating and administrative	3,159,000	2,664,000
Depreciation	1,574,000	1,628,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,733,000	4,292,000
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(939,000)	(562,000)
NET NON OPERATING REVENUE	(99,000)	53,000
OPERATING TRANSFERS	(569,000)	(832,000)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(1,607,000)	(1,341,000)
NET ASSETS BEGINNING OF YEAR	26,683,000	28,024,000
NET ASSETS END OF THE YEAR	$ 25,076,000	$ 26,683,000

The Fund's parking assessment fees and rates are established by the Comptroller, as Chief of the Department of Accounting and General Services or the Comptroller's designated representative, the division head of the Automotive Management Division. The increase in operating revenues of 1.72% or $64,000 in 2009 was primarily due to an increase in parking assessment collections.

The increase in general operating expenses of 18.58% or $495,000 in 2009 was primarily due to increased personnel expense, repair and maintenance, insurance, professional services, and utilities during the current year.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The Fund's investment in capital assets amounted to $24,096,000 and $25,562,000 (net of accumulated depreciation of $42,024,000 in 2009 and $40,458,000 in 2008). Capital assets include land, structures and improvements, and equipment, furniture and fixtures. Structures and improvements represent 82.80% in 2009 and 82.93% in 2008, of the total capital assets.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

Capital Assets (Continued)

Net capital assets (Rounded to the nearest $1,000) are accounted for as follows:

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:		
Land	$ 10,271,000	$ 10,271,000
Construction in progress	987,000	879,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	11,258,000	11,150,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:		
Structures and improvements	12,827,000	14,393,000
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	11,000	19,000
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	12,838,000	14,412,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 24,096,000	$ 25,562,000

Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Fund had long-term debt of $193,000 and $281,000, respectively, which is comprised of a General obligation bond and General obligation refunding bonds. See Note 7 of the Fund's financial statements for additional information on the General obligation bond and General obligation refunding bonds:

Bonds payable (Rounded to the nearest $1,000) are accounted for as follows:

	2009	2008
Current installments	$ 49,000	$ 88,000
Bonds payable, net of current	144,000	193,000
Total bonds payable	$ 193,000	$ 281,000

The Fund's total debt decreased by $88,000 in 2009.

CURRENTLY KNOWN DECISIONS AND FACTS

None

PART III

FINANCIAL SECTION

EGAMI & ICHIKAWA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, INC.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Auditor
State of Hawaii

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services, State Parking Revolving Fund (the "Fund") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Hawaii, or any other segment thereof, as of June 30, 2009, and the changes in its financial position, or, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Fund, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, and, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 23, 2010, on our consideration of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 – 6, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Office of the Auditor, management of the Fund, the Department of Accounting and General Services and others within the organization and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Egami & Okumura CPAs Inc.

Honolulu, Hawaii
March 23, 2010

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2009

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,866,836
Accounts receivable, net	64,744
Interest receivable	12,008
Inventories	13,334
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,956,922
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Capital assets, at cost, less accumulated depreciation	24,096,481
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 26,053,403
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	$ 96,036
Accrued liabilities	83,035
General obligation bonds payable-current	49,007
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	228,078
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
Security card deposits	27,590
Accrued liabilities	192,320
General obligation bonds payable, less current portion	144,418
Net OPEB obligation	244,032
Due to State of Hawaii	140,962
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	749,322
TOTAL LIABILITIES	977,400
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	23,903,056
Unreserved	1,172,947
TOTAL NET ASSETS	25,076,003
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 26,053,403

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

OPERATING REVENUES	
Parking assessments	$ 2,599,720
Parking meter collections	984,162
Traffic fines	195,210
Other income	14,640
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,793,732
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Depreciation	1,574,135
Personnel services	1,309,488
Repairs and maintenance	1,231,806
Special assessment	54,883
Others	562,407
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,732,719
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(938,987)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest income	39,732
Other income	13,230
Loss on investments in State Treasury	(108,029)
Assessment on ceded land revenues	(38,715)
Interest expense	(5,289)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(99,071)
LOSS BEFORE TRANSFERS	(1,038,058)
OPERATING TRANSFER	(568,795)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(1,606,853)
TOTAL NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	26,682,856
TOTAL NET ASSETS, END OF THE YEAR	$ 25,076,003

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from parking assessments	$ 2,605,105
Receipts from parking meter collections	980,142
Receipts from traffic fines	195,210
Other receipts	14,640
Payments for personnel services	(1,185,917)
Payments for repairs and maintenance	(1,231,806)
Other administrative payments	(587,908)
Payments for special assessment	(54,883)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	734,583
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest from time certificates of deposits	27,724
Other receipts	13,230
Loss on investments in State Treasury	(108,029)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(67,075)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for construction in progress, net of completed repairs	(108,944)
Principal paid on general obligation bonds	(87,437)
Ceded land payment	(38,732)
Interest paid on general obligation bonds	(9,790)
NET CASH USED IN CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(244,903)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Operating transfer out to general fund	(568,795)
NET CASH USED IN NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(568,795)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(146,190)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,013,026
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	$ 1,866,836

