

# Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules
June 30, 2015 and 2014

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Index

June 30, 2015 and 2014

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#### **Report of Independent Auditors**

To the Audit Committee Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries (the "Organization"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



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#### **Report on Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 and 2 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Honolulu, Hawaii September 24, 2015

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2015 and 2014

(All dollars in thousands)

	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,529	\$ 69,187
Receivables, net	6,618	5,284
Other	 2,981	 3,549
Total current assets	42,128	78,020
Trust investments		
Financial investments	7,848,175	7,774,648
Amounts receivable for securities sold Interest receivables	118,747 9,490	147,725 13,333
Real estate investments, net	207,281	204,588
	 8,183,693	8,140,294
Other investments	36,369	40,124
Property and equipment, net	697,575	705,931
Deferred charges and other	113,809	108,269
Total assets	\$ 9,073,574	\$ 9,072,638
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 44,484	\$ 69,969
Current portion of notes payable  Deferred income and other	9,783 26,393	10,786 26,196
Total current liabilities	 80,660	 106,951
Notes payable Accrued pension liability	183,979 72,706	233,762 44,937
Accrued postretirement benefits	53,699	47,305
Amounts payable for securities purchased	74,831	44,981
Deferred income and other	 188,715	 132,380
Total liabilities	654,590	610,316
Commitments and contingencies		
Net assets – unrestricted	 8,418,984	8,462,322
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 9,073,574	\$ 9,072,638

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

## **Consolidated Statements of Activities**

**Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014** 

(All dollars in thousands)

	2015	2014
Revenues, gains, and other support		
Tuition and fees	\$ 34,814	\$ 30,991
Less: Financial aid	 (23,080)	 (19,911)
Net tuition and fees	11,734	11,080
Investment gains, net	78,929	983,911
Rental	225,172	252,124
Net gains on property sales	159,607	486,830
Other	4,390	 5,406
Total revenues, gains and other support	 479,832	 1,739,351
Expenses		
Educational programs	277,933	277,852
Management and general		
Rental	111,527	140,226
Other	98,141	 108,037
Total expenses	487,601	 526,115
Change in net assets before retirement plan related		
changes other than net periodic cost	(7,769)	1,213,236
Retirement plan related changes other than net periodic cost	(35,569)	 27,209
Change in net assets	(43,338)	 1,240,445
Net assets		
Beginning of year	8,462,322	 7,221,877
End of year	\$ 8,418,984	\$ 8,462,322

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

**Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014** 

(All dollars in thousands)

	2015		2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Change in net assets	\$ (43,338)	\$	1,240,445
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to			
net cash used in operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	52,148		54,959
Net realized and unrealized gains on investments	(18,838)		(910,408)
Net gains on property transactions	(159,607)		(486,830)
Retirement plan related changes other than net periodic cost	35,569		(27,209)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(4.004)		4.5
Receivables, net	(1,334)		15
Deferred charges and other	(6,345)		3,191
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	 (23,085)	_	30,903
Net cash used in operating activities	 (164,830)	_	(94,934)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sales of investments	4,811,537		5,263,112
Purchases of investments	(4,799,801)		(5,718,374)
Proceeds from real estate transactions	239,173		712,243
Purchases of real estate	(35,284)		(32,970)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	70		28
Purchases of property and equipment	 (36,737)	_	(73,459)
Net cash provided by investing activities	 178,958	_	150,580
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	14,500		-
Repayment of borrowings	 (65,286)		(30,785)
Net cash used in financing activities	 (50,786)		(30,785)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(36,658)		24,861
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	 69,187		44,326
End of year	\$ 32,529	\$	69,187
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Income taxes paid	\$ 830	\$	1,663
Interest paid	7,781		8,429

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Description of the Organization**

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

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

#### **Principles of Consolidation**

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

The consolidated financial statements of BHC include the accounts of:

- Pauahi Management Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries KBH, Inc. and Lake Manassas Limited Liability Company.
- Kamehameha Investment Corporation ("KIC") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Keauhou Community Services, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Basis of Financial Statement Presentation**

The Organization's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, and are presented in conformity with GAAP. Net assets, revenues, gains and other support, and expenses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. KAPF's combined temporarily and permanently restricted net assets amounted to approximately \$17.9 million and \$14.2 million at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Schools have no board or donor designated funds. As the restricted net assets of KAPF are not significant, all net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified and reported as unrestricted net assets.

#### **Use of Estimates**

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

#### **Concentrations of Risk**

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

#### **Fair Value Measurements**

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

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

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

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information about the financial instruments. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include unrestricted demand deposits and all highly liquid deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions located in the State and other states. Cash balances are maintained in excess of depository institution insurance limits. Cash equivalents held by external investment managers are classified as investments in the consolidated balance sheets and are not included in cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### **Investments**

The noncurrent section titled Trust Investments represents financial, real estate and interest receivables subject to the Organization's investment policies described below. Other investments represent investments held at the Organization's various subsidiaries and deferred compensation plan investments that are not subject to the same investment policies. Property, plant and equipment represents assets used for educational and administrative purposes, as well as assets related to the Organization's agricultural and conservation land.

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

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

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

Investments in debt and equity securities with readily determinable market values are measured at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investments in real estate are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. Investments also include limited partnerships, hedge funds, commingled funds and other investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value. These investments utilize a wide range of investment strategies and are reported at fair value based on the most current information provided by external investment managers and other industry standard methodologies.

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

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

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

#### Receivables

Notes receivable are recognized from the sale of residential leased fee interests to lessees under the single-family and multi-family residential land sales program and mortgage agreements from the sale of real estate to developers. The carrying value of tenant and other receivables approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### **Property and Equipment**

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

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

The Organization reviews its long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss exists for an asset held for use when the cash flows expected to be generated by an asset are less than the carrying amount. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the fair value of the asset. No significant impairment losses were recorded for the years ended June 30, 2015 or 2014.

#### **Revenue Recognition**

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

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

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

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

The Schools present taxes collected from customers and remitted to government agencies on a gross basis in its consolidated statements of activities. For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Schools collected and remitted \$40.6 million and \$43.6 million in taxes, respectively.

#### **Income Taxes**

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

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

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

The Organization evaluates uncertain tax positions utilizing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, management believes there were no significant uncertain tax positions.

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

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

#### **Commitments and Contingencies**

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

#### **Subsequent Events**

The Organization has reviewed all events that have occurred from July 1, 2015 through September 24, 2015, the date that the consolidated financial statements were available for issuance, for proper accounting and disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

#### 2. Fair Value Measurements of Financial Investments

The fair value of the Organization's financial investments was determined as follows:

- Common and preferred stocks, short-term investments and cash equivalents, and mutual funds The fair value of these investments is estimated using quoted or observable prices in an active market or exchange and is generally categorized in Level 1 or Level 2.
- **U.S. government obligations** The fair value of these investments is generally based on quoted prices in active markets and is generally categorized in Level 1.
- International government bonds and other debt securities The fair value of these investments is estimated using a market approach with both observable prices in an active market and unobservