STATE OF HAWAII

SINGLE AUDIT OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CURT T. OTAGURO
COMPTROLLER

Independent Audit Contracted and Administered by
Office of the State Auditor
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Year Ended June 30, 2019

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SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND UNIFORM GUIDANCE COMPLIANCE REPORTS
We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Hawaii (the State) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State’s basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2019.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Department of Transportation – Airports and Harbors Divisions, which are major enterprise funds; the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, and the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, which are nonmajor enterprise funds; and the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Community Development Authority, and the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation, which are discretely presented component units, as described in our report on the State’s financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors’ testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal controls that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.
A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Finding No. 2019-003 to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Findings No. 2019-001 and 2019-002 to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

State’s Response to Findings

The State’s response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The State’s response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Honolulu, Hawaii
December 19, 2019
Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance for Each Major Program,
Internal Control Over Compliance, and the Schedule of Expenditures
of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

The Auditor
State of Hawaii

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the State of Hawaii’s Department of Accounting and General Services, Department of Agriculture, Department of Budget and Finance, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Department of Defense, Department of Human Resources Development, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Public Safety, Department of Taxation, and the Governor’s Office (collectively, the State) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the State’s major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The State’s major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors’ results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

The State of Hawaii’s basic financial statements include, among other departments and agencies, the operations of: Department of the Attorney General, Department of Education, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Transportation, Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, Hawaii Community Development Authority, Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, Hawaii Health Systems Corporation, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund, Hawaii Public Housing Authority, Hawaii Tourism Authority, Judiciary, University of Hawaii, and the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. These entities expended $3,536,347,185 in federal awards, which are not included in the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended June 30, 2019. Our audit, described below, did not include the operations of the Department of the Attorney General, Department of Education, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Transportation, Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, Hawaii Community Development Authority, Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, Hawaii Health Systems Corporation, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund, Hawaii Public Housing Authority, Hawaii Tourism Authority, Judiciary, University of Hawaii, and the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, because these units separately engaged auditors to perform audits in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), or did not require an audit in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.
Management's Responsibility
Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

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

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for major federal programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the State’s compliance.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Major Federal Programs
As described in Findings No. 2019-005 through 2019-007, 2019-010, and 2019-014 in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the State did not comply with requirements regarding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding No.</th>
<th>CFDA No.*</th>
<th>Program or Cluster Name</th>
<th>Compliance Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-005</td>
<td>12.404</td>
<td>National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
<td>Allowable Costs</td>
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<td>2019-006</td>
<td>12.404</td>
<td>National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
<td>Period of Performance</td>
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<td>2019-007</td>
<td>12.404</td>
<td>National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-010</td>
<td>15.904</td>
<td>Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid</td>
<td>Earmarking</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-014</td>
<td>97.042</td>
<td>Emergency Management Performance Grants</td>
<td>Subrecipient Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the State to comply with the requirements applicable to those programs.

Qualified Opinion on Major Federal Programs
In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on Major Federal Programs section, the State complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal programs identified above for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other Major Federal Programs
In our opinion, the State complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its other major federal programs identified in the summary of auditors’ results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2019.
Other Matters
The results of our auditing procedures disclosed other instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Findings No. 2019-004, 2019-008, 2019-009, and 2019-011 through 2019-013. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

The State’s response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The State’s response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance
Management of the State is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the State’s internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the State’s internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Findings No. 2019-005 through 2019-007, 2019-010, and 2019-014 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Findings No. 2019-004, 2019-008, 2019-009, and 2019-011 through 2019-013 to be significant deficiencies.

The State’s response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The State’s response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.
Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Hawaii as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State of Hawaii’s basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2019, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. We did not audit the financial statements of the Department of Transportation – Airports and Harbors Divisions, the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund, the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, the Hawaii Community Development Authority, and the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. As described in Note 4 to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards was prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Accuity LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
March 13, 2020
### Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title

#### (Pass-through Identifying Number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</strong></td>
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<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture Direct Programs</td>
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<td>Wildlife Services – Plant and Animal Disease, Pest Control, and Animal Care</td>
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<td>Conservation Reserve Program</td>
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<td>Inspection Grading and Standardization</td>
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<td>Market Protection and Promotion</td>
<td>10.163</td>
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<td>Specialty Crop Block Grant Program – Farm Bill</td>
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<td>Trade Mitigation Program Eligible Recipient Agency Operational Fund</td>
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<td>Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program</td>
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<td>Cooperative Forestry Assistance</td>
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<td>Wood Utilization Assistance</td>
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<td>Urban and Community Forestry Program</td>
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<td>Forest Legacy Program</td>
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<td>Forest Stewardship Program</td>
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<td>Forest Health Protection</td>
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<td>Soil and Water Conservation</td>
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<td>Food Distribution Cluster</td>
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<td>Commodity Supplemental Food Program</td>
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<td>Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)</td>
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<td>Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)</td>
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<td>Total Food Distribution Cluster</td>
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<td>Total U.S. Department of Agriculture Direct Programs</td>
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<td>Pass-through from the State Department of Education</td>
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<td>Child Nutrition Cluster</td>
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<td>School Breakfast Program (1420-C)</td>
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<td>National School Lunch Program (1420-C)</td>
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<td>Pass-through from the State Department of Human Services</td>
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<td>National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration – Management Support for Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale, Joint Enforcement Agreement</td>
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<td>Cluster Grants</td>
<td>11.020</td>
<td>208,333</td>
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<td>Fishery Products Inspection and Certification</td>
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<td>Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards</td>
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<td>313,818</td>
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<td>Marine Sanctuary Program</td>
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<td>Pacific Fisheries Data Program</td>
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<td>Unallied Science Program</td>
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<td>Office for Coastal Management</td>
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<td>Coral Reef Conservation Program</td>
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<td>State and Local Implementation Grant Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</td>
<td>11.501</td>
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(continued)

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

7
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<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title (Pass-through Identifying Number)</th>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Cluster</td>
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<td>Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities</td>
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<td>2,700,000</td>
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<td>Economic Adjustment Assistance</td>
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<td>Total Economic Development Cluster</td>
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<td>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</td>
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<td>U.S. Department of Defense Direct Programs</td>
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<td>Collaborative Research and Development</td>
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<td>901,759</td>
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<td>National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects</td>
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<td>20,879,879</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
<td>12.404</td>
<td>5,125,729</td>
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<td>Air Force Defense Research Sciences Program</td>
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<td>Total U.S. Department of Defense</td>
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<td>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</td>
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<td>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Direct Program</td>
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<td>Fair Housing Assistance Program – State and Local</td>
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<td>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</td>
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<td>U.S. Department of the Interior Direct Programs</td>
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<td>Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance</td>
<td>15.608</td>
<td>33,029</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration</td>
<td>15.614</td>
<td>221,632</td>
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<td>Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund</td>
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<td>4,609,489</td>
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<td>Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act</td>
<td>15.622</td>
<td>134,687</td>
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<td>Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety</td>
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<td>62,023</td>
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<td>Coastal Program</td>
<td>15.630</td>
<td>12,220</td>
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<td>Partners for Fish and Wildlife</td>
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<td>State Wildlife Grants</td>
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<td>National Wildlife Refuge System Enhancements</td>
<td>15.654</td>
<td>988</td>
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<td>Endangered Species Conservation – Recovery Implementation Funds</td>
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<td>Economic, Social and Political Development of the Territories</td>
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<td>Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid</td>
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<td>National Maritime Heritage Grants</td>
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<td>Natural Resource Stewardship</td>
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<td>Fish and Wildlife Cluster</td>
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<td>Sport Fish Restoration</td>
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<td>3,344,440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education</td>
<td>15.611</td>
<td>5,248,089</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fish and Wildlife Cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,592,529</td>
<td>283,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Department of the Interior</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,805,628</td>
<td>329,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Department of Justice Direct Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program</td>
<td>16.U01</td>
<td>167,595</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for Trafficking Victims</td>
<td>16.320</td>
<td>165,753</td>
<td>153,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Victim Compensation</td>
<td>16.576</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equitable Sharing Program</td>
<td>16.922</td>
<td>55,924</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Department of Justice Direct Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>480,272</td>
<td>153,227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.
## State of Hawaii

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

#### Year Ended June 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title (Pass-through Identifying Number)</th>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pass-through from the State Department of the Attorney General</td>
<td>16.575</td>
<td>216,805</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Victim Assistance (15-VA-24 and 16-VA-23)</td>
<td>16.582</td>
<td>17,449</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants (16-XT-01)</td>
<td>16.588</td>
<td>36,653</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Against Women Formula Grants (15-WF-10)</td>
<td>16.593</td>
<td>126,369</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (13-RT-01, 14-RT-01, 15-RT-01 and 16-RT-01)</td>
<td>16.738</td>
<td>37,719</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (16-DJ-05)</td>
<td>16.738</td>
<td>37,719</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Department of Justice Pass-through Programs</td>
<td>433,995</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Department of Justice</td>
<td>914,267</td>
<td>153,227</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### U.S. Department of Labor Direct Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title</th>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Statistics</td>
<td>17.002</td>
<td>654,431</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation and Working Conditions</td>
<td>17.005</td>
<td>94,794</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Insurance</td>
<td>17.225</td>
<td>182,295,118</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Community Service Employment Program</td>
<td>17.235</td>
<td>1,551,079</td>
<td>1,512,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Adjustment Assistance</td>
<td>17.245</td>
<td>574,661</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1B Job Training Grants</td>
<td>17.268</td>
<td>341,840</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program</td>
<td>17.271</td>
<td>72,900</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Labor Certification for Foreign Workers</td>
<td>17.273</td>
<td>56,287</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA National Dislocated Workers Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants</td>
<td>17.277</td>
<td>379,924</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA / WIOA Dislocated Worker National Reserve Technical Assistance and Training</td>
<td>17.281</td>
<td>64,913</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship USA Grants</td>
<td>17.285</td>
<td>767,601</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health – State Program</td>
<td>17.503</td>
<td>1,591,013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Agreements</td>
<td>17.504</td>
<td>507,047</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Service Cluster Employment Service / Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities</td>
<td>17.207</td>
<td>3,731,275</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Program</td>
<td>17.801</td>
<td>507,959</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Veterans’ Employment Representative Program</td>
<td>17.804</td>
<td>293,514</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Employment Service Cluster</td>
<td>4,532,748</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Cluster WIOA Adult Program</td>
<td>17.258</td>
<td>1,937,980</td>
<td>1,296,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Youth Activities</td>
<td>17.259</td>
<td>1,511,849</td>
<td>1,307,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants</td>
<td>17.278</td>
<td>1,014,048</td>
<td>768,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total WIOA Cluster</td>
<td>4,463,877</td>
<td>3,372,759</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Department of Labor</td>
<td>197,948,233</td>
<td>4,885,532</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### U.S. Department of Transportation Direct Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title (Pass-through Identifying Number)</th>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Highway Planning and Construction</td>
<td>20.205</td>
<td>645,287</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass-through from the State Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration Federal Transit – Capital Investment Grants (Federal Transit Cluster) (HI-03-0038-00)</td>
<td>20.500</td>
<td>117,678</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Department of Transportation</td>
<td>762,965</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.
# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

## Year Ended June 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title (Pass-through Identifying Number)</th>
<th>CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**  
U.S. Department of Treasury Direct Program  
State Small Business Credit Initiative | 21.U01 | 6,024,005 | - |
| **Total U.S. Department of the Treasury** | | 6,024,005 | - |
| **U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION**  
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Direct Program  
Employment Discrimination – State and Local Fair Employment Practices Agency Contracts | 30.002 | 78,419 | - |
| **Total U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** | | 78,419 | - |
| **U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**  
U.S. General Services Administration Direct Program  
Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property | 39.003 | 2,194,225 | - |
| **Total U.S. General Services Administration** | | 2,194,225 | - |
| **U.S. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS**  
U.S. National Endowment for the Arts Direct Program  
Promotion of the Arts – Partnership Agreements | 45.025 | 625,164 | 258,098 |
| **Total U.S. National Endowment for the Arts** | | 625,164 | 258,098 |
| **U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
U.S. Small Business Administration Direct Program  
Federal and State Technology Partnership Program  
State Trade Expansion | 59.058 | 45,302 | - |
| 59.061 | 474,580 | - |
| **Total U.S. Small Business Administration** | | 519,882 | - |
| **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**  
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Direct Program  
Veterans Cemetery Grants Program | 64.203 | 1,590,876 | - |
| **Total U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs** | | 1,590,876 | - |
| **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Direct Programs  
Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grant Program / Soil and Water Conservation  
Performance Partnership Grants | 66.441 | 15,655 | - |
| 66.605 | 292,846 | - |
| **Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Direct Programs** | | 308,501 | - |
| Pass-through from the State Department of Health  
Capitalization Grant for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Cluster) (HDOH/SDWB-CWRM) | 66.468 | 145,655 | - |
| **Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** | | 454,156 | - |
| **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**  
U.S. Department of Energy Direct Programs  
State Energy Program  
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons  
State Energy Program Special Projects | 81.041 | 254,280 | - |
| 81.042 | 185,440 | 165,770 |
| 81.119 | 46,871 | 23,390 |
| **Total U.S. Department of Energy** | | 486,591 | 189,160 |

(continued)

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.
See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor and Program Title</th>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Department of Homeland Security Direct Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating Safety Financial Assistance</td>
<td>97.012</td>
<td>749,216</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element</td>
<td>97.023</td>
<td>63,647</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)</td>
<td>97.036</td>
<td>5,174,803</td>
<td>3,605,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Dam Safety Program</td>
<td>97.041</td>
<td>82,663</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management Performance Grants</td>
<td>97.042</td>
<td>3,594,926</td>
<td>658,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperating Technical Partners</td>
<td>97.045</td>
<td>17,608</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Disaster Mitigation</td>
<td>97.047</td>
<td>108,023</td>
<td>56,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Security Grant Program</td>
<td>97.056</td>
<td>483,595</td>
<td>483,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security Grant Program</td>
<td>97.067</td>
<td>3,428,564</td>
<td>2,641,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing for Emerging Threats and Hazards</td>
<td>97.133</td>
<td>179,983</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13,883,028</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,445,559</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures of Federal Awards</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 297,992,106</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 22,490,327</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(concluded)
1. **Reporting Entity**

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (SEFA) includes the federal grant activity of the following State of Hawaii departments and agencies:

- Department of Accounting and General Services
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Budget and Finance
- Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
- Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
- Department of Defense
- Department of Human Resources Development
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Taxation
- Governor’s Office

Certain other departments and agencies within the State of Hawaii obtained separate audits performed in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), and accordingly, separate Uniform Guidance submissions are made. (See Note 2.)

2. **Other State of Hawaii Departments and Agencies Not Included in the Accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**

The following is a summary of State of Hawaii departments and agencies that obtain separate Uniform Guidance audits or do not receive federal grants and, therefore, do not obtain an audit under the Uniform Guidance. Awards listed in these audit reports are not included in the accompanying SEFA:

- Department of the Attorney General
- Department of Education
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Department of Health
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Transportation
- Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund
- Hawaii Community Development Authority
- Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund
- Hawaii Health Systems Corporation
- Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
- Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund
- Hawaii Public Housing Authority
- Hawaii Tourism Authority
- Judiciary
- University of Hawaii
- Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
3. **Basis of Accounting**

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

4. **Basis of Presentation**

The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Expenditures reported in the schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting.

5. **Nonmonetary Assistance**

The SEFA contains values of a nonmonetary assistance program. As provided by program regulations, property received under CFDA No. 39.003, *Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property Program*, and food commodities received under CFDA 10.553, *School Breakfast Program*, CFDA No. 10.555, *National School Lunch Program*, and CFDA No. 10.569, *Emergency Food Assistance Program*, are presented at the estimated fair value at the time of donation.

6. **Unemployment Insurance**

State unemployment tax revenues and government contributions are used to pay benefits under federally approved State unemployment law. Of the $182,295,118 reported as expenditures for CFDA No. 17.225, *Unemployment Insurance Program*, $167,193,338 represented expenditures of the State.

7. **Relationship to Federal and State Financial Reports**

The regulations and guidelines governing the preparation of federal and state financial reports vary by state and federal agency and among programs administered by the same agency. Accordingly, the amounts reported in the federal and State financial reports do not necessarily agree with the amounts reported in the accompanying SEFA which is prepared as explained in Notes 3 and 4 above.

8. **Indirect Costs**

The State does not use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.
9. Research and Development Cluster Expenditures

The SEFA includes the following Research and Development amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor and Program Title</th>
<th>Federal CFDA Number</th>
<th>Federal Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Department of Agriculture Direct Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban and Community Forestry Program</td>
<td>10.675</td>
<td>$123,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Stewardship Program</td>
<td>10.678</td>
<td>53,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total U.S. Department of Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>177,302</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Department of Commerce Direct Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Sanctuary Program</td>
<td>11.429</td>
<td>159,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Fisheries Data Program</td>
<td>11.437</td>
<td>596,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Reef Conservation Program</td>
<td>11.482</td>
<td>651,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total U.S. Department of Commerce</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,461,244</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Department of Defense Direct Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborative Research and Development</td>
<td>12.114</td>
<td>901,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Defense Research Sciences Program</td>
<td>12.800</td>
<td>436,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total U.S. Department of Defense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,338,296</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Department of the Interior Direct Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance</td>
<td>15.608</td>
<td>33,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund</td>
<td>15.615</td>
<td>4,609,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Wildlife Grants</td>
<td>15.634</td>
<td>798,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wildlife Refuge System Enhancements</td>
<td>15.654</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic, Social and Political Development of the Territories</td>
<td>15.875</td>
<td>119,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>15.944</td>
<td>19,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total U.S. Department of the Interior</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,581,774</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Research and Development Cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 8,558,616</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
Section I – Summary of Auditors’ Results

Financial Statements
Type of auditors’ report issued: Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:
• Material weaknesses identified? X yes ___ no
• Significant deficiencies identified? X yes ___ none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___ yes ___ no

Federal Awards
Internal control over major programs:
• Material weaknesses identified? X yes ___ no
• Significant deficiencies identified? X yes ___ none reported
Type of auditors’ report issued on compliance for major programs: Qualified
An unmodified opinion was issued on the State of Hawaii’s compliance with its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019, except for the requirements regarding allowable costs, period of performance, and reporting for CFDA No. 12.404, National Guard ChalleNGe Program, earmarking requirements for CFDA No. 15.904, Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid, and subrecipient monitoring for CFDA No. 97.042, Emergency Management Performance Grants, for which the opinion on compliance was qualified.

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance? X yes ___ no
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B program: $3,000,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? ___ yes ___ no
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFDA Number</th>
<th>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.676</td>
<td>Forest Legacy Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.404</td>
<td>National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.904</td>
<td>Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.225</td>
<td>Unemployment Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.U01</td>
<td>State Small Business Credit Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.569</td>
<td>Community Services Block Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.036</td>
<td>Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.042</td>
<td>Emergency Management Performance Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.258</td>
<td>WIOA Adult Program</td>
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<td>17.259</td>
<td>WIOA Youth Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.278</td>
<td>WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.675</td>
<td>Urban and Community Forestry Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.678</td>
<td>Forest Stewardship Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.407</td>
<td>Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.429</td>
<td>Marine Sanctuary Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.437</td>
<td>Pacific Fisheries Data Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.482</td>
<td>Coral Reef Conservation Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.114</td>
<td>Collaborative Research and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.800</td>
<td>Air Force Defense Research Sciences Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.608</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.615</td>
<td>Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.634</td>
<td>State Wildlife Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.654</td>
<td>National Wildlife Refuge System Enhancements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.875</td>
<td>Economic, Social and Political Development of the Territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.944</td>
<td>Natural Resource Stewardship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS
Finding No. 2019-001: Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Significant Deficiency)

State Department of Accounting and General Services

Condition
The State’s internal control over financial reporting could be improved. During our audit of the fiscal year 2019 financial statements, we identified multiple deficiencies that, when considered in the aggregate, indicated a significant deficiency in the State’s internal control over financial reporting.

The process used by the State Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) Accounting Division to consolidate required information from State departments and agencies to prepare the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) (e.g., preparing Governmental Funds financial statements on a modified accrual basis and the Government-Wide financial statements on an accrual basis) is inefficient, time consuming, and causes delays in statewide financial reporting.

Information necessary to prepare such accounting entries must be obtained from other State departments and agencies. In fiscal year 2019, DAGS requested formal reporting information packages to obtain the financial information from State departments but did not receive timely responses from some departments.

A similar finding was reported in the prior year as Finding No. 2018-001.

Criteria
Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting, the objectives of which are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that transactions are executed in accordance with management’s authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). The DAGS Accounting Division is responsible for preparing the CAFR in accordance with GAAP.

Effect
Due to the untimely submission of information to DAGS, inadequate review of journal entries by the departments, and issues in accounting for capital assets at the department level, various audit adjustments and reclassifications were necessary to properly report the fiscal year 2019 financial statements.

Various other misstatements were not corrected as they were deemed to be immaterial to the financial statements.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
The deficiencies are due to inefficiencies in the financial statement preparation process, the lack of timely information from various departments, and the lack of adequate review at the departments.

Recommendation
DAGS should continue to develop well-defined, systematic, efficient and orderly processes for financial reporting that include a comprehensive set of policies and procedures necessary to establish internal control over financial reporting. The process and its key attributes (e.g., overall timing, methodology, format and frequency of analyses) should be formally documented, approved, communicated to other departments and agencies, and monitored on a regular basis.
Furthermore, individuals who perform reviews of journal entries at the departments should be adequately trained to review for proper source codes, appropriations, and object codes being used. Departments should perform a thorough review of post-closing journal entries to ensure all items from various schedules are reflected in the post-closing journal entries. Departments should also ensure any construction projects are properly classified as in-progress, transferred to the proper depreciable asset class when placed in service, or written off as expenses if abandoned or otherwise not capitalized. Departments should ensure capital assets schedules provided to DAGS are complete and accurate.

Adherence to these policies and procedures will facilitate the processing of complete, accurate and timely financial information.
Finding No. 2019-002: Accounting for Component Units and Proprietary Funds  
(Significant Deficiency)

State Department of Accounting and General Services

Condition
During fiscal year 2008, DAGS implemented a financial statement policy on reporting material component units (CU) and proprietary funds (PF), which indicated that only material CUs and PFs would be reported as discretely presented CUs and major PFs in the CAFR. Materiality was determined based on certain quantitative criteria determined by DAGS. During the year ended June 30, 2013, DAGS revised its financial reporting policy to comply with GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and 34*.

Consequently, although DAGS determined that the Stadium Authority, Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation, Hawaii Technology Development Corporation (HITDC), Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii, and Agribusiness Development Corporation met the definition of discretely presented CUs as defined in GASB Statement No. 61, these CUs did not meet the materiality thresholds under the State’s policy, and thus were not disclosed as discretely presented in the June 30, 2019 CAFR. Instead, these entities were reported as blended component units within the State’s governmental activities and the governmental funds to which they were administratively attached.

DAGS also determined that the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations – Disability Compensation Fund, the Department of Public Safety – Correctional Industries Fund, the Department of Accounting and General Services – State Parking Revolving Fund, and the Department of Accounting and General Services – Motor Pool Fund met the definition of PFs as defined in GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. However, they did not meet the materiality threshold under the State’s financial reporting policy. Therefore, these PFs were not reported as PFs in the June 30, 2019 CAFR but were reported as part of the State’s governmental activities and within the governmental funds to which they were administratively attached.

A similar finding was reported in the prior year as Finding No. 2018-002.

Criteria
CUs are legally separate organizations that the State must include as part of its financial reporting entity for fair presentation in conformity with GAAP. CUs have unique accounting and reporting requirements as established by GASB Statement No. 61. The GASB accounting standards provide defined criteria for determining whether a particular legally separate entity is a discretely presented CU of the State.

Similarly, Enterprise Funds that meet the definition of proprietary funds established by GASB Statement No. 34 should be reported within the PF financial statements and the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.
State of Hawaii  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

**Effect**

In accordance with the State’s policy, the CUs and PFs noted above were incorrectly included in the governmental activities and respective governmental funds in the State’s CAFR, rather than as discretely presented CUs or PFs, despite meeting the discretely presented CU and PF criteria under GAAP. A summary of account balances and funds that were incorrectly classified by State management is presented below (amounts expressed in millions):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discretely presented component units</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium Authority</td>
<td>$10.9</td>
<td>$13.2</td>
<td>$97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Technology Development Corporation</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribusiness Development Corporation</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonmajor proprietary funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Accounting and General Services – State Parking Revolving Fund</td>
<td>$3.9</td>
<td>$3.5</td>
<td>$15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Accounting and General Services – State Motor Pool Fund</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Safety – Correctional Industries Fund</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Labor and Industrial Relations – Disability Compensation Fund</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cause and View of Responsible Officials**

In determining which CUs and PFs should be presented as discretely presented CUs and nonmajor PFs in the CAFR, management did not follow the guidelines described in GASB Statements No. 34 and 61, respectively. DAGS also determined that some of the potential CUs and PFs are unable to close their accounting records and to complete audits in a timely manner, such that audited financial statements would not be available for the preparation of the CAFR. Therefore, application of GASB Statements No. 34 and 61 would require time and resources to complete and would likely delay the completion of the CAFR.

**Recommendation**

DAGS should consider changing the CAFR accounting and reporting policy to conform to the provisions of GASB Statements No. 34 and 61.
Finding No. 2019-003: IT General Control Deficiencies (Material Weakness)

Condition
Information technology (IT) is a strategic element of the State’s operations. Because of the high volume of transactions at the State, the establishment of internal controls over processes incorporating IT is critical to its operations. As part of our financial statement audit of the State for the year ended June 30, 2019, we performed an IT general controls review of selected State departments’ systems, including the following systems operated by the Department of Taxation (DoTAX), Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR), and DAGS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoTAX</th>
<th>DLIR</th>
<th>DAGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITIMS Tax Processing System (“ITPS”)</td>
<td>UI BPS</td>
<td>FAMIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eFile (as it relates to data received from Hawaii Information Consortium)</td>
<td>UI Tax</td>
<td>HawaiiPay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenTax</td>
<td>QWRS</td>
<td>Legacy Payroll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our review resulted in IT control deficiencies in the areas of logical security, change management, and IT Operations.

Logical security

DoTAX
- There is weak password security on the ITPS.
- ITPS user access reviews are not performed on an annual basis.
- GenTax user access reviews are not performed on an annual basis.
- Monitoring of unauthorized changes to the GenTax database is not performed.

DLIR
- Terminated users are not consistently removed in a timely manner.
- QWRS user access review was not performed on an annual basis.
- There is no evidence to support that network security is in place to restrict access to the UI Employer Website and detect unauthorized activity.

DAGS
- Temporary administrator accounts were not reset in accordance with Office of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) policies and procedures, resulting in unauthorized changes to the FAMIS production environment.
- An annual user access review of permissions assigned to security roles within HawaiiPay was not performed.
Change management

DoTAX
• Developers have access to the production environment in the ITPS and a shared account is used.

DLIR
• Developers have access to the production environment.
• There is no evidence to support that developers are properly segregated from the production environment for the UI Employer Website and no monitoring control in place to detect unauthorized changes.

DAGS
• ETS 101 S1 Request Forms for the Legacy Payroll system were not properly tracked to completion and evidence to support testing and user acceptance for implemented changes were not retained.
• Promotion to production request forms were approved without verification that testing was completed and accepted as required in the current change management procedures.

IT Operations

DoTAX
• Batch processes and interfaces for the ITPS system are not monitored to detect and follow up on errors or failures.

DLIR
• There is no evidence to support that the UI Employer Website is being backed up and monitored for successful completion.
• There is no evidence to support that backups for the UI Employer Website is stored offsite.
• There is no evidence to support that the UI Employer Website can be recovered in the event of a disaster.

Collectively, the number and related nature of the IT control deficiencies resulted in an overall material weakness.

A similar finding was reported as a significant deficiency in the prior year as Finding No. 2018-003.

Criteria
When IT is used to initiate, record, process and report on transactions included in the financial statements, the systems and related processes should include internal controls to prevent or detect potential misstatements.
State of Hawaii  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Effect
Internal controls in the areas of logical security, change management and IT operations address the following risks:

Logical security
Unauthorized access to financial systems could result in the loss of data, unauthorized or nonexistent transactions being made, or transactions being inaccurately recorded.

Change management
Unauthorized or untested changes promoted to the production environment could cause the financial systems to either process data differently than intended or unexpectedly compromise the integrity of the data maintained.

IT Operations
Internal controls in the area of IT operations address the risk that the Department may be unable to correct or recover from data loss, corruption, or data integrity issues.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
The State’s IT policies and procedures do not include internal control procedures addressing the risks discussed above or such controls are not consistently followed.

Recommendation
We recommend that DoTAX, DLIR and DAGS perform the following:

Logical security

DoTAX
- As ITPS has been decommissioned in October 2019, no further action is required to remediate logical security deficiencies.
- Ensure user access rights are commensurate with job responsibilities and remove users who do not require access to the GenTax system.
- Implement monitoring procedures to detect unauthorized changes to the GenTax database.

DLIR
- Implement periodic terminated user reviews.
- Ensure user access rights are commensurate with job responsibilities and remove users who do not require access to the QWRS system.
- Ensure there is documented evidence to support that network security is in place to restrict access to the UI Employer Website and detect unauthorized activity.

DAGS
- Reset temporary administrator accounts in accordance with ETS policies and procedures.
- Ensure user access rights are commensurate with job responsibilities for the HawaiiPay system.
Change management

DoTAX
- As ITPS has been decommissioned in October 2019, no further action is required to remediate change management deficiencies.

DLIR
- Remove developers' access to the UI BPS, UI Tax, and QWRS production environment.
- Ensure there is documented evidence to support that developer access to the UI Employer Website is properly restricted from the production environment.

DAGS
- As the Legacy Payroll system was replaced with HawaiiPay, no further action is required to remediate this deficiency.
- Ensure ETS change management policies and procedures are consistently followed.

IT Operations

DoTAX
- As ITPS was decommissioned in October 2019, no further action is required to remediate IT operation deficiencies.

DLIR
- Ensure there is documented evidence to support that data for the UI Employer Website is backed up regularly, monitored for completion, and replicated to an offsite location.
- Perform documented test restorations from backups or disaster recovery exercises to ensure the UI Employer Website is able to recover from a disaster.
FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS
AND QUESTIONED COSTS
Finding No. 2019-004: Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) (Significant Deficiency)

Condition
The State’s current accounting process for certain departments does not track federal funds individually within the general ledger system. Instead, one appropriation account is often created and assigned to the respective department and many federal grants expended by the department are grouped within the one appropriation account. For a department that receives and expends multiple federal awards, it must prepare and maintain separate accounting records outside of FAMIS, the State’s accounting system, to be able to segregate the cash balances, receipts and expenditures by each grant that it receives. These separate accounting records are maintained by multiple accountants in the larger departments and are not combined and reconciled into FAMIS periodically.

A similar finding was reported in the prior year as Finding No. 2018-004.

Criteria
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued the Uniform Guidance, which requires non-federal entities that expend $750,000 or more in federal awards in a year to have a Single Audit conducted on its federal award programs and SEFA.

The Uniform Guidance established responsibilities for auditees, including:

- Identify all federal awards received and expended and the federal programs under which they were received.

- Maintain internal control over federal programs that provide reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations and provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a material effect on each of its federal programs.

- Prepare appropriate financial statements, including the SEFA.

Effect
Due to the deficiencies in internal control over SEFA preparation noted, there were misstatements in the SEFA for the year ended June 30, 2019 that were not detected by management’s internal controls, but were subsequently identified and corrected as part of our auditing procedures.

- For CFDA No. 10.553, School Breakfast Program, and CFDA No. 10.555, National School Lunch Program, amounts received from a pass-through entity were initially understated by approximately $59,000 and $91,000, respectively, due to misclassification.

- For CFDA No. 15.904, Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid, amounts expended were initially overstated by approximately $286,000.

- For CFDA No. 16.U01, Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program, amounts expended were understated by $63,000 due to misclassification.

- For CFDA No. 21.U01, State Small Business Credit Initiative, amounts reported as provided to subrecipients were overstated by approximately $6,024,000.
Cause and View of Responsible Officials
A thorough review of each department’s reconciliation of its separate accounting records that track federal expenditures to FAMIS was not performed by someone knowledgeable to ensure that the expenditure amounts were accurate. Although formal reporting instructions were created by DAGS to establish internal control over preparing the SEFA and sent to other departments for the year ended June 30, 2019, certain departments failed to follow the instructions and process established by DAGS.

Recommendation
We recommend DAGS enforce its established process for preparing the SEFA. We also recommend DAGS provide training to the other departments to ensure proper information is provided by the departments for DAGS to accurately prepare the State’s SEFA, including reporting expenditures funded by pass-through entities.
State of Hawaii
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Finding No. 2019-005: Allowable Costs (Material Weakness) $ 3,617,688
State Agency: Department of Defense (DOD)
Federal Agency: Department of Defense
CFDA Number and Title: 12.404 – National Guard ChalleNGe Program
Award Number and Award Year:
- W912-J6-18-2-4001 2019
- W912-J6-18-2-400K 2019
Repeat Finding? No

Condition
During our audit, we examined a non-statistical sample of 15 payroll expenditures and identified there were no certifications for any of the 15 employees selected for testing.

Criteria
In accordance to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87, when employees work on a single federal award or cost objective, the entity is required to provide at least semi-annually certifications that employees worked solely on the assigned program. Certifications must be signed by the employee or supervisory official having firsthand knowledge of the work performed by the employee.

Effect
Failure to obtain certifications or other equivalent employee compensation support resulted in noncompliance with federal grant requirements. Without such support, it is unclear whether the employees worked solely on the federal program.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
Due to an unexpected vacancy in the budget officer position, department personnel were unable to fully perform the budget officer’s duties, which included the certifications.

Recommendation
We recommend that management ensure that program personnel are familiar with all grant requirements, including the requirements in OMB Circular A-87. Management should develop procedures to ensure payroll expenditures charged to federal awards are adequately supported.
State of Hawaii  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding No. 2019-006:</th>
<th>Period of Performance (Material Weakness)</th>
<th>Questioned Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Agency:</td>
<td>DOD</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agency:</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFDA Number and Title:</td>
<td>12.404 – National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award Number and Year:</td>
<td>W912-J6-16-2-4001 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W912-J6-16-2-400K 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W912-J6-17-2-4001 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W912-J6-17-2-400K 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition  
During our audit, we noted four instances where there was no available evidence to verify the award closeout reports were prepared. While there were no expenditures under the awards during fiscal year 2019, it does not appear the State closed the awards in a timely matter.

Criteria  
National Guard Regulation (NGR) 5-1, Section 11-10 requires final accounting and settlement within 90 days after the end of the federal fiscal year, or upon termination or closeout of an award, whichever is earlier.

Effect  
Failure to submit reports on a timely basis prevents the granting agency from timely assessing the status and activities of the program.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials  
Due to an unexpected vacancy in the budget officer position, department personnel were unable to fully perform the budget officer’s duties, which included the close-out of agreements.

Recommendation  
We recommend that the State department follow the policies and procedures established to comply with period of performance requirements.
Condition
During our audit, we selected a non-statistical sample of four Quarterly Budget Summary Reports to examine and identified three instances where there was no available evidence to verify the reports were prepared.

Criteria
The National Guard Master Youth Program Cooperative Agreement requires Quarterly Budget Summary Reports to be submitted within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

Effect
The failure to file required reports reduces transparency on the use of program funds hindering monitoring by the awarding agency.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
Due to an unexpected vacancy in the budget officer position, department personnel were unable to fully perform the budget officer’s duties, which included report preparation.

Recommendation
We recommend the State department implement adequate review of reports and ensure that individuals responsible for preparing and reviewing reports have adequate knowledge of reporting requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding No. 2019-007: Reporting (Material Weakness)</th>
<th>Questioned Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Agency: DOD</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agency: Department of Defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFDA Number and Title: 12.404 – National Guard ChalleNGe Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award Number and Award Year: W912-J6-18-2-4001 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award Number and Award Year: W912-J6-18-2-400K 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat Finding? No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State of Hawaii
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Finding No. 2019-008: Cash Management (Significant Deficiency) $ –

State Agency: Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

Federal Agency: Department of the Interior

CFDA Number and Title: 15.615 – Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (R&D Cluster)

Award Number and Award Year: F17AF01091 2017

Repeat Finding? Yes, Finding No. 2018-009

Condition
During our audit, we examined 14 haphazardly selected cash disbursements and identified two instances totaling approximately $52,000 in which the time elapsing between the receipt of federal cash draws and the disbursement payment to vendors was greater than 25 days. For these two instances, the time elapsed was 26 and 74 days. While the expenditures were allowable costs under the grant, it does not appear the State disbursed these federal advances as soon as administratively feasible.

Criteria
U.S. Department of the Treasury Regulations 31 CFR Section 205.33 requires the State to minimize the time between the receipt of federal funds from the federal government and the State’s disbursement of the funds for federal program purposes. Therefore, the timing and amount of funds being requested and received must be as close as administratively feasible to the State’s actual cash outlay for direct program costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs. Based on our testing, we determined 25 days to be a reasonable period of time to disburse cash after receipt from the federal government.

Effect
The delay in disbursing advances from federal funding prevents the use of those funds for more urgent purposes by the federal government. This could also result in the State losing future federal funding or the granting agency requiring funding on a reimbursable basis.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
The lag in disbursing the funds was attributed to the State’s manual deposit and payment process that requires all State departments to process deposits through the Department of Budget and Finance (B&F) and payments through DAGS resulting in processing delays.

Recommendation
The State department should design and implement internal controls over monitoring of cash management timeliness requirements, work with DAGS and B&F to ensure timely disbursement of federal funds, and ensure personnel have adequate knowledge of cash management requirements.
State of Hawaii  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding No. 2019-009:</th>
<th>Suspension and Debarment (Significant Deficiency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Agency:</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agency:</td>
<td>Department of the Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFDA Number and Title:</td>
<td>15.615 – Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (R&amp;D Cluster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award Number and Award Year:</td>
<td>F18AF01203 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat Finding?:</td>
<td>Yes, Finding No. 2018-010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Condition
During our audit, we examined one contract executed in fiscal year 2019 but found no evidence indicating that DLNR verified whether the contractor was not federally suspended or debarred. We verified that the vendor was not suspended or debarred in the System for Award Management (SAM), an official website for the U.S. Government.

### Criteria
According to 2 CFR 200.213, regulations restrict awards, subawards and contracts with certain parties that are debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from, ineligible from, or ineligible for participation in federal assistance programs or activities. Therefore, verification is required that either checks the SAM, collects a certification from the contractor, or adds a clause or condition to the contract.

### Effect
Without performing a verification as noted in the above criteria, there is a possibility the contractor is suspended or debarred from receiving federal funds which could result in the State losing future federal funding.

### Cause and View of Responsible Officials
The personnel responsible for procurement indicated that a review of the federal SAM website was performed prior to the execution of the contract extension; however, no formal documentation of the review was retained in the contract file.

### Recommendation
The State department should ensure that responsible individuals have the proper knowledge of the State’s policies and procedures for procurement of contracts, including requirements to ensure that vendors for federally funded contracts are checked against the federal SAM website to ensure the contractor is not suspended or debarred from receiving federal funds. Evidence of verification checks should also be maintained in the contract file and reviewed by the responsible person(s).
# Earmarking (Material Weakness)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding No. 2019-010:</th>
<th>Earmarking (Material Weakness)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Agency:</strong></td>
<td>DLNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Agency:</strong></td>
<td>Department of the Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CFDA Number and Title:</strong></td>
<td>15.904 – Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Award Number and Award Year:</strong></td>
<td>P17AF00042 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repeat Finding?:</strong></td>
<td>Yes, Finding No. 2018-012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Condition

During our audit, we noted 10% of federal funds awarded were not obligated to certified local governments (CLGs) within the first year of the award P18AF00101, and 10% of the federal funds were not expended for transfers to local governments by the end of the second year for award P17AF00042.

## Criteria

Recipients are required to pass through at least 10% of each year’s award as subgrants to CLGs or they will be recaptured by the National Park Service (NPS). According to paragraph (4) of Section 3029-02(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act, not less than 10% of the annual apportionment shall be transferred by the State to CLGs for historic preservation projects or programs of the CLGs.

## Effect

Failure to comply with the awards earmarking requirements results in noncompliance with the terms of the award and may result in the recapture of funds by the awarding agency.

## Cause and View of Responsible Officials

NPS funding of the Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid program to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) was not awarded until late in the grant years. Award P18AF00101, with a grant period of October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2020, was issued on August 26, 2019, after the end of the first year of the award. In addition, the second and final modification to Award P17AF00042 extended the grant through September 30, 2018 and included the final increment of federal funds but was not received until August 15, 2018, which left only one month left in the grant period.