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

RECONCILIATION OF LOSS FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Loss from operations	$	(938,987)
Adjustments to reconcile loss from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation		1,574,135
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable		1,365
Inventories		88
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable		(25,589)
Accrued wages payable		4,697
Accrued vacation payable		261
Net OPEB obligation		118,613
		1,673,570
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$	734,583

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The State Parking Revolving Fund (the "Fund") was established by an appropriation of $50,000 from the State's General Fund pursuant to Act 161, Session Laws of Hawaii 1963 (Section 107-11 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes). The Fund is responsible for the assessment and collection of reasonable parking fees, installation of parking meters, and the restriction and control of parking on all State lands within the State Comptroller's jurisdiction. All fees, charges and other revenue collected are deposited into this Fund. The funds are to be expended, as necessary, to defray the cost of paving parking areas as well as the purchase and installation of parking meters on State lands within the State Comptroller's jurisdiction.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for State and Local Governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP and used by the Fund are discussed below.

Basis of Accounting - The Fund is an enterprise fund (proprietary fund type) as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which uses the flow of economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, as generally applied to commercial enterprises. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

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

Reporting Entity - The financial statements reflect only the Fund's financial activities. The State Comptroller maintains the central accounts for all State funds and publishes financial statements for the State of Hawaii (State) annually, which include the Fund's financial activities.

Net Assets – Net assets are reported into two categories: net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt and unreserved net assets.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Special Assessments - HRS Section 36-27 requires that the Fund be assessed its pro rata share of central service expenses of government in relation to other special funds based on a percentage of the Fund's receipts. HRS Section 36-30 requires that the Fund be assessed its pro rata share of administrative expenses incurred by the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), based on the ratio of the general administrative service expenses to DAGS' net departmental expenses. There was no HRS Section 36-27 assessment in 2009. The total of the assessment under HRS Section 36-30 was $54,883 in 2009.

Operating Transfers – Operating transfers between funds occur when a fund receiving revenues transfer resources to a fund where the resources are to be expended or when nonrecurring or nonroutine transfers of equity between funds occur. For the fiscal year ended June, 30, 2009, the Fund transferred to the General Fund, $568,795.

Risk Management - the Division is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; and workers' compensation. The State generally retains the first $1 million per occurrence of property losses, the first $4 million with respect to general liability claims, and the first $500,000 of losses due to crime. Losses in excess of those retention amounts are insured with commercial insurance carriers. The limit per occurrence for property losses is $175 million, except for flood and earthquake which individually is $175 million aggregate loss, and terrorism which is $50 million per occurrence. The annual aggregate for general liability losses and losses due to crime per occurrence is $10 million each. The State also has an insurance policy to cover medical malpractice risk in the amount of $25 million per occurrence and $29 million in the aggregate. The State is generally self-insured for workers' compensation and automobile claims.

The estimated reserve for losses and loss adjustment costs includes the accumulation of estimates for losses and claims reported prior to fiscal year-end, estimates (based on projections of historical developments) of claims incurred but not reported, and estimates of costs for investigating and adjusting all incurred and unadjusted claims. Amounts reported are subject to the impact of future changes in economic and social conditions. The State believes that, given the inherent variability in any such estimates, the reserves are within a reasonable

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

and acceptable range of adequacy. Reserves are continually monitored and reviewed, and as settlements are made and reserves adjusted, the differences are reported in current operations. A liability for a claim is established if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the basic financial statements and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimated.

Compensated Absences - it is the Fund's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since sick leave is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred. A liability for these amounts is reported only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Deferred Compensation Plan - The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (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 compensation until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include all cash, repurchase agreements, and U.S. government securities with original maturities of three months or less, and all time certificates of deposit.

Investments - Investments in U.S. government securities and time certificates of deposit are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investments in repurchase agreements are carried at cost. Investments in student loan auction rate securities are reported at fair value, which is generally calculated using the present value of projected cash flows methodology.

Inventories - Inventories, principally supplies, are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined by the first-in, first-out method (FIFO).

