

# Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules June 30, 2018 and 2017

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June 30, 2018 and 2017

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## **Report of Independent Auditors**

To the Audit Committee of Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

## **Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries (the "Organization"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



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## **Report on Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 and 2 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Honolulu, Hawaii September 27, 2018

Accusty LLP

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2018 and 2017

(All dollars in thousands)

	2018		2017
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 147,678	\$	56,937
Short-term investments	30,326		29,997
Receivables, net	24,846		7,664
Other	 3,475		2,393
Total current assets	206,325		96,991
Trust investments			
Financial investments, net	8,168,540		7,966,142
Interest receivables	6,545		7,189
Real estate investments, net	 254,592		255,832
	8,429,677		8,229,163
Other investments	40,231		39,471
Property and equipment, net	650,177		663,392
Accrued pension asset	-		552
Deferred charges and other	130,182		120,717
Total assets	\$ 9,456,592	\$	9,150,286
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 51,525	\$	48,628
Settlement liability	85,000		-
Current portion of notes payable	14,786		14,786
Deferred income and other	 20,824		27,779
Total current liabilities	172,135		91,193
Notes payable	230,119		244,905
Accrued postretirement benefits	62,303		68,420
Accrued pension liability	3,083		-
Deferred income and other	177,360		182,203
Total liabilities	645,000	_	586,721
Commitments and contingencies			
Net assets – unrestricted	8,811,592		8,563,565
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 9,456,592	\$	9,150,286

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

## **Consolidated Statements of Activities**

**Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017** 

(All dollars in thousands)

	2018	2017
Revenues, gains, and other support		
Tuition and fees	\$ 39,676	\$ 38,169
Less: Financial aid	 (29,680)	 (27,802)
Net tuition and fees	9,996	10,367
Investment gains, net	640,746	883,272
Rental	234,339	228,490
Net gains on property sales	8,699	25,578
Other	3,385	6,326
Total revenues, gains and other support	897,165	1,154,033
Expenses		
Educational programs	394,719	302,239
Management and general		
Rental	125,326	117,290
Other	 137,605	121,053
Total expenses	657,650	540,582
Change in net assets before retirement plan related		
changes other than net periodic cost	239,515	613,451
Retirement plan related changes other than net periodic cost	8,512	31,378
Change in net assets	248,027	644,829
Net assets		
Beginning of year	8,563,565	 7,918,736
End of year	\$ 8,811,592	\$ 8,563,565

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

**Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017** 

(All dollars in thousands)

	2018		2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Change in net assets	\$ 248,027	\$	644,829
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to			
net cash used in operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	59,223		56,405
Net realized and unrealized gains on investments	(591,660)		(815,357)
Net gains on property transactions	(8,699)		(25,578)
Retirement plan related changes other than net periodic cost	(8,512)		(31,378)
Contribution to pension plan	-		(103,396)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(47.400)		(4.400)
Receivables, net	(17,182)		(1,439)
Deferred charges and other  Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(12,064)		(5,013) 5,812
Settlement liability	(2,873) 85,000		5,612
•		_	(275 115)
Net cash used in operating activities	 (248,740)		(275,115)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sales of investments	3,485,984		3,396,302
Purchases of investments	(3,097,166)		(3,261,252)
Proceeds from real estate transactions	9,628		25,608
Purchases of real estate	(13,193)		(20,847)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment Purchases of property and equipment	1 (30,987)		(22.275)
	 <u> </u>	_	(22,275)
Net cash provided by investing activities	 354,267	_	117,545
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	-		125,000
Repayment of borrowings	 (14,786)		(34,786)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	 (14,786)		90,214
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	90,741		(67,356)
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	 56,937		124,293
End of year	\$ 147,678	\$	56,937
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Income taxes paid (received)	\$ 290	\$	(53)
Interest paid	10,215		6,649

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

## **Description of the Organization**

Kamehameha Schools (the "Schools") is a charitable trust established under Hawaii law and operates under the terms of the Will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased. The Schools are governed by a Board of Trustees (the "Trustees") and subject to the jurisdiction of the First Circuit Court of the State of Hawaii (the "Court"). The primary assets of the Schools are lands and properties located in the State of Hawaii (the "State") and debt and equity investments.

The Schools provide a variety of educational services, including early education, campus-based programs, and other extension, enrichment and summer school programs. Early education programs are conducted in various facilities throughout the State. The campus-based programs include campuses on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii which serve students from kindergarten through grade 12. The Schools are also engaged in summer programs, educational partnerships and other outreach programs. In addition, the Schools provide a significant amount of scholarships for post-secondary education.

## **Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements of Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries (the "Organization") include the accounts of the Schools, Bishop Holdings Corporation and its Subsidiaries ("BHC"), Ke Ali'i Pauahi Foundation ("KAPF"), P&C Insurance Company, LLC ("P&C"), Kaloko'eli Properties LLC ("KPL"), and Bishop Financial Limited.

The consolidated financial statements of BHC include the accounts of:

- Pauahi Management Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, KBH, Inc.
- Kamehameha Investment Corporation ("KIC") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Keauhou Community Services, Inc.

BHC is a taxable holding corporation with subsidiaries primarily involved in property investment.

KAPF is a charitable organization whose exclusive purpose is to actively engage in fundraising, scholarship and development activities for the Schools.

P&C provides property and liability coverage for the Schools and its affiliates.

KPL is a wholly-owned limited liability company whose exclusive purpose is to engage in the planning, designing, financing and construction of low-cost housing for sale or rental.

In addition, under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), certain investments may be considered as entities for consolidation should they meet specified criteria. Bishop Financial Limited met these criteria as it has a specific purpose and is managed by an independent investment management firm.

All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

## **Basis of Financial Statement Presentation**

The Organization's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, and are presented in conformity with GAAP. Net assets, revenues, gains and other support, and expenses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. KAPF's combined temporarily and permanently restricted net assets amounted to approximately \$21.5 million and \$20.3 million at June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Schools have no board or donor designated funds. As the restricted net assets of KAPF are not significant, all net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified and reported as unrestricted net assets.

## **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Concentrations of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Organization to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and investments. While the majority of cash and cash equivalent accounts exceed available depository insurance limits, management does not anticipate non-performance by their financial institutions and regularly reviews the viability of these institutions. The Organization also attempts to limit its risk in investments by maintaining a diversified investment portfolio. In addition to credit risk, trust and other investments are exposed to interest rate, market and geographic risk.

## **Fair Value Measurements**

For financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities reported at fair value, the Organization defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Organization measures fair value using assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent external sources and the reporting entity's own assumption. The hierarchy is broken down into levels based on the reliability of the inputs as follows:

- Level 1 Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Organization has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.
- Level 2 Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which
  all significant inputs are observable, directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Further, fair value measurements should consider adjustments for risk, such as the risk inherent in a valuation technique or its inputs.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information about the financial instruments. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. Transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include unrestricted demand deposits and all highly liquid deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions located in the State and other states. Cash balances are maintained in excess of depository institution insurance limits. The carrying amounts of cash equivalents approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### **Short-Term Investments**

Short-term investments include liquid fixed income securities with maturities greater than three months and less than one year. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these investments.

#### **Investments**

The noncurrent section titled Trust Investments represents financial, real estate and interest receivables subject to the Organization's investment policies described below. Other investments represent investments held at the Organization's various subsidiaries and deferred compensation plan investments that are not subject to the same investment policies.

The Organization is subject to a spending policy that was approved by Court Order dated March 13, 2000. The investment policies seek to meet or exceed an investment objective of an annualized real return of 5.0% (CPI + 5 percentage points), net of fees and direct expenses, over most rolling ten-year periods, as well as over longer periods. In meeting this objective, the Organization allocates assets in a prudent manner, balancing risks and potential rewards while maintaining adequate levels of liquidity.

The Organization's long-term educational spending rate of 4% is meant to provide a net real total return to the investment balance of 1% on a long-term basis.

All investments, investment settlements and interest receivables are classified as noncurrent assets in the consolidated balance sheets regardless of maturity or liquidity. In any given year, investments may need to be liquidated to support annual educational spending, but on a long-term basis, the Organization's investment and spending objectives are designed to support the educational programs in perpetuity. Refer to Schedules of Trust Spending and Schedule of Total Return for the relevant policies and historical information of the Organization.

Investments in debt and equity securities with readily determinable market values are measured at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investments also include illiquid real assets, absolute return, and other investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value. These investments utilize a wide range of investment strategies and are reported at fair value based on the most current information provided by external investment managers and other industry standard methodologies. Certain investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value estimate fair value using net asset value as a practical expedient. Investments in real estate are reported at the lower of cost or fair value.

The carrying value of interest receivables approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Unrealized gains and losses for marketable debt and equity securities and other investments are included in the consolidated statements of activities. Management fees vary depending on investment structure, and as such, are presented net of investment gains and losses.

The Organization may use derivative instruments for risk hedging and value-added strategies. Derivative financial instruments primarily include currency forward contracts and financial futures and are recorded at fair value with the resulting gain or loss included in the consolidated statements of activities.

#### Receivables

The carrying value of tenant, insurance, and other receivables approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

## **Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Organization provides for depreciation and amortization on property and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	30
Buildings and improvements	30
Equipment	5 to 10

Property and equipment represents assets used for educational and administrative purposes, as well as assets related to the Organization's agricultural and conservation land. The Organization reviews its long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss exists for an asset held for use when the cash flows expected to be generated by an asset are less than the carrying amount. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the fair value of the asset. No impairment losses were recorded for the years ended June 30, 2018 or 2017.

## **Revenue Recognition**

Tuition and fees revenue is recognized in the period for which the education programs or student related services were provided. Financial aid that covers a portion of tuition and other costs are reflected as a reduction of tuition and fees.

Profits on sales of real estate are recognized in full when title has passed, minimum down payment criterion is met, the terms of any note received are such as to satisfy continuing investment requirements and collectability of the note is reasonably assured, the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, and there is no substantial continuing involvement with the property. If any of the aforementioned criteria are not met, the profit is deferred and recognized under either the installment, cost recovery, deposit or percentage-of-completion methods and are recorded to deferred income and other in the consolidated balance sheets.

Lease rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the fixed term of the respective leases. The deferred rent revenue is included in deferred income and other in the consolidated balance sheets. Differences between revenue recognized and amounts due under respective lease agreements are recorded as increases or decreases, as applicable, to deferred rent receivable included in deferred charges and other in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Organization recognizes non-real estate revenue in the period in which services are rendered.

The Schools present taxes collected from customers and remitted to government agencies on a gross basis in its consolidated statements of activities. For the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Schools collected and remitted \$51.7 million and \$46.7 million in taxes, respectively.

#### **Income Taxes**

In a ruling dated February 9, 1939, and reaffirmed in 1969, 1986 and 2000, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") determined that the Schools are exempt from federal income taxes under Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Section 501(c)(3) as they are organized and operated for educational purposes within the meaning of IRC Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii). KAPF is also exempt from federal income taxes under IRC Section 501(c)(3) and qualifies as a supporting organization as described in IRC Section 509(a)(3). To the extent that the Schools and KAPF receive unrelated business income, such earnings are subject to unrelated business income tax.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, operating losses, and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The amount recognized for deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, to the amount more likely than not to be realized. Income taxes are calculated by each subsidiary as if it filed separate income tax returns.

P&C is exempt from Hawaii income taxes, however is subject to tax on direct written premiums. For federal income tax purposes, P&C is treated as a disregarded entity.

KPL is exempt from Hawaii income taxes. For federal income tax purposes, KPL is treated as a disregarded entity.

The Organization evaluates uncertain tax positions utilizing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, management believes there were no significant uncertain tax positions.

#### **Pension and Postretirement Obligations**

The Organization records the difference between the benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets on the consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the Organization recognizes, as part of unrestricted net assets, the gains and losses due to differences between actuarial assumptions and actual experience and any effects on prior service due to plan amendments that arise during the period which are not yet recognized as net periodic benefit costs.

## Fair Value of Financial Investments and Pension Plan Assets

The fair value of the Organization's financial investments and pension plan assets was determined as follows:

- Common and preferred stocks, short-term investments and cash equivalents, and mutual funds The fair value of these investments is estimated using quoted or observable prices in an active market or exchange and is generally categorized in Level 1 or Level 2.
- **U.S. government obligations** The fair value of these investments is generally based on quoted prices in active markets and is generally categorized in Level 1.
- International government bonds, corporate debt securities, and other debt securities The fair value of these investments is estimated using a market approach with both observable prices in an active market and unobservable inputs such as extrapolated data and proprietary pricing models and is generally categorized in Level 2.
- Illiquid real assets and absolute return The fair value of these investments is generally reported at fair value using an income approach based on information provided by the respective external investment managers and using industry standard methodologies. Because these investments are not readily marketable, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and therefore may differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for such investment existed. These funds are generally categorized in Level 3.

The Organization's investment policy guides its asset allocation, which allows for the use of derivatives and other strategies which are achieved, in part, through limited partnership and commingled funds. When executed through a limited partnership, these investments pose no off-balance sheet risk to the Organization due to the limited liability structure of the investments.

## **Commitments and Contingencies**

Liabilities for loss contingencies, including environmental remediation costs, arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources, are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated.

## Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2017 consolidated financial statements and supplementary schedules have been reclassified to conform to the 2018 presentation. Such reclassifications have no impact on the 2017 change in net assets as previously reported.

## **New Accounting Pronouncements**

Effective July 1, 2017, the Organization retroactively adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement – Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) whereby investments measured at net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient for fair value are no longer required to be categorized in the fair value hierarchy and certain disclosures are no longer required.

## **Subsequent Events**

The Organization has reviewed all events that have occurred from July 1, 2018 through September 27, 2018, the date that the consolidated financial statements were available for issuance, for proper accounting and disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

## 2. Financial Investments

The Organization's financial investments reported at fair value on a recurring basis have been categorized based on the fair value hierarchy in Note 1 at June 30, 2018 and 2017 as follows (in thousands):

						2	2018		2017
Trust financial investments, net					\$	8,	168,540	\$	7,966,142
Amounts receivable for securities sold						(2	200,972)		(191,523)
Amounts payable for securities purcha	sec	l					14,002		10,809
Trust financial investments						7,9	981,570		7,785,428
Other investments							40,231		39,471
Total investments					\$	8,0	021,801	\$	7,824,899
		Lavald		1 1 0			Lavalo		Total
		Level 1		Level 2			Level 3		Total
2018	Φ.	000 570	Φ.			Φ.		•	000 570
Common and preferred stocks Fixed income	\$	320,576	\$	-	•	\$	-	\$	320,576
U.S. government obligations		303,496		-			-		303,496
International government bonds		-		177,381			-		177,381
Other debt securities		-		256,704			-		256,704
Short-term investments and		40.470		7.450					00.000
cash equivalents		19,478		7,150			-		26,628
Mutual funds Illiquid real assets		24,045		-			- 62,778		24,045 62,778
Absolute return		-		-			62,776		62,776
	Φ.	667 505	\$	441,235	_	\$			
Total investments at fair value	\$	667,595	Ф	441,233	_	Φ	125,524		1,234,354
Investments at NAV								_	6,787,447
Total investments								\$	8,021,801
2017									
Common and preferred stocks Fixed income	\$	374,290	\$	-	·	\$	-	\$	374,290
U.S. government obligations		408,454		-			_		408,454
International government bonds		-		189,998			-		189,998
Other debt securities Short-term investments and		-		331,726			-		331,726
cash equivalents		124,199		62,746			_		186,945
Mutual funds		55,470		-			_		55,470
Illiquid real assets				-			65,830		65,830
Absolute return		-		-			113,960		113,960
Total investments at fair value	\$	962,413	\$	584,470		\$	179,790		1,726,673
Investments at NAV								_	6,098,226
Total investments								\$	7,824,899

The Organization estimates the fair value of certain investments using the NAV of the investment as a practical expedient. The NAV is reported by the respective external investment managers. Because these investments are not readily marketable, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and therefore may differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for such investment existed. These investments are not categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

Investments at NAV as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017
Equity	\$ 3,928,092	\$ 3,231,025
Absolute return	2,128,387	2,213,465
Real assets	730,968	653,736
Total investments at NAV	\$ 6,787,447	\$ 6,098,226

Refer to the Notes to Schedule of Total Return for significant investment strategies.

Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on Level 3 investments were included in the consolidated statements of activities. Changes in Level 3 investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	Illiquid Real Assets		•	Absolute Return	Total
As of July 1, 2016	\$	55,704	\$	144,777	\$ 200,481
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments		(3,327)		1,576	(1,751)
Purchases		15,085		41,477	56,562
Sales		(1,632)		(73,870)	 (75,502)
As of June 30, 2017		65,830		113,960	 179,790
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)					
on investments		(3,910)		2,274	(1,636)
Purchases		2,919		29,338	32,257
Sales		(2,061)		(82,826)	(84,887)
As of June 30, 2018	\$	62,778	\$	62,746	\$ 125,524
Change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to					
investments held at June 30, 2017	\$	(27,171)	\$	1,804	\$ (25,367)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to investments held at June 30, 2018	\$	(37,509)	\$	3,944	\$ (33,565)
	_	(= ,000)	<u> </u>	-,	 (== /000)

The Organization's investments may be subject to restrictions that (i) limit the Organization's ability to redeem/withdraw capital from such investments during a specified period of time subsequent to the Organization's investment of capital in such investments and/or (ii) the amount of capital that investors in such investments, including the Organization, may redeem/withdraw as of a given redemption/withdrawal date. Capital available for redemption/withdrawal may also be subject to redemption/withdrawal charges and may or may not include capital attributable to

the Organization's participation in illiquid investments and/or designated investments held by investments from which the Organization makes redemptions/withdrawals. These investments generally limit redemptions to monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or longer, at fair value, and require between 30 and 90 days' prior written notice.

Certain investment funds reported at NAV are generally nonredeemable and distributions, which are generally at the discretion of fund managers/general partners, are expected to be received through the liquidation of the underlying investments of the fund throughout the fund's life.

Investment gains for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

		2018	2017
Interest and dividend income	\$	49,086	\$ 67,915
Realized and unrealized gains	_	591,660	815,357
Investment gains, net of investment fees	\$	640,746	\$ 883,272

#### 3. Derivatives

The Organization utilizes a variety of derivative instruments as part of the overall investment strategy, including certain forward currency contracts and futures contracts. As described in Note 7, the Organization also utilizes interest rate swap agreements to manage interest rate risk associated with its variable debt facilities. Derivative instruments by their nature bear, to varying degrees, elements of market risk and credit risk that are not reflected in the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Market risk represents the potential for changes in the value of derivative instruments due to levels of volatility and liquidity or other events affecting the underlying asset, reference rate or index, including those embodied in interest and foreign exchange rate movements and fluctuations in commodity or security prices. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur due to the failure of a counterparty to perform according to the terms of a contract. The Organization's risk of loss in the event of counterparty default is limited to the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, not the notional amounts of the instruments.

The Organization's forward currency contracts are traded Over-the-Counter ("OTC") and are primarily utilized to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the U.S. dollar value of international investment holdings. A forward currency contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a currency at a set price on a future date. The value of a forward currency contract fluctuates with changes in forward currency exchange rates. Forward currency contracts are marked-to-market daily and the change in value is recorded by the Organization as an unrealized gain or loss. Realized gains or losses equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed are recorded upon delivery or receipt of the currency or, if a forward currency contract is offset by entering into another forward currency contract with the same broker, upon settlement of the net gain or loss.

The Organization's futures contracts are traded on centralized exchanges and are used to manage market exposures and to implement certain investment strategies in a more effective and efficient manner than would be expected by other alternatives such as the purchase or sale of the underlying market securities. Upon entering into a futures contract, the Organization is required to deposit with its broker an amount of cash or liquid securities in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker or exchange. Gains and losses are realized when the contracts expire or are closed. Futures contracts are marked-to-market daily based on settlement prices established by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded, and an

appropriate payable or receivable for the change in value is recorded by the Organization to Trust Financial Investments, net in the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents amounts for investment-related derivatives, including the exposure amount, the fair values at June 30, 2018 and 2017, and gains and losses for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

		Exposure Amounts						Derivative Liabilities		et Gain / (Loss)
2018										
Equity futures contracts	\$	(249,561)	\$	-	\$	(827)	\$	116		
Fixed income futures contracts		(105,131)		1,221		-		(1,546)		
Forward currency contracts		(87)		-		(87)		1,176		
			\$	1,221	\$	(914)	\$	(254)		
2017										
Fixed income futures contracts	\$	(66,416)	\$	902	\$	-	\$	(3,647)		
Forward currency contracts		252		252				8,487		
			\$	1,154	\$	_	\$	4,840		

#### 4. Real Estate Investments

The Organization's real estate investments primarily consist of commercial, residential and agricultural properties located in the State of Hawaii. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the cost of real estate investments was as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017
Land and land improvements	\$ 68,738	\$ 63,273
Buildings and improvements	351,569	347,045
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(188,387)	 (176,233)
	231,920	234,085
Construction in progress	14,200	12,243
Investments in joint venture	8,472	9,504
Real estate, total at carrying value	\$ 254,592	\$ 255,832

The Organization entered into a joint venture under the equity method during 2016 and is included in real estate investments, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Refer to the Notes to Schedule of Total Return for methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value.

## 5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net, at June 30, 2018 and 2017 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2018	2017
Educational property and equipment		
Land	\$ 17,977	\$ 17,977
Buildings, improvements and equipment	980,394	949,341
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(467,788)	 (431,944)
	530,583	 535,374
Non-educational property and equipment		
Land and land improvements	36,821	36,821
Buildings, improvements and equipment	158,189	150,211
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	 (87,014)	 (80,052)
	107,996	106,980
Construction in progress	11,598	 21,038
Property and equipment, net	\$ 650,177	\$ 663,392

Non-educational property and equipment are primarily comprised of assets related to conservation and agriculture lands as well as assets used for general administration.

## 6. Receivables

Receivables, net, at June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017
Insurance	\$ 17,350	\$ -
Tenant and tuition	8,537	5,814
Trade	1,405	1,512
Other	2,700	3,473
	29,992	10,799
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,146)	(3,135)
Receivables, net	\$ 24,846	\$ 7,664

## 7. Notes Payable

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, unsecured notes payable consisted of the following (in thousands except percentages):

	2018	2017
Senior promissory notes payable under a \$250.0 million private shelf facility 3.47%, payable through March 2042	\$ 120,000	\$ 125,000
Senior promissory notes payable under a \$450.0 million private shelf facility		
6.80%, payable through March 2027	8,572	9,524
4.88%, payable through June 2028	33,333	36,667
4.93%, payable through April 2029	23,000	26,000
3.85%, payable through January 2037	50,000	50,000
Term loan, variable 2.93% and 2.00% at June 30, 2018 and 2017,		
respectively, payable through March 2022	 10,000	 12,500
Total notes payable	244,905	259,691
Less: Current portion	(14,786)	(14,786)
Long-term notes payable	\$ 230,119	\$ 244,905

The fair value of notes payable is estimated using the current rates at which similar loans would be made by lenders to borrowers with similar credit ratings and similar remaining maturities. The fair value of the Schools' notes payable was \$241.1 million and \$267.8 million as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In March 2017, the Schools entered into a \$250.0 million private shelf facility. Notes may be issued under this facility through March 2020, at interest rates determined at the time of issuance.

In November 2012, the Schools entered into a \$450.0 million private shelf facility. In December 2017, the facility was amended and restated. Notes may be issued under the amended and restated facility through December 2022, at interest rates determined at the time of issuance.

In March 2012, the Schools entered into a \$25.0 million, 10-year term loan with variable interest rates. The Schools entered into an interest rate swap agreement to pay a fixed interest rate of 2.48% with the same financial institution. The swap may be settled monthly. The interest rate swap's fair value is measured using Level 2 inputs. The fair value estimates were determined by the financial institution, based on an income approach that considers quoted prices for economically equivalent swaps, projected yield curves and volatility risks that may require significant estimates and judgments. The fair value of the interest rate swap was \$0.21 million and \$0.04 million as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and was included in deferred charges and other in the consolidated balance sheets. The change in fair value of the interest rate swap was included in other income.

The Schools have a revolving credit facility with two commercial banks that expire in 2020. The revolving credit facilities provide for a total commitment of \$65.0 million. Amounts drawn under the facility bear interest based on the bank's prime interest rate or London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a spread. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, there were no outstanding balances.

All note and credit agreements contain certain restrictions and require the maintenance of a minimum endowment value and liquidity ratio.

Annual maturities of notes payable are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending June 30,	
2019	\$ 14,786
2020	14,786
2021	14,786
2022	13,786
2023	14,619
Thereafter	 172,142
	\$ 244,905

Interest expense incurred was \$10.1 million and \$7.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

## 8. Income Taxes

Total income tax expense (benefit) amounted to approximately \$(0.03) million and \$1.60 million for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These amounts are included in other management and general expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities.