## Recommendation

The State department should continue to work with the federal awarding agency and seek guidance on how it can meet earmarking requirements when there are delays in the awarding of the federal grants.
State of Hawaii  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Significant Deficiency)  

State Agency: DLNR  
Federal Agency: Department of the Interior  
CFDA Number and Title: 15.904 – Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid  
Award Number and Award Year: P17AF00042 2017  
P17AF00003 2016  

Condition  
During our audit, we examined six National Register property nominations and noted there was no available evidence to verify that SHPD entered into a memorandum of understanding or agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations in assessing the cultural significance of the nominated properties.

Criteria  
Pursuant to Section 101(d), subsection (6)(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act, the State must enter into a memorandum of understanding or agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations for the assessment of the cultural significance of any property in determining whether to nominate such property to the National Register, and to carry out the cultural component of such preservation program or plan.

Effect  
Failure to enter into memorandums of agreement or understanding with Native Hawaiian organizations in determining the cultural significance of nominated properties could lead to a preservation plan that does not adequately address the property’s cultural significance. A lack of an agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations may result in SHPD losing its federal funding.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials  
Program management believes the objectives of the memorandums of understanding or agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations were met through alternative means.

Recommendation  
The State department should either clarify with the federal awarding agency whether the memorandums of understanding or agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations are required, or develop procedures and controls to ensure that the memorandums are executed. For award year 2018, memorandums of understanding or agreement with Native Hawaiian organizations in assessing the cultural significance of the nominated properties is no longer a grant requirement.
Condition
During our audit, we examined a non-statistical sample of three subawards but found no evidence of evaluation of the subrecipients’ risk of noncompliance at the time of the subaward.

Criteria
2 CFR Section 200.331(b) requires a pass-through entity to evaluate each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring related to the subaward.

Effect
Without evaluating the subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance and determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring procedures necessary, the State department may not be providing the appropriate level of monitoring over its subrecipients.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
The failure to evaluate each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance at the time of subaward was due to a change in program personnel at the time of the subrecipient contract’s execution. As such, program personnel were unaware of the risk assessment requirement.

Recommendation
We recommend that program management ensure that program personnel are familiar with all grant requirements, including compliance with 2 CFR Part 200 which requires the reporting of all necessary federal award information to subrecipients and risk assessments of subrecipients. Management should work with the federal agency to develop procedures that ensure the State department’s responsibilities as a pass-through entity are fulfilled, including a formal analysis of each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance with each of the respective subaward requirements. This evaluation of risk may include consideration of such factors as the following:

- The subrecipient’s prior experience with the same or similar subawards;
- The results of previous audits including whether or not the subrecipient receives a Single Audit in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F, and the extent to which the same or similar subaward has been audited as a major program;
- Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and
- The extent and results of federal awarding agency monitoring.
During our audit, we examined a non-statistical sample of four subawards but found no evidence of evaluation of the subrecipients’ risk of noncompliance at the time of the subaward.

2 CFR Section 200.331(b) requires a pass-through entity to evaluate each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring related to the subaward.

Without evaluating the subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance and determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring procedures necessary, the State department may not be providing the appropriate level of monitoring over its subrecipients.

Due to lack of formal procedures, program management was unaware of the subrecipient monitoring requirements.

We recommend that program management ensure that program personnel are familiar with all grant requirements, including compliance with 2 CFR Part 200 which requires the reporting of all necessary federal award information to subrecipients and risk assessments of subrecipients. Management should work with the federal agency to develop procedures that ensure the State department’s responsibilities as a pass-through entity are fulfilled, including a formal analysis of each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance with each of the respective subaward requirements. This evaluation of risk may include consideration of such factors as the following:

- The subrecipient’s prior experience with the same or similar subawards;
- The results of previous audits including whether or not the subrecipient receives a Single Audit in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F, and the extent to which the same or similar subaward has been audited as a major program;
- Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and
- The extent and results of federal awarding agency monitoring.

Starting award year 2020, program management will utilize a formal risk assessment form when determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring related to the subaward.
Condition
During our audit, we tested a non-statistical sample of three subawards for two subrecipients and determined that in all three instances the State department did not comply with subrecipient monitoring requirements:

- The State department did not provide all required federal award information in the subaward contracts.
- The State department also did not evaluate the subrecipients’ risk of noncompliance at the time of the subaward.

Criteria
2 CFR Section 200.331(a) requires subawards to clearly identify information, such as the Federal Award Identification Number, identification of whether the award is R&D, and indirect cost rate.

2 CFR Section 200.331(b) requires a pass-through entity to evaluate each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring related to the subaward.

Effect
By not including the required information in the subaward, subrecipients may have trouble complying with federal grant requirements.

Without evaluating the subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance and determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring procedures necessary, the State department may not be providing the appropriate level of monitoring over its subrecipients.

Cause and View of Responsible Officials
Due to lack of formal policies and procedures and personnel training, program management was unaware of the monitoring requirements.
Recommendation
We recommend that program management ensure that program personnel are familiar with all grant requirements, including compliance with 2 CFR Part 200 which requires the reporting of all necessary federal award information to subrecipients and risk assessments of subrecipients. Management should work with the federal agency to develop procedures that ensure the State department’s responsibilities as a pass-through entity are fulfilled, including a formal analysis of each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance with each of the respective subaward requirements. This evaluation of risk may include consideration of such factors as the following:

- The subrecipient’s prior experience with the same or similar subawards;
- The results of previous audits including whether or not the subrecipient receives a Single Audit in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F, and the extent to which the same or similar subaward has been audited as a major program;
- Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and
- The extent and results of federal awarding agency monitoring.
March 13, 2020

Accuity LLP
999 Bishop Street, Suite 1900
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs issued in connection with the Single Audit of Federal Financial Assistance Programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We have also attached our comments on the status of prior audit findings.

We commend Accuity LLP's staff for the cooperative and professional manner in which they conducted themselves during this audit.

If you have any questions, please call Ms. Lenora D. Fisher, Accounting Division at 586-0600.

Sincerely,

CURT T. OTAGURO
Comptroller

Attachments
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Current Year Finding No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-001</td>
<td>Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</td>
<td>DAGS</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2019-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-002</td>
<td>Accounting for Component Units and Proprietary Funds</td>
<td>DAGS</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2019-002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-003</td>
<td>IT General Control Deficiencies</td>
<td>DLIR; DoTAX</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2019-003</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-004</td>
<td>Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards</td>
<td>DAGS</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2019-004</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-005</td>
<td>Cash Management</td>
<td>Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)</td>
<td>Material Weakness</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-006</td>
<td>Cash Management</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-007</td>
<td>Suspension and Debarment</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-008</td>
<td>Equipment Management</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2018-009</td>
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<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-010</td>
<td>Suspension and Debarment</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2019-009</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-011</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-012</td>
<td>Earmarking</td>
<td>DLNR</td>
<td>Material Weakness</td>
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<td>2019-010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-014</td>
<td>Cash Management</td>
<td>DLIR and B&amp;F</td>
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(continued)
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<tr>
<th>Finding No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Department</th>
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<td>2018-015</td>
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<td>2018-017</td>
<td>Subrecipient Monitoring</td>
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<td>2017-006</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
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<td>2017-010</td>
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<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2014-025</td>
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<td>DOD</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2013-031</td>
<td>Unrecorded and Untimely Recorded Property Acquisitions</td>
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<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
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<td>2013-032</td>
<td>Untimely Recorded Property Acquisition</td>
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<td>2012-25</td>
<td>Acquisitions Not Recorded in FAIS</td>
<td>Department of Public Safety (DPS)</td>
<td>Significant Deficiency</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>09-01</td>
<td>Improve Controls over Inmate Agency Accounts</td>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>Material Weakness</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(concluded)
Corrective Actions Taken for Unresolved Findings

In fiscal year 2019, DAGS requested formal reporting information packages from State departments but did not receive timely and accurate responses from some departments. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-001) is reported, Finding No. 2018-001 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2018-002: Accounting for Component Units and Proprietary Funds
No corrective action was taken in fiscal year 2019. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-002) is reported, Finding No. 2018-002 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2018-003: IT General Control Deficiencies
Corrective actions were taken in fiscal year 2019 to mitigate a number of the previously reported deficiencies; however, corrective action is still ongoing. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-003) is reported, Finding No. 2018-003 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2018-004: Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Formal reporting instructions were created by DAGS and sent to other departments and agencies for the year ended June 30, 2019. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-004) is reported, Finding No. 2018-004 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2018-007: Suspension and Debarment
DLNR has implemented stronger internal controls and is working on improving additional processes to be compliant with suspension and debarment requirements.