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets - Capital assets of the Fund include parking structures and improvements, and equipment, furniture and fixtures with estimated useful lives greater than one year and acquisition costs greater than the following amounts:

Structures and improvements	$100,000
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5,000

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Transfers are recorded at cost, net of the depreciation which would have been charged had the asset been directly acquired by the Fund. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and major improvements which significantly increase values, change capacities, or extend useful lives are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Useful Lives
Structures and improvements	15 - 30 years
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5 - 12 years

Traffic Fines - Traffic fines are reported as revenue when received.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Director of Finance is responsible for the safekeeping of all monies deposited into the State Treasury. The Director of Finance pools and invests any monies of the Fund, which in the Director of Finance's judgment, are in excess of the amounts necessary for meeting the specific requirements of the Fund. Investment earnings are allocated to the Fund based on its equity interest in the pooled monies. Legally authorized investments include obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. governments, obligations of the State, federally-insured savings and checking accounts, time certificates of deposit, auction rate securities, and repurchase agreements with federally-insured financial institutions. Pooled cash balances invested

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

included auction rate securities, which were determined to be impaired at June 30, 2009. As such, the Fund's allocated share of investments was written down by $108,029 which served to reduce cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2009.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 10,271,053	$ -	$ -	$ 10,271,053
Construction in progress	878,482	610,673	501,729	987,426
Total capital assets not being depreciated	11,149,535	610,673	501,729	11,258,479
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Structures and improvements	54,850,990	-	-	54,850,990
Equipment, furniture & fixtures	136,765	-	-	136,765
Total capital assets being depreciated	54,987,755	-	-	54,987,755
Total capital assets	66,137,290	610,673	501,729	66,246,234
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Structures and improvements	(40,458,191)	(1,565,231)	-	(42,023,422)
Equipment, furniture & fixtures	(117,427)	(8,904)	-	(126,331)
Total accumulated depreciation	(40,575,618)	(1,574,135)	-	(42,149,753)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	$ 25,561,672	$ (963,462)	$ 501,729	$ 24,096,481

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES

In 1898, the Republic of Hawaii transferred certain lands to the United States of America. Upon Hawaii's admission to the Union in 1959, the United States of America reconveyed title to those lands (collectively, the "Ceded Lands") back to the State to be held as a public land trust for five purposes: (1) public education; (2) betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians, as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended; (3) development of farm and home ownership; (4) making of public improvements; and (5) provision of land for public use. In 1978, the State Constitution was amended expressly to provide that the Ceded Lands were to be held as a public trust for native Hawaiians and the general public, and to establish the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) to administer and manage the proceeds and income derived from a pro rata portion of the Ceded Lands to better the conditions of native Hawaiians.

In 1979, the State Legislature adopted HRS Chapter 10, which, as amended in 1980, specified, among other things, that OHA expend 20% of all funds derived by the State from the Ceded Lands for the betterment of native Hawaiians.

In 1987, in *Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. Yamasaki*, 69 Haw. 154 (1987), the Hawaii Supreme Court concluded that HRS Chapter 10 was insufficiently clear regarding the amount of monies OHA was entitled to receive from the public trust lands.

In 1990, in response to *Yamasaki*, the State Legislature adopted Act 304, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1990, which (1) defined "public land trust" and "revenue," (2) reiterated that 20% of the now defined "revenue" derived from the "public land trust" was to be expended by OHA for the betterment of native Hawaiians, and (3) established a process for OHA and the Director of Finance to jointly determine the amount of monies which the State would pay OHA to retroactively settle all of OHA's claims for the period from June 16, 1980 through June 30, 1991. Since fiscal 1992 and until the first quarter of fiscal year 2002, the State, through its departments and agencies, paid 20% of "revenues" to OHA on a quarterly basis.

In 1993, the State Legislature enacted Act 35, SLH 1993, appropriating $136.5 million to pay the amount determined to be OHA's claims, with interest, for the period from June 16, 1980 through June 30, 1991.

In January 1994, OHA and its Board of Trustees (the Plaintiffs) filed suit against the State (*OHA, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.*, Civil No. 94-0205-01(First Circuit) ("OHA I")), claiming that the amount paid to OHA was inadequate and alleging that the State had failed to properly account for and fully pay the pro rata share of proceeds and income derived from the public land trust. Among other things, the Plaintiffs sought an accounting of all proceeds and income, funds and

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES (Continued)

revenue derived from the public land trust since 1978, and restitution for damages amounting to 20% of the proceeds and income derived from the public land trust, as well as interest thereon. In its answer to OHA's complaint, the State denied the Plaintiffs' substantive allegations, and asserted its sovereign immunity from suit and other jurisdictional and claim-barring defenses.

The Plaintiffs, thereafter, filed four motions for partial summary judgment as to the State's liability to pay OHA 20% of monies it receives from (1) the Department of Transportation Airports Division's in-bound duty-free airport concession (including receipts from the concessionaire's off-airport sales operations); (2) the State-owned and operated Hilo Hospital; (3) the State's public rental housing projects and affordable housing developments; and (4) interest income, including investment earnings (collectively, the Sources). In response, the State filed a motion to dismiss on the basis of sovereign immunity and opposed Plaintiffs' four motions on the merits and raised several affirmative defenses.

On October 24, 1996, the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the State of Hawaii (First Circuit Court) filed an order denying the State's motion to dismiss and rejecting its affirmative defenses. Also on October 24, 1996, the First Circuit Court filed an order granting the Plaintiffs' four motions for partial summary judgment with respect to the State's liability to pay OHA 20% of the monies it receives from each of the Sources, and deferred establishing amounts owed from those Sources for further proceedings or trial. The State's motion for leave to file an interlocutory appeal from both the order denying its motion to dismiss and the order granting the Plaintiffs' four partial summary judgments was granted, and all proceedings in the suit were stayed pending the Hawaii Supreme Court's disposition of the State's appeal.

On September 12, 2001, the Hawaii Supreme Court concluded *OHA I* by holding in *OHA v. State of Hawaii*, 96 Haw., 388 (2001) that Act 304 was effectively repealed by its own terms, and that there were no judicially manageable standards by which to determine whether OHA was entitled to the revenues it sought from the Sources because the repeal of Act 304 revived the law which the Hawaii Supreme Court in *Yamasaki* had previously concluded was insufficiently clear to establish how much OHA was entitled to receive from the Ceded Lands. See *OHA v. State*, 96 Haw., 388 (2002). The Hawaii Supreme Court dismissed the case for lack of justiciability noting that it was up to the State Legislature to enact legislation to give effect to the right of native Hawaiians to benefit from the Ceded Lands under the State Constitution. Immediately thereafter, agencies ceased paying OHA any receipts from the Ceded Lands.

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES (Continued)

The State Legislature took no action during the 2002, 2003, and 2004 legislative sessions to establish a new mechanism for establishing how much OHA was entitled to receive from the Ceded Lands. On January 10, 2003, and pending legislative action to establish such a mechanism, the Governor issued Executive Order No. 03-03 directing state agencies to resume transferring 20% of receipts from leases, licenses, and permits indisputably paid for the use of improved or unimproved parcels of Ceded Lands to OHA, if federal or state law did not preclude all or any portion of the receipt from being used to better the conditions of native Hawaiians and the transfer of all or any portion of the receipt to OHA would not cause the agency to renege on a preexisting pledge, rate covenant, or other preexisting obligation to holders of revenue bonds or other indebtedness of the State or state agency. During the 2003 legislative session, the State Legislature appropriated monies from the various funds into which Ceded Lands receipts had been deposited after the decision in *OHA I* was issued and agencies ceased making payments to OHA, and directed the agencies to pay them to OHA.

OHA continues to pursue its claims for a portion of the revenues from the Sources and other Ceded Lands that it made in *OHA I.* On July 21, 2003, OHA filed a new lawsuit, *OHA, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.,* Civil No. 03-1-1505-07 (*"OHA II")*. In September 1996, the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DOT") issued a report (the "IG Report") concluding that from 1992 to 1995, the Hawaii Department of Transportation's payments to OHA of $28.2 million was a "diversion of airport revenues in violation of applicable federal law as OHA provided no airport services in return. The Attorney General of Hawaii disagreed with the IG Report's conclusion, stating in November 1996 that the payments to OHA were simply an operating cost of the airports, and thus not a diversion of airport revenues in violation of federal law. In May 1997, the Acting Administrator of the FAA concurred in writing (the "FAA Memorandum") with the IG Report and opposed the Hawaii Attorney General's position. In support of its appeal of the First Circuit Court's *OHA I* decision to the Hawaii Supreme Court, but differing with the original position of the Hawaii Attorney General, the State noted in its May 1997 amended opening brief that "unless the federal government's position set forth in the IG Report changes, Act 304 prohibits the State from paying OHA airport-related revenues." In its June 1997 reply brief, the State stated that the "DOT Inspector General's determination shows that the federal government is on its way to finding such payments illegal and requiring the State to reimburse past payments of airport-related revenues to OHA." In November 1997, the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1998, PL 105-66, 1997 HR 2169 ("DOT Appropriation Act") was enacted into federal law. Section 340 of the DOT Appropriation Act (Section 340) essentially provides that in exchange for there being no further payments of airport revenues for claims related to

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES (Continued)

Ceded Lands, any such payments received prior to May 1, 1996 need not be repaid. The Hawaii Attorney General submitted enactment of Section 340 to the Hawaii Supreme Court in December 1997, "for the Court's use" in conjunction with the *OHA I* appeal, whereupon the Court requested the parties to submit supplemental briefs to address whether Section 340 affected the Court's interpretation of Act 304. The State, in its March 1998 supplemental brief, stated, inter alia, that paying OHA a pro rata share of airport moneys violated federal law, and that there was no live, ripe controversy regarding those payments because the DOT Appropriation Act relieved the State and OHA of any obligation to return improper past payments.