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	2018			2017
Deferred tax assets				
Charitable contribution carryforwards	\$	57,168	\$	55,142
Net operating loss carryforwards		19,649		28,775
Passive activity loss carryforwards		42,797		38,666
Difference in basis of investments and real estate		-		4,799
Other		7,771		4,826
		127,385		132,208
Less: Valuation allowance	_	(126,944)		(132,208)
Net deferred taxes	\$	441	\$	

The change in valuation allowance was a decrease of \$5.3 million and an increase of \$11.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portions or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that it will not realize these deductible differences and has provided a valuation allowance of \$126.9 million and \$132.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be increased in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are increased. The Organization has passive activity losses of \$97.3 million available to carryforward indefinitely for federal and state tax purposes, charitable contribution carryforwards of \$129.9 million and \$132.4 million for federal and state tax purposes, respectively, expiring at various dates beginning in fiscal year 2018 through 2023, and a majority of the net operating loss carryforwards of \$75.1 million expiring at various dates beginning in fiscal year 2026 through 2038.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("TCJA") was signed into law on December 22, 2017. Although several provisions of the TCJA will apply to the Organization, those provisions will generally be effective beginning with the year ending June 30, 2019, and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Organization's tax liability.

As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, there were no significant pending federal or state income tax audits. The federal statute of limitations remains open for the Organization for the years ended June 30, 2015 through 2018. State statute of limitations for various states remains open for the years ended June 30, 2010 through 2018.

#### 9. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Organization has a defined benefit pension plan (the "Pension Plan") which covers substantially all employees after satisfying age and length of service requirements. The Pension Plan was frozen as of June 30, 2014.

In addition to the Organization's Pension Plan, the Schools sponsor a defined benefit health care plan that provides postretirement medical benefits to eligible full-time employees who meet minimum age and service requirements.

The following table reconciles the changes to the benefit obligations and plan assets for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 to the funded status of the plans and amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement			nt Benefits	
	2018 201		2018 2017 2018		2018		2017	
Change in benefit obligation								
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$	393,175	\$	401,762	\$	68,420	\$	65,107
Service cost		-		-		2,630		2,664
Interest cost		15,468		15,429		2,834		2,753
Benefits paid		(30,025)		(17,167)		(1,580)		(1,542)
Actuarial gains		(18,485)	_	(6,849)		(10,001)	_	(562)
Benefit obligation at end of year		360,133		393,175		62,303		68,420
Change in fair value of plan assets								
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year		393,727		267,592		-		-
Actual return on plan assets		(6,652)		39,906		-		-
Employer contributions		-		103,396		1,580		1,542
Benefits paid		(30,025)		(17,167)		(1,580)		(1,542)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year		357,050		393,727				
Funded status and recognized asset (liability)	\$	(3,083)	\$	552	\$	(62,303)	\$	(68,420)

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Pension Plan was \$360.1 million and \$393.2 million at June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The net periodic benefit cost (income) consisted of the following for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Benefi			
		2018		2017		2018		2017
Service cost	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,630	\$	2,664
Interest cost		15,468		15,429		2,834		2,753
Expected return on plan assets		(15,486)		(18,494)		-		-
Amortization of actuarial losses		1,469		1,624		695		931
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$	1,451	\$	(1,441)	\$	6,159	\$	6,348

Actuarial (gains) losses and amounts amortized into net periodic benefit cost (income) for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits				<u> P</u>	Benefits		
		2018		2017		2018		2017
Actuarial (gains) losses arising during the year Net actuarial losses reclassified as a	\$	3,653	\$	(28,261)	\$	(10,001)	\$	(562)
component of net periodic benefit cost (income)		(1,469)	_	(1,624)		(695)	_	(931)
Change in amounts not yet recognized as net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$	2,184	\$	(29,885)	\$	(10,696)	\$	(1,493)

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The actuarial losses that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost at June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	 Pension Benefits			P	ostretirem	ent	Benefits
	2018 2017			2018		2017	
Amounts not yet recognized as periodic benefit cost	\$ 85,308	\$	83,124	\$	6,962	\$	17,658

There are no estimated prior service costs expected to be amortized into net periodic benefit cost in 2019 for the pension and postretirement plans. The estimated actuarial losses expected to be amortized into net periodic benefit cost in 2019 are \$1,589,000 and \$52,000 for the pension and postretirement plans, respectively.

	Pension E	Pension Benefits		ent Benefits	
	2018 2017		2018	2017	
Weighted average assumptions					
Benefit obligation					
Discount rate	4.34%	4.00%	4.48%	4.26%	
Net periodic benefit cost					
Discount rate	4.00%	3.90%	4.26%	4.25%	
Expected return on plan assets	4.25%	7.50%	N/A	N/A	

The expected return on plan assets is based on the target asset allocation at the beginning of the fiscal year and is determined using forward-looking assumptions in the context of historical returns. The expected return on plan assets assumption is evaluated on an annual basis. The change in asset allocation during fiscal year 2017 will result in a lower expected return assumption in future years.

The assumed healthcare cost trend rates at June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	2018	2017
Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for the next year	4.79%	7.90%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	4.50%	4.50%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2028	2026

The fair value of the Organization's Pension Plan assets at June 30, 2018 and 2017 by asset category were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting									
	Level 1			Level 2		Total				
2018										
Cash and cash management funds	\$	1,701	\$	2,829	\$	4,530				
Fixed income										
U.S. government obligations		47,346		-		47,346				
Corporate debt		-		272,325		272,325				
Other debt securities		-		29,227		29,227				
Total investments	\$	49,047	\$	304,381		353,428				
Amounts receivable for securities sold						321				
Interest receivable						3,599				
Amounts payable for securities purchased						(298)				
Total plan assets					\$	357,050				
2017										
Cash and cash management funds	\$	4,978	\$	14,166	\$	19,144				
Fixed income										
U.S. government obligations		62,496		-		62,496				
Corporate debt		-		294,034		294,034				
Other debt securities				25,733		25,733				
Total investments	\$	67,474	\$	333,933		401,407				
Amounts receivable for securities sold						5,160				
Interest receivable						3,709				
Amounts payable for securities purchased						(16,549)				
Total plan assets					\$	393,727				

The Organization has an investment strategy to reduce volatility of funded status and pension costs. During fiscal year 2017, the Organization contributed \$103.4 million to the Pension Plan, which changed the asset allocation target to 100% fixed income and cash equivalents. Prior to the contribution, the target allocation to return-seeking assets was 70% and the target allocation to fixed income and cash equivalents was 30%.

A third party investment manager is engaged by the Organization to manage a custom long bond portfolio, which invests primarily in fixed income securities to match the duration of future pension payments. The assets are subject to investment grade, credit exposure and interest rate exposure restrictions. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Pension Plan assets primarily included corporate and government debt instruments for both years.

The following benefit payments are expected to be paid from the respective plans (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits	Postretireme Benefits		
Year ending June 30,				
2019	\$ 18,575	\$	1,643	
2020	19,223		1,726	
2021	19,780		1,877	
2022	20,289		2,015	
2023	20,721		2,155	
2024–2028	 107,377		13,006	
	\$ 205,965	\$	22,422	

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure the benefit obligation at June 30 and include estimated future employee service for the postretirement plan.

The Organization is not required to make any contributions to its Pension Plan in 2019. The Organization expects to contribute \$1.6 million to its postretirement medical plan in 2019.

The Organization has employee savings plans under Sections 403(b) and 401(k) of the IRC. The plans cover substantially all the Organization's employees after satisfying service requirements. Participating employees may defer up to 50% (subject to certain limitations) of their pretax earnings to the Section 401(k) plan.

The Organization makes employer matching and non-elective employer contributions to the 401(k) plan. Contributions to the 401(k) plan for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 amounted to approximately \$15.3 million and \$15.0 million, respectively.

## 10. Natural Classification of Expenses

Operating expenses incurred for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017
Human resources and employee benefits	\$ 229,971	\$ 214,673
Taxes and recoveries	77,516	72,996
Settlements	67,650	-
Professional fees and services	62,595	56,685
Depreciation and amortization	59,223	56,405
Scholarships	33,675	30,833
Collaborations	33,258	27,363
Rentals and utilities	17,516	16,568
Supplies	15,853	15,586
Interest	10,132	7,979
Other expenses	50,261	41,494
Total expenses	\$ 657,650	\$ 540,582

## 11. Commitments and Contingencies

#### **Rental Income**

The majority of land and buildings are generally leased under long-term lease arrangements. At June 30, 2018, future rental income from these leases based on present effective minimum rentals is summarized as follows (in thousands):

## Year ending June 30,

2019	\$ 126,115
2020	117,651
2021	111,588
2022	101,711
2023	93,864
Thereafter	 1,892,748
	\$ 2,443,677

Percentage rental income, based on stipulated percentages of gross lessees' sales, amounted to approximately \$13.6 million and \$17.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

#### **Capital Commitments**

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Schools were committed under agreements with certain partnerships and corporations to invest an additional \$1.5 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively.

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, open construction, renovation, major repair and other contracts amounted to \$139 million and \$165 million, respectively.

#### Litigation

The following is a summary of the more significant legal matters involving the Organization:

Watanabe, et al. v. Trustees of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, et al. On February 15, 2018, a tentative settlement was reached between Kamehameha Schools and 32 plaintiffs. The settlement agreement included a cash payment of \$80.0 million, which is expected to be paid over the next two fiscal years. The settlement is subject to Probate Court final approval. An \$80.0 million liability was included in settlement accruals in current liabilities.

Tario, et al. v. Alisna, et al.

On June 7, 2018, a settlement was reached between Kamehameha Schools and seven plaintiffs, and includes a dismissal of civil claims brought by the plaintiffs in 2013. A \$5.0 million liability was included in settlement accruals in current liabilities. Amounts were paid in July 2018.

In addition to the matters noted above, there are various claims and complaints against the Organization that are incidental to its operations. Where applicable, the Organization actively pursues cross-claims against co-defendants and submits claims to insurance carriers for recovery.

Management, after consideration with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate resolution of all of these such matters, except those disclosed above should not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

## **Trustee Matters**

In accordance with Court approval, the Trustees are compensated with an annual retainer payable monthly and a meeting fee for each meeting attended which is subject to annual maximum meeting limitations. For the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, total Trustee compensation amounted to \$846,000 and \$702,000, respectively.



## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Schedules of Trust Spending Years Ended June 30, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(All dollars in thousands)

Schedule 1

	2018	2017	7 2		2015			2014
Trust spending, net								
Campus-based programs								
Kapalama	\$ 101,331	\$ 93,418	\$	93,156	\$	96,405	\$	90,236
Hawaii	41,279	38,483		37,883		37,221		35,981
Maui	36,081	32,425		32,363		32,281		31,789
Na Kula Kamalii	35,331	32,893		31,855		29,381		28,961
Community programs								
Community engagement	47,987	39,326		38,045		31,527		36,201
Community investments	30,984	25,639		20,484		18,342		20,300
Scholarships	32,528	30,134		29,220		27,403		26,913
Innovations	1,747	1,432		-		-		-
Direct education overhead	29,810	23,349		19,100		17,463		19,470
Interest on debt	9,786	7,716		7,018		7,419		7,913
Settlements and other program expenditures	 67,650	3,963		3,558		3,812		4,714
Base spending	434,514	328,778		312,682		301,254		302,478
Less: Tuition, fees and other								
educational income, net	 (12,103)	 (10,653)	_	(10,882)		(11,599)	_	(12,486)
Base distributions	422,411	318,125		301,800		289,655		289,992
Equipment	1,671	1,335		1,652		1,506		2,616
Information technology investment plan	8,312	5,518		4,042		5,880		10,123
Major repairs and capital projects	35,999	27,953		22,610		27,737		63,805
Debt financing of capital projects	14,426	9,786		9,786		10,786		10,786
In-kind transactions	 	 	_	1,711		821		788
Total trust spending	\$ 482,819	\$ 362,717	\$	341,601	\$	336,385	\$	378,110
Average fair value of endowment	\$ 10,655,968	\$ 10,210,432	\$	9,807,128	\$	9,142,326	\$	8,514,061
Trust spending rate before debt financing	4.4%	3.5%		3.4%		3.6%		4.3%
Trust spending rate	4.5%	3.6%		3.5%		3.7%		4.4%

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Notes to Schedules of Trust Spending Years Ended June 30, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014

## 1. Background and Purpose

The Schools' spending policy governs annual trust spending from the Endowment to support its educational purpose in perpetuity. The spending policy targets annual trust spending at 4% of the average fair value of the Endowment plus the net income, if any, generated from the Schools' agriculture and conservation lands. The spending policy also provides for actual trust spending to vary annually at a range of 2.5% to 6.0%.