Finding No. 2018-008: Equipment Management
DLNR has implemented stronger internal controls and is working on improving additional processes to be compliant with equipment management requirements.

Finding No. 2018-009: Cash Management
DLNR continues to improve its internal controls to be in compliance with cash management requirements. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-008) is reported, Finding No. 2018-009 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2018-010: Suspension and Debarment
DLNR has been working with the Federal Agency to clarify the memorandum of understanding/agreement requirements. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-009) is reported, Finding No. 2018-010 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2018-012: Earmarking
DLNR continues to improve its internal controls to be in compliance with earmarking requirements. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-010) is reported, Finding No. 2018-012 will not be carried forward.

DLNR has been working with the Federal Agency to clarify the memorandum of understanding/agreement requirements. As a current year finding (Finding No. 2019-011) is reported, Finding No. 2018-013 will not be carried forward.

Finding No. 2014-025: Reporting
DOD has been working with the Federal Agency to be in compliance with the Federal Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting requirements.
Finding No. 2013-031: Unrecorded and Untimely Recorded Property Acquisitions
DLNR has implemented stronger internal controls and is working on enforcing the process to ensure that new equipment purchases are reported in a timely matter.

Finding No. 2012-25: Acquisitions Not Recorded in FAIS
DPS has implemented stronger internal controls and is working on improving processes to minimize the unrecorded and untimely recording of equipment purchases.

Finding No. 09-01: Improve Controls over Inmate Agency Accounts
Additional funding to assist the programs in addressing Inmate Accounts issues was requested but not approved. Thus, no corrective action was taken in fiscal year 2019. Implementation of the corrective action is anticipated to be completed by December 2020 pending budget approval.
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2019-001 – Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Significant Deficiency)  (Page 18)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) will continue to develop a well-defined, systematic, efficient, and orderly process for financial reporting that will include a comprehensive set of policies and procedures necessary to establish internal control over financial reporting. The process will be formally documented, approved, communicated to other departments and agencies, and monitored on a regular basis.

DAGS will review audit entries for use of proper source codes, object codes, and appropriation accounts and work with individuals who perform reviews of journal entries at the identified departments on specific issues relating to proper use of such codes and accounts. Departments will be reminded to perform a thorough review of post-closing journal entries to ensure all items from various schedules are reflected in the post-closing journal entries and all the journal entries properly reflect what is shown on the schedules.

While DAGS will continue to improve efficiencies within the current system, significant efficiencies are not anticipated to be achieved until implementation of a new financial system. A new financial system will improve internal controls and facilitate a more efficient financial reporting process, allowing more time for review and analysis of financial results.

Person Responsible Lenora D. Fisher, Administrator
DAGS Accounting Division

Anticipated Completion Date June 30, 2022

2019-002 – Accounting for Component Units and Proprietary Funds (Significant Deficiency)  (Page 20)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DAGS will review the State’s policy annually regarding the reporting of discretely presented Component Units and nonmajor Proprietary Funds as compared with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 34 and 61.

Person Responsible Lenora D. Fisher, Administrator
DAGS Accounting Division

Anticipated Completion Date June 30, 2022
The Department of Tax (DoTax), Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) and the Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) address their respective IT control deficiencies in the areas of logical security, change management and IT operations as follows:

**DLIR:**

**Logical security**

Terminated users are not consistently removed in a timely manner

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is developing a process to have Human Resources notify the IT Department of any terminated employees.

Person Responsible: Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief

Anticipated Date of Completion: June 30, 2020

QWRS user access was not performed on annual basis

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR-IT will schedule annual user access review.

Person Responsible: Wendy Maher, DLIR-UI Specialist Supervisor

Anticipated Date of Completion: June 30, 2020

No evidence to support that network security is in place to restrict access to the UI Employer Website and detect unauthorized activity

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is working with the vendor to understand controls and/or have access to a SOC-1 report.

Person Responsible: Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief

Anticipated Date of Completion: June 30, 2020
Change management

Developers have access to the production environment

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is working with ETS to remove developers access to the production environment. Developers are able to request access for emergency situations. A special login is provided for a limited time to address the emergency. This emergency process has been in place for 2 years.

Person Responsible: Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief
Anticipated Date of Completion: June 30, 2020

No evidence to support that developers are properly segregated from the production environment for the UI Employer Website and no monitoring control in place to detect unauthorized changes

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is working with the vendor to understand controls and/or have access to a SOC-1 report.

Person Responsible: Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief
Anticipated Date of Completion: June 30, 2020

IT Operations

No evidence to support that the UI Employer Website is being backed up and monitored for successful completion

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is working with the vendor to understand controls and/or have access to a SOC-1 report.

Person Responsible: Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief
Anticipated Date of Completion: June 30, 2020
STATE OF HAWAII

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
JUNE 30, 2019

No evidence to support that backups for the UI Employer Website is stored offsite

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is working with the vendor to understand controls and/or have access to a SOC-1 report.

Person Responsible Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief

Anticipated Date of Completion June 30, 2020

No evidence to support that the UI Employer Website can be recovered in the event of a disaster

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DLIR is working with the vendor to understand controls and/or have access to a SOC-1 report.

Person Responsible Bennett Yap, DLIR IT Chief

Anticipated Date of Completion June 30, 2020

DOTAX:

Logical security

Weak password security on the ITPS

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. ITPS was decommissioned on 11/1/19. Thus, this risk was mitigated.

Person Responsible Michael Otsuji, IT Project Manager

Anticipated Date of Completion Completed

ITPS user access reviews are not performed on an annual basis

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. ITPS was decommissioned on 11/1/19. Thus, this risk was mitigated.

Person Responsible Michael Otsuji, IT Project Manager

Anticipated Date of Completion Completed
GenTax user access reviews are not performed on an annual basis

Corrective Action Plan

Not Concur. As indicated in our June 30, 2018 response, the Department does not concur with this finding. User access in GenTax was reviewed in February 2018 and 2019.

Person Responsible  Michael Otsuji, IT Project Manager

Anticipated Date of Completion  Not applicable

Monitoring of unauthorized changes to the GenTax database is not performed

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. As indicated in our June 30, 2018 Corrective Action Plan, the Department has resolved this issue as described in the FY18 Corrective Action Plan.

The GenTax SQL Server databases have auditing configured following IRS 1075 guidelines (SQLGEN-14). The GenTax SQL Server database audit logs are reviewed daily.

Person Responsible  Michael Otsuji, IT Project Manager

Anticipated Date of Completion  Completed

Change management

Developers have access to the production environment in the ITPS and a shared account is used

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. ITPS was decommissioned on 11/1/19. Thus, this risk was mitigated.

Person Responsible  Michael Otsuji, IT Project Manager

Anticipated Date of Completion  Completed
IT Operations

Batch processes and interfaces for the ITPS system are not monitored to detect and follow up on errors or failures

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. ITPS was decommissioned on 11/1/19. Thus, this risk was mitigated.

Person Responsible       Michael Otsuji, IT Project Manager

Anticipated Date of Completion    Completed

DAGS:

Logical security

Temporary administrator accounts were not reset in accordance with ETS policies and procedures, resulting in unauthorized changes to the FAMIS production environment

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The temporary administrator account also refers to the RACF Special User Account being used by project managers/staff to access applications on the mainframe for specific purpose or activity. The RACF Special User Account will be immediately revoked upon completion of activity. The project managers/staff will notify the RACF Administrator of the completion of activity. This additional control has been tested and implemented subject for review by the Auditors.

Person Responsible       Mario Othello Rigor, ETS SSB-AMC Section Chief

Anticipated Date of Completion    Completed, February 2020
Annual user access review of permissions assigned to security roles within HawaiiPay not performed

Corrective Action Plan

Not Concur. Annual user access review is completed annually (including 2019). Annual review for 2020 was completed on 02/2020. DAGS HR and DAGS Payroll sign off on their respective areas. All other agencies are provided with an annual listing that they confirm and submit a Security Access Request for any changes.

Person Responsible  Shane Arakaki, Enterprise Systems Branch Chief
Anticipated Date of Completion Not applicable

Change management

ETS 101 S1 Request Forms for the Legacy Payroll system were not properly tracked to completion and evidence to support testing and user acceptance for implemented changes were not retained

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. S1 will no longer be used for HIP Payroll changes. All requests will be tracked through the SalesForce online system.

Person Responsible  Shane Arakaki, Enterprise Systems Branch Chief
Anticipated Date of Completion  Completed.
Promotion to production request forms were approved without verification that testing was completed and accepted as required in the current change management procedures.