Despite the adverse *OHA I* decision, the Plaintiffs in *OHA II* sued the State for alleged breaches of fiduciary duties as purported trustee of the Ceded Lands public trust, alleged violations of Act 304, Chapter 10, and Article XII, Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Hawaii Constitution, violations of the Contract Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and misrepresentation and non-disclosure, by the following alleged acts (but not limited to these acts): (1) failing to oppose positions set forth in the FAA Memorandum; (2) resolving its dispute with the FAA by obtaining a forgiveness of the prior $28.2 million payments in exchange for a promise not to make future airport revenue payments to OHA and not to appeal the positions set forth in the FAA Memorandum; (3) breaching the trust duty of impartiality by not opposing the positions set forth in the FAA Memorandum in order to use as a sword in *OHA I*; (4) failing to timely advise OHA that the State was not going to continue to oppose the positions set forth in the FAA Memorandum or IG Report, and that it was planning to settle with the federal government, in order to provide OHA with a fair opportunity to take measures to step into the State's position to oppose the FAA; and (5) failing to obtain instructions from the Court on how to proceed given the State's conflict between defending the State against OHA in *OHA I*, and having a duty to oppose the positions set forth in the FAA Memorandum.

OHA further alleges that these alleged "breaches, errors, and omissions" were substantial factors that resulted in the passing of Section 340 and the issuance of the Hawaii Supreme Court's opinion in *OHA I*. Plaintiffs claim that, accordingly, the State is liable to OHA for damages including, but not limited to: (1) the damages alleged by OHA in *OHA I*, and (2) amounts payable under Act 304 that have not been paid, including but not limited to, airport landing fees. Plaintiffs also seek declaratory and injunctive relief ordering the State to reinstate Act 304, pay airport-related revenues to OHA from sources other than airport revenues (and enjoining the State and its agents, employees, and officials from opposing any of the above), and sought appointment of an independent trustee to replace the State as trustee of the native Hawaiian

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES (Continued)

public trust with respect to matters relating to reinstatement of Act 304 and the payment of airport-related revenues to OHA from the sources other than airport revenues. On December 26, 2003, the court granted the State's motion to dismiss OHA's complaint in *OHA II*. The court entered a final judgment on May 19, 2004, encompassing the order dismissing the complaint and several procedural orders. On June 8, 2004, OHA filed a notice of appeal from the portions of the May 19, 2004 judgment dismissing its complaint in *OHA II*, denying leave to amend the complaint and denying a request for bifurcation of OHA's claims for liability and damages. The Hawaii Supreme Court affirmed the circuit court's order dismissing OHA's complaint in a decision issued September 9, 2005; granted OHA's motion for reconsideration in an order filed on December 23, 2005; and affirmed the circuit court's final judgment again in an opinion entered on April 28, 2006.

On January 17, 2008, OHA and the Governor signed a settlement agreement to finally and completely resolve and settle any and all claims and disputes relating to OHA's portion of income and proceeds from the lands of the Ceded Lands public trust under article XII, sections 4 and 6 of the Hawaii Constitution between November 7, 1978 and July 1, 2008, and to fix prospectively, the minimum amount of income and proceeds from the lands of the Ceded Lands public trust, OHA is to receive per fiscal year, under those same provisions of the Hawaii Constitution, at $15.1 million. The settlement was contingent on passage of a bill prepared jointly by OHA and the Attorney General without material changes, or, if the bill was changed, with the written approval of OHA and the Governor. The Legislature did not pass two bills for such purpose during its 2007 Session.

In November 1994, OHA and four individuals also filed complaints for declaratory and injunctive relief on November 4, 1994, and November 9, 1994 (*OHA v. Housing Finance and Development Corporation, et al.*, Civil No. 94-4207-11 (First Circuit)) to enjoin the State from alienating any Ceded Lands and extinguishing any rights native Hawaiians may have in Ceded Lands that may be alienated. Alternatively, OHA sought a declaration that the amounts paid to OHA by the Housing Finance and Development Corporation (the "HFDC", since succeeded by the HHFDC, as described below) and the State for Ceded Lands that the HFDC planned to use to develop and sell housing units pursuant to Act 318, SLH of 1992, were insufficient. Act 318 established a separate process for valuing the Ceded Lands the HFDC used for its two housing developments at Kealakeke and Lahaina, and quantifying the amounts of income and proceeds from the Ceded Lands that the HFDC and State were required to pay to OHA for conveying and using the parcels for the Corporation's two projects.

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES (Continued)

In December 2002, following a trial on the issues, the trial court confirmed the State's authority to sell Ceded Lands, denied the declaratory ruling that the sale of Ceded Lands did not directly or indirectly release or limit Hawaiians' claim to those lands which the plaintiffs requested, and ordered that judgment be entered in the State's and the HFDC's favor as to Counts I, II, and III of the Amended Complaint. The plaintiffs moved for and were granted leave to file immediate appeals from the court's rulings to the Hawaii Supreme Court.