The schedules were prepared on a modified accrual basis of accounting and presented total distributions made from the Endowment to fund educational programs (trust spending) by major program and activity. The schedules also presented trust spending rates for five fiscal years through June 30, 2018.

## 2. Trust Spending and Trust Spending Rate

Trust spending represents the amounts spent during the fiscal year on educational programs by major program and activity. The campus-based and community program costs represent direct and indirect costs of providing these programs. The direct education overhead represent the costs of administering scholarships, financial aid, admissions, ancestry verification and other supporting functions for educational programs. Other program expenditures represent the direct and indirect costs of providing Ke Ali'i Pauahi Foundation with scholarships and financial aid programs and certain educational services that benefit the various campus-based and outreach programs. Indirect costs, which represent the portion of the finance, operations and legal services and other ancillary costs that support the Schools' educational programs and purpose are allocated to education based on various methods depending on the type of cost including headcount, square footage and proportion in relation to the other estimates based on management's best judgment. Information technology investment plan includes information technology projects that are directly attributable to education as well as an allocation of information technology projects that are attributable to the entire organization. Major repairs, capital projects, interest on debt, net borrowing of debt and repayment of principal, and in-kind transactions are directly and indirectly attributable to education.

For the purposes of this schedule, trust spending on educational programs includes major repairs and capital projects, an allocation of indirect costs, borrowing of debt, and repayment of principal. These items are not included in educational program expenses on the consolidated statements of activities. The trust spending rates are determined by dividing the total trust spending before debt financing and the total trust spending by the average fair value of the Endowment.

#### 3. Endowment and Average Fair Value of the Endowment

The Endowment consists of all trust investment assets as described in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements. The average fair value of the Endowment is based on the average of the prior 20-quarter-end fair values. Accordingly, the trust spending rates for the years are based on the estimated average fair values over the last five fiscal years utilizing the respective quarter-end values. For information on fair values, see Note 2 in the notes of the Schedule of Total Return.

Schedule 2

	Value at June 30, 2018 (In Thousands	One-Year Total :) Return %	Five-Year Total Return %	Ten-Year Total Return %	Since July 1, 1999 Total Return %
Hawaii Real Estate Hawaii Real Estate Composite Index	\$ 3,709,740	7.5 7.2	9.6 9.8	9.1 6.2	11.2 7.2
Developed Markets (Economic Value) Developed Markets Composite Index	1,599,632	11.5 11.2	11.7 10.0	8.5 6.6	8.1 5.0
Emerging Markets Emerging Markets Composite Index	763,776	9.5 8.2	7.4 5.0	4.5 2.3	N/A N/A
Private Equity Private Equity Composite Index	1,601,825	17.8 16.2	15.3 12.8	10.9 8.5	8.8 11.0
Absolute Return Absolute Return Composite Index	2,444,485	4.1 5.5	4.5 3.5	3.4 1.4	N/A N/A
Marketable Real Assets Marketable Real Assets Composite Index	321,729	11.2 21.1	-2.2 0.3	-0.5 0.2	N/A N/A
Illiquid Real Assets Illiquid Real Assets Composite Index	623,022	5.0 6.2	1.5 1.3	5.4 4.1	16.8 6.3
Mainland Real Estate Mainland Real Estate benchmark	248	-0.7 NM	NM NM	NM NM	NM NM
U.S. Fixed Income Fixed Income Composite Index	205,766	-0.6 -0.6	1.7 1.9	3.4 3.5	4.9 4.8
Global Fixed Income Citigroup World Government Bond Index	281,002	0.4 1.9	2.1 1.1	3.9 2.1	N/A N/A
Cash Equivalents (Economic Value) Three-month U.S. Treasury Bill	377,324	1.2 1.4	0.2 0.4	0.1 0.4	1.8 1.8
Total endowment, net of fees and direct expenses	\$ 11,928,549	8.0	7.4	6.3	8.5
Endowment Fund Composite Benchmark		8.1	6.7	4.5	5.7
Total Endowment Fund Long-Term Objective (CPI+5%)		7.9	6.5	6.4	7.2

## 1. Background and Purpose

The Schools' investment policy establishes long-term and intermediate-term investment objectives, asset allocation targets, and performance measurement guidelines for the Endowment. The long-term investment return objective of the Endowment Fund is to meet or exceed an annualized real return of 5.0% (CPI + 5 percentage points), net of fees and direct expenses, over most rolling 10-year periods, as well as over longer periods. During 2015, the investment objective was revised to include only fees and direct expenses but not allocated support costs, consistent with industry practice.

The purpose of this schedule is to report the Schools' total return results for the Endowment (by asset class) as compared to long-term benchmark indices approved in the investment policy. The Schools' Endowment asset classes include:

#### Hawaii Real Estate

The Hawaii real estate assets can be divided into traditional land holdings, improved commercial properties, real estate held for development and sale, and purchase money mortgages. The traditional land holdings are typically leased to third parties under long-term ground leases while the improved commercial properties are actively managed by various third-party managers to generate space rents. Improved commercial properties are comprised of shopping centers, office buildings, and warehouse facilities.

#### **Developed Markets**

Developed markets is comprised primarily of marketable equity securities and derivative instruments of companies in the U.S. and developed markets outside of the U.S. Investments in this asset class are held directly or through commingled vehicles.

At June 30, 2018, the Schools held U.S. and non-U.S. equity short futures positions to achieve asset allocation targets. The notional value of the short positions were \$250 million.

#### **Emerging Markets**

Emerging markets is comprised primarily of marketable equity securities and derivative instruments of companies in emerging markets. Investments in this asset class are held directly or through commingled vehicles.

#### **Private Equity**

Private equity investments are high risk, high potential return investments in illiquid privately placed equity or equity-related securities of nonpublic companies, companies or parts of companies that are being taken private, or public entities. The Schools' private equity and venture capital portfolio currently consists of limited partnership interests in pooled funds.

#### Absolute Return

Absolute return strategies endeavor to produce positive returns independent of the equity and fixed income markets though the underlying instruments are primarily equity and fixed income securities and derivatives thereof. The portfolio includes equity long-short, relative value, credit, diversified income and global macro strategies, and its exposure is global.