Corrective Action Plan

Concur/Not concur. Permanent project groups within the ETS Client Services Branch, composed of information technology specialists have been established to provide application support for each of the following applications: FAMIS, CWWS (Central Warrant Writer) and Recon (Warrant Reconciliation).

Formal procedures have been established for the processing of user department-initiated system modifications, including the use of request forms and analysis sheets, the use of a tracking database, and the implementation of reviews and approvals.

Person Responsible  Kyle Muranaka, IT Specialist
                   Shirley Lee, IT Specialist

Anticipated Date of Completion  Completed.
SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

2019-004 – Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Significant Deficiency)  (Page 26)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. DAGS’ management has developed a well-defined process for Federal financial reporting that includes a comprehensive set of policies and procedures necessary to establish internal control over preparing the SEFA. DAGS will remind the departments to follow these established policies and procedures when preparing the SEFA.

Person Responsible     Lenora D. Fisher, Administrator
                        DAGS Accounting Division

Anticipated Completion Date       June 30, 2022

2019-005 – Allowable Costs (Material Weakness)  (Page 28)
State Department of Defense

CFDA No. 12.404 – National Guard ChalleNGe Program

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The Youth Challenge Program, going forward, will be including the required instructions and processes of the Federal Staff Payroll Certification in the Program’s amended Financial Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Beyond such, no further corrective action plan may be required as the responsible program staff member, Budget Officer, has completed an up-to-date current certification for State fiscal year 2020 and will ensure such required certification is completed and provided going forward.

Person Responsible     Ariel Matsumoto, Hawaii Youth Challenge Academy Budget Officer

Anticipated Date of Completion       Completed
2019-006 – Period of Performance (Material Weakness)
State Department of Defense

CFDA No. 12.404 – National Guard ChalleNGe Program

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The Youth Challenge Program, going forward, will be including the required instructions and processes of the required National Guard Bureau, closeout procedures and deadlines, in the Program’s amended Financial Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Grant years 2017 and 2018 are being currently addressed for closing between the program’s Budget Officer and the federal Grants Officer Representative (GOR). Apart from the lack of instructions and guidelines originally provided for closing said years and the sudden, unforeseen change of the program’s Budget Officer, the program has been unable to close out said grants due to Federal cashflow related discrepancies and suspense issues. The YCA federal funds (cashflow) are awarded to the program as monthly pre-approved advances. The National Guard Bureau has thus far and continues to be inconsistent on providing the programs advances in an adequate and timely manner. Due to this, the program has on-going issues sustaining sufficient cash funds to pay its current obligated expenditures. Insufficiency has left the program unable to process a timely and proper close out. Program is actively collaborating with its federal contacts at the United States Property and Fiscal Office of Hawaii to correct cashflow discrepancies and closeout said grant years.

Person Responsible Ariel Matsumoto, Hawaii Youth Challenge Academy Budget Officer

Anticipated Date of Completion March 30, 2020

2019-007 – Reporting (Material Weakness)
State Department of Defense

CFDA No. 12.404 – National Guard ChalleNGe Program

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The Youth Challenge Program, going forward, will be including the required instructions and processes of the required National Guard Bureau, Quarterly Reports, in the Program’s amended Financial Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Beyond such, no further corrective action plan may be required as the responsible program staff member, Budget Officer, has been creating and submitting the correlating Quarterly Reports for State fiscal year 2020 and will ensure such required reports are completed and submitted going forward.
Person Responsible: Ariel Matsumoto, Hawaii Youth Challenge Academy Budget Officer
Anticipated Date of Completion: Completed

2019-008 – Cash Management (Significant Deficiency)
State Department of Land and Natural Resources

CFDA No.15.615 – Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (R&D Cluster)
Direct award from the U.S. Department of the Interior (Award no. F17AF01091 2017)

Corrective Action Plan
Concur. DLNR has implemented stronger internal controls and is working on improving additional processes to be compliant with cash management requirements.

Person Responsible: Cynthia C. Gomez, Fiscal Management Officer
Anticipated Date of Completion: Completed

2019-009 – Suspension and Debarment (Significant Deficiency)
State Department of Land and Natural Resources

CFDA No.15.615 – Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (R&D Cluster)
Direct award from the U.S. Department of the Interior (Award no. F18AF01203 2019)

Corrective Action Plan
Concur. DOFAW will make sure that documentation is printed out from SAM.gov and is filed with the contract folder. Also, all contract encumbrances will be checked by Program Specialist before sending it to Administrative Services Office for processing.

Person Responsible: Michelle del Rosario, Program Specialist
Anticipated Date of Completion: Completed
2019-010 – Earmarking (Material Weakness)
State Department of Land and Natural Resources

CFDA No.15.904 – Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid
Direct award from the U.S. Department of the Interior (Award nos. P17AF00042 2017 and P18AF00101 2018)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The Division concurs with the finding and the statement of cause. However, with regard to it being a repeat finding of PY No. 2018-012, it must be noted that the funding for both grant awards were delayed for a considerable period of time by NPS which resulted in the Division’s inability to issue the required 10% pass through to the CLG participants during the term of the grants. The Division will continue to work with NPS to improve the communication for funding. Resolution of this finding is dependent on NPS releasing funds in a timely manner.

Person Responsible     Alan S. Downer, Ph.D., SHPD Administrator

Anticipated Date of Completion     June 30, 2021

2019-011 – Special Tests and Provisions (Significant Deficiency)
State Department of Land and Natural Resources

CFDA No.15.904 – Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid
Direct award from the U.S. Department of the Interior (Award nos. P17AF00042 2017 and P17AF00003 2016)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The SHPD will continue to work to ensure that the proper procedures and controls are in place to meet all requirements for consulting Native Hawaiian organizations in accordance with grant award and Section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. The SHPD will continue to negotiate a memorandum of agreement with a Native Hawaiian organization and will also work with the National Park Service to obtain clarification on questions to specific requirements.

Person Responsible     Alan S. Downer, Ph.D., SHPD Administrator

Anticipated Date of Completion     June 30, 2021
2019-012 – Subrecipient Monitoring (Significant Deficiency) (Page 35)
State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

CFDA No. 93.569 – Community Services Block Grant
Direct award from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Award nos. 75-17-1536 2017, 75-18-1536 2018 and 75-19-1536 2019)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. The issue resulted from staff turnover at the time of the subrecipient’s contract execution, and program personnel did not notate the date on which the risk assessment was conducted prior to contracting. The OCS Program and Evaluation Administrator will resolve this issue by notating the date that each risk assessment is conducted. Risk assessments will continue to be conducted annually, prior to each CSBG subrecipient's contract execution.

Person Responsible Courtney Ho, Program and Evaluation Administrator
Jovanie Domingo Dela Cruz, Executive Director

Anticipated Date of Completion June 30, 2020

2019-013 – Subrecipient Monitoring (Significant Deficiency) (Page 36)
State Department of Defense

CFDA No. 97.036 – Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidential Declared Disasters)

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. A Risk Assessment Form was internally developed by staff, addressing the applicant’s experience with the FEMA Public Assistance Program, including the most recent experience in the past 5 years.

Person Responsible Lorinda Wong-Lau, Disaster Assistance Section Chief

Anticipated Date of Completion Completed
2019-014 – Subrecipient Monitoring (Material Weakness)  
State Department of Defense

CFDA No. 97.042 – Emergency Management Performance Grants  

Corrective Action Plan

Concur. HI-EMA revised the Subrecipient Grant Agreement Articles and Special Conditions for all Hawaii counties for the FY 2019 Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) grant. This new document includes all required federal information. This was completed in the fall of 2019 as part of an improvement to document processes and procedures to support the management and administration of the EMPG program.

HI-EMA also conducted technical assistance site visits in the fall of 2019 with each county's emergency management leadership and grants management staff to discuss changes in programmatic and financial processes to be implemented with the FY2019 EMPG award.


For the FY2019 EMPG Award, HI-EMA is leveraging the Hawaii Office of Homeland Security business process for evaluation of subrecipients’ risk of non-compliance. Risk assessments were conducted for each county and the information was shared with HI-EMA. Moving forward for FY2020 EMPG, HI-EMA will be standardizing a process for a common risk assessment form for the multiple federal grant funds that are managed and administered.

Person Responsible Luke Meyers, Executive Officer

Anticipated Date of Completion May 31, 2020