On January 31, 2008 the Hawaii Supreme Court issued an opinion vacating the circuit court's judgment in favor of the State and HFDC, and "remanded the case to the circuit court with instructions to issue an order granting the plaintiff's request for an injunction against the defendants from selling or otherwise transferring to third parties (1) the parcel of ceded land on Maui and (2) any ceded lands from the public lands trust until the claims of the native Hawaiians to the ceded lands have been resolved." In accordance with the instructions of the Hawaii Supreme Court, the circuit court issued its order on June 4, 2008 granting plaintiff's request for such injunction. Seeking reversal of the January 31, 2008 decision of the Hawaii Supreme Court, the State filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari on April 29, 2008 with the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court granted the petition for certiorari, and on March 31, 2009, unanimously reversed the Hawaii Supreme Court's decision, and remanded the case to the Hawaii Supreme Court for further proceedings not inconsistent with its opinion. The United States Supreme Court concluded that the State holds "absolute fee" title to the lands conveyed to it by the United States at statehood; that federal law did not prevent the Legislature from deciding, as it had, to sell a portion of the Ceded Lands for the HFDC's two housing developments; and that the Supreme Court of Hawaii erred in reading the federal Apology Resolution "as recognizing claims inconsistent with the title held in 'absolute fee' by the United States...and conveyed to the State of Hawaii at statehood." By orders filed on May 15, 2009, the Hawaii Supreme Court re-opened the appeal in that court "for further consideration in light of the United States Supreme Court's mandate," and allowed the parties until July 17, 2009 to inform the court "whether there is any effective settlement of the matter."

Also, OHA filed suit against the Hawaii Housing Authority (the "HHA", since succeeded by the HPHA, as described below), the executive director of the HHA, the board members of the HHA and the Director of Finance on July 27, 1995 (*OHA v. HHA, et al.,* Civil No. 95-2682-07 (First Circuit)) to secure additional compensation and an itemized accounting of the sums previously paid to OHA for five specifically identified parcels of Ceded Lands which were transferred to the HHA for its use to develop, construct and manage additional affordable public rental housing units under HRS Chapter 201G. On January 11, 2000, all proceedings in this suit were stayed pending the Hawaii Supreme Court's decision in the State's appeal in *OHA I.* OHA disagrees

4. CEDED LAND REVENUES (Continued)

that the repeal and revival of the pre-*Yamasaki* law by the Hawaii Supreme Court's September 12, 2001 decision in *OHA I* should also require dismissal of the claims OHA makes in *OHA v. HHA* and the case remains pending.

The HFDC and HHA were merged into the HCDCH after the suits against them described above were filed. HCDCH was subsequently bifurcated into the HHFDC and the HPHA.

The State intends to vigorously defend against all of OHA's claims. It is currently unable to predict with reasonable certainty the magnitude of its potential liability, if any, for such claims. Accordingly, no estimate of loss has been made in the States' or in the accompanying financial statements. However, resolution of all of OHA's claims in OHA's favor could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

The Fund has recorded ceded land payments of $38,715 for 2009, to OHA representing OHA's entitlement to revenues derived from the Fund's use of Ceded Lands. All monies due prior to October 1, 2002, were transferred to a trust fund pending resolution of OHA's claim against the State. Included in accounts payable is $5,844 for ceded land payments due as of June 30, 2009.

5. ACCRUED LIABILITES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

Accrued vacation payable	$ 211,415
Accrued wages payable	50,020
Accrued interest payable	820
Accrued workers' compensation	13,100
	275,355
Less current portion	(83,035)
Total accrued liabilities, net of current portion	$ 192,320

6. WORKERS' COMPENSATION RESERVE

The Fund is fully self-insured for workers' compensation and disability claims which are expensed when incurred. The Fund pays a portion of wages, medical bills, and judgments as stipulated by the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, and other costs for injured workers. During the year ended June 30, 2009, there were no payments for workers' compensation claims and disability expenses. The Fund has recorded a reserve of $13,100 for the expected cost of open reported claims based on historical cost information for closed and open claims as of June 30, 2009.

7. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE

The following are a general obligation bond and general obligation refunding bonds allocated to the Fund under acts of various Session Laws of Hawaii. Repayments of allocated bonds are made to the State's General Fund. Details of the allocated bonds payable at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

4.00% - 5.00% General obligation refunding bonds, Series CI, of $550,212 issued in November 1993 under Act 344, Session Laws of Hawaii 1993; annual principal payments of $36,685 beginning November 1, 1996 through November 1, 2003, and $36,676 beginning November 1, 2004 through November 1, 2010; semi-annual interest payments due November 1 and May 1; maturing in November 2010.	$ 73,353
5.15% - 6.40% General obligation bonds, Series BW, of $20,800 issued in March 1992 under Act 300, Session Laws of Hawaii 1995; annual principal payments of $1,156 beginning March 1, 1995 through March 1, 1996; $1,155 beginning March 1, 1997 through March 1, 2002; $1,155 beginning again March 1, 2006 through March 1, 2008; $1,136 beginning March 1, 2011 and increasing incrementally to $1,155 through March 1, 2012; semi-annual interest payments due September 1 and March 1; maturing on March 1, 2012.	2,291

7. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE (Continued)

3.40% - 5.50% General obligation refunding bonds, Series CW, of $1,254 issued in August 2001 under Act 3, Session Laws of Hawaii 2001; annual principal payments of $89 beginning August 1, 2005 and increasing incrementally to $146 through August 1, 2015; semi-annual interest payments due February 1 and August 1; maturing on August 15, 2015.	$ 835
3.60% - 5.25% General obligation refunding bonds, Series CY, of $2,394 issued in February 2002 under Act 3, Session Laws of Hawaii 2002; annual principal payments of $216 beginning February 1, 2007 and increasing incrementally to $326 through February 1, 2015; semi-annual interest payments due February 1, and August 1; maturing on August 15, 2015.	1,703
2.80% - 5.00% General obligation refunding bonds, Series DB, of $124,267 issued in September 2003 under Act 116, Session Laws of Hawaii 2003; annual principal payments of $11,307 beginning September 1, 2008 and increasing incrementally to $16,764 through September 1, 2016; semi-annual interest payments due March 1 and September 1; maturing on September 1, 2016.	112,960
5.00% General obligation refunding bonds, Series DG, of $2,283 issued in June 2005 under Act 42, Session Laws of Hawaii 2004; annual principal payments of $206 beginning July 1, 2009 and increasing incrementally to $307 through July 1, 2017; semi-annual interest payments due January 1 and July 1; maturing on July 1 2017.	2,283
Total bonds payable	193,425
Less current installments	(49,007)
Bonds payable, net of current installments	$ 144,418

7. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE (Continued)

Debt service requirements to maturity on general obligation bonds payable are as follows:

Years ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	$ 49,007	$ 3,292	$ 52,299
2011	50,767	1,470	52,237
2012	14,774	443	15,217
2013	14,317	312	14,629
2014	15,061	249	15,310
2015-2018	49,499	344	49,843
	$ 193,425	$ 6,110	$ 199,535

8. CHANGES IN NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Changes in non-current liabilities were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due within one year
Security card deposits	$ 27,590	$ -	$ -	$ 27,590	$ -
Accrued liabilities	274,897	114,380	113,922	275,355	83,035
Due to State of Hawaii	140,962	-	-	140,962	-
Net OPEB obligation	125,419	197,253	78,640	244,032	-
General obligation bonds payable	280,863	-	87,438	193,425	49,007
Total non-current liabilities	$ 849,731	$ 311,633	$ 280,000	$ 881,364	$ 132,042

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Employees' Retirement System

All eligible employees of the Fund are required by HRS Chapter 88 to become members of the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii (ERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement plan. The ERS provides retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits and is governed by a Board of Trustees. All contributions, benefits and eligibility requirements are established by HRS Chapter 88 and can be amended by legislative action. The ERS issues a comprehensive annual financial report that is available to

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

the public. The report may be obtained by writing to the ERS at 201 Merchant Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

Prior to June 30, 1984, the plan consisted of only a contributory plan. In 1984, legislation was enacted to add a new non-contributory plan for members of the ERS who are also covered under Social Security. Persons employed in positions not covered by Social Security are precluded from the non-contributory plan. The non-contributory plan provides for reduced benefits and covers most eligible employees hired after June 30, 1984. Employees hired before that date were allowed to continue under the contributory plan or to elect the new non-contributory plan and receive a refund of employee contributions. All benefits vest after five and ten years of credited service under the contributory and non-contributory plans, respectively.

Both plans provide a monthly retirement allowance based on the employee's age, years of credited service, and average final compensation (AFC). The AFC is the average salary earned during the five highest paid years of service, including the vacation payment, if the employee became a member prior to January 1, 1971. The AFC for members hired on or after that date is based on the three highest paid years of service, excluding the vacation payment.

On July 1, 2006, a new hybrid contributory plan became effective pursuant to Act 179, SLH of 2004. Members in the hybrid plan will be eligible for retirement at age 62 with 5 years of credited service or age 55 and 30 years of credited service. Members will receive a benefit multiplier of 2% for each year of credited service in the hybrid plan. The benefit payment options are similar to the current contributory plan. Most of the new employees hired from July 1, 2006 will be required to join the hybrid plan.