## **Marketable Real Assets**

Real assets provide exposure to energy, commodities and other real assets globally. Marketable real assets are comprised primarily of marketable equity securities, derivatives and other liquid positions.

## **Illiquid Real Assets**

Real assets provide exposure to energy, commodities and other real assets globally. Illiquid real assets are comprised primarily of illiquid investments in privately held companies and assets.

#### **Mainland Real Estate**

Mainland real estate assets consist of pooled and direct investments in residential, office, retail, timberland and a variety of other property types.

#### **U.S. Fixed Income**

U.S. fixed income is comprised of investments in debt securities issued by a corporation, government or government agency. This asset class also includes, to a lesser degree, money market instruments, which include U.S. Treasury bills, bank certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and derivative instruments. As of June 30, 2010, fixed income is comprised of investments in debt securities issued primarily by U.S. government and money market funds.

#### **Global Fixed Income**

Global fixed income is comprised primarily of debt securities issued by the U.S. government and governments of other developed countries. It also includes debt securities of other issuers such as corporations and the governments of emerging markets countries.

## Cash Equivalents and Synthetic Cash

Cash equivalents are comprised of short-term investments in debt securities issued by a corporation, government or government agency, and money market instruments. Synthetic cash represents the funds that would have been available if the long domestic equity was liquidated instead of holding the short futures position.

## 2. Fair Value and Economic Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal and most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants. Unless otherwise indicated, values presented are fair values.

Economic value is defined as fair value plus notional exposure.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair and economic value, as applicable, of each asset class:

#### Hawaii Real Estate

All of the commercial properties are currently externally appraised. Prior to June 2015, the commercial properties were appraised internally and an annual external review was obtained for valuation reasonableness. Prior to June 2008, commercial properties were externally appraised every three years. Most commercial properties are appraised using the discounted cash flow methodology.

All of the multifamily residential properties are currently externally appraised. The single-family residential properties are internally and externally appraised. Prior to June 2015, the residential properties were appraised internally and an annual external review was obtained for valuation reasonableness. Most residential properties are currently estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology.

The fair value of all real property interests is reduced by the fair value of any associated debt.

## **Developed Markets**

The market values of marketable equity securities and derivatives for positions held directly are based on quoted market prices. For positions held through commingled vehicles, the market values are based on quoted prices of the underlying assets. As of June 30, 2018, market value was \$1,855 million.

## **Emerging Markets**

The market values of marketable equity securities and derivatives for positions held directly are based on quoted market prices. For positions held through commingled vehicles, the market values are based on quoted prices of the underlying assets.

## **Private Equity**

Different techniques and many factors were considered in deriving the fair value of these investments. Several investments have been valued based on the underlying asset value and are based on a number of different factors including, among others, original cost, third-party financing transactions, discounted cash flows, and comparable industry multiples.

#### Absolute Return

Different techniques and many factors were considered in deriving the fair value of these investments. These investments have been valued based on the underlying asset value.

## Marketable and Illiquid Real Assets

Different techniques have been utilized and factors considered in deriving the fair value of these investments. Marketable instruments are based on quoted market prices. Hedge funds, direct investments and limited partnership interests have been valued based on underlying asset values.

#### **Mainland Real Estate**

Different techniques were considered in deriving the fair value including net operating income divided by a capitalization rate, estimated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with risks involved, market comparables, independent appraisals, and carrying value of operating assets reduced by liabilities and any debt associated with such properties.

**U.S. Fixed Income, Global Fixed Income, and Cash Equivalents and Synthetic Cash**The market values of marketable debt securities, and cash equivalents are primarily based on quoted market prices. As of June 30, 2018, market value of cash equivalents was \$122 million.

#### 3. Total Return

Total return is calculated using the time weighted rate of return methodology. Total returns for periods greater than one year are annualized.

Total return for asset classes with derivative positions incorporates the associated gain or loss of such derivative and is based on the economic value.

Total return excludes certain indirect expenses, which represents twenty basis points for all periods presented.

"N/A" indicates that an asset class was not active for the respective time period.

"NM" indicates total return is not meaningful.

#### 4. Benchmark Indices

The benchmark indices are set forth in the Schools' investment policy. Amendments to the benchmark indices are incorporated when effective and include revised benchmarks, asset class target weights, and blended benchmark allocation methodologies. Blended portfolio benchmarks are generally weighted based upon the asset class targets set forth in the Schools' approved investment but may be based upon actual weights. The following are comprised of the respective benchmarks:

## Hawaii Real Estate Composite Index

CPI + 5% from July 1999 to December 2006; NCREIF from January 2007.

## Developed Markets Composite Index

75% Russell 3000, 25% MSCI EAFE Net from July 1999 to December 2003; 67% Russell 3000, 33% MSCI EAFE Net from January 2004 to December 2006; 50% Russell 3000, 50% MSCI EAFE Net from January 2007 to February 2013; MSCI World Net from March 2013 to April 2018; MSCI World with USA Gross from May 2018.

## • Emerging Markets Composite Index

MSCI Emerging Markets Free Index from July 1999 to December 2006; MSCI Emerging Markets net from January 2007.

## • Private Equity Composite Index

CPI + 10% from July 1999 to June 2004; CPI + 8.75% from July 2004 to December 2006; Cambridge Associates vintage-year weighted custom benchmark from January 2007.

## Absolute Return Composite Index

CPI + 8% from July 1999 to June 2004; CPI + 5% from July 2004 to December 2006; HFRI Fund of Funds Index from January 2007.

## Marketable Real Assets Composite Index

40% Wilshire 5000 Energy Index, 40% Barclays Inflation-Indexed Bond Index (U.S. dollar hedged), and 20% Bloomberg Commodity Index to January 2010; 67% Wilshire 5000 Energy Index, 33% Bloomberg Commodity Index from February 2010 to January 2016, Wilshire 5000 Energy Index from February 2016.

## • Illiquid Real Assets Composite Index

CPI + 5% from July 1999 to December 2006; Cambridge Associates vintage-year weighted custom benchmark from January 2007.

## Mainland Real Estate Benchmark

Per policy, there is no benchmark as this asset class is being liquidated.

#### • Fixed Income Composite Index

Lehman Aggregate Index from July 1999 to December 2006; U.S. Treasury 6.5 Duration Bond Index from January 2007.

#### Global Fixed Income Index

Citigroup World Government Bond Index from January 2008.