Most covered employees of the contributory plan are required to contribute 7.8% of their salary. The funding method used to calculate the total employer contribution requirement is the Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method. Effective July 1, 2005, employer contribution rates are a fixed percentage of compensation, including normal cost plus amounts required to pay for the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The State's contribution requirements as of June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, based on the most recent information available, were approximately $377,475,000, $341,896,000 and $318,144,000 respectively. The State contributed 100% of its required contributions for those years. The Fund's covered payroll was approximately $874,302 in 2009. The retirement plan contributions charged to the Fund's operation was $120,071 in 2009.

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Post-Retirement Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

The State provides certain health care and life insurance benefits to all qualified employees. Pursuant to Act 88, SLH of 2001, the state contributes to the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (EUTF), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan that replaced the Hawaii Public Employees Health Fund effective July 1, 2003. The EUTF was established to provide a single delivery system of health benefits for state and county workers, retirees, and their dependents. The EUTF currently provides medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, chiropractic, and group life insurance benefits. The EUTF issues an annual financial report that is available to the public. That report may be obtained by writing to the EUTF at 201 Merchant Street, Suite 1520, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

For employees hired before July 1, 1996, the State pays the entire monthly contribution for employees retiring with 10 years or more of credited service, and 50% of the base monthly contribution for employees retiring with fewer than 10 years of credited service. A retiree can elect a family plan to cover dependents.

For employees hired after June 30, 1996 but before July 1, 2001, and who retire with less than 10 years of service, the State makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least 10 years but fewer than 15 years of service, the State pays 50% of the base monthly contribution. For those retiring with at least 15 years but fewer than 25 years of service, the State pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For those retiring with at least 25 years of service, the State pays 100% of the base monthly contribution. Retirees in this category can elect a family plan to cover dependents.

For employees hired on or after July 1, 2001, and who retire with less than 10 years of service, the State makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least 10 years but fewer than 15 years of service, the State pays 50% of the base monthly contribution. For those retiring with at least 15 years but fewer than 25 years of service, the State pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For those employees retiring with at least 25 years of service, the State pays 100% of the base monthly contribution. Only single plan coverage is provided for retirees in this category. Retirees can elect family coverage but must pay the difference.

On July 1, 2006, the EUTF implemented GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pensions* (GASB 43). GASB 43 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for plans that provide other postemployment benefits (OPEB) other than pensions. GASB 43 requires defined benefit OPEB plans that are

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

administered as trust or equivalent arrangements to prepare a statement of plan assets and a statement of changes in plan assets.

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

On July 1, 2007, the State of Hawaii adopted GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employer for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 45), which requires reporting the OPEB liability on an accrual basis. Because the Statement was implemented on a prospective basis, the OPEB liability at transition was zero.

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

The State's base contribution levels are currently tied to the pay-as-you-go amount necessary to provide current benefits to retirees. The State's annual OPEB cost for each plan is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters in GASB 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The Fund's contribution for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were $71,163, $70,384, and $95,316, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2009, total annual required contribution of $534,337,122 was recognized for post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits by the State of which $188,293,707 was paid in 2009 and a net OPEB obligation of $346,043,415 remained as of June 30, 2009. The Fund's share of the total annual required contribution was $197,253, of which $71,163 was paid in 2009. A net OPEB obligation of $244,032 is presented in the statement of net assets at June 30, 2009.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Accumulated Sick Leave Pay

Sick leave accumulates at the rate of one and three-quarters working days for each month of service without limit, but may be taken only in the event of illness and is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. However, a state employee who retires or leaves government service in good standing with 60 days or more of unused sick leave is entitled to additional service credit in the ERS. As of June 30, 2009, sick leave accumulations were approximately $705,793.

PART IV

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION

EGAMI &
ICHIKAWA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, INC.

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

The Auditor
State of Hawaii

We have audited the financial statements of State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services, State Parking Revolving Fund (the "Fund") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated March 23, 2010. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Fund's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Fund's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Fund's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Fund's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Fund's internal control.

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Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Fund's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and agreements, including applicable provisions of the Hawaii Public Procurement Code (Chapter 103D of the Hawaii Revised Statutes) and procurement rules, directives and circulars, 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*.

We noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the Fund, in a separate letter dated March 23, 2010.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Office of the Auditor, management of the Fund, the Department of Accounting and General Services and others within the organization and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Egami + Lehman CPAs Inc.

Honolulu, Hawaii
March 23, 2010

PART V

SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unqualified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	No
Reportable condition identified that is not considered to be material weakness	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Status of Prior Year's Comments

No matters were reported.

Current Year's Comments

No matters were reported.

PART VI

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE PARKING REVOLVING FUND
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

A corrective action plan is not required since there were no audit findings and questioned costs reported for the year ended June 30, 2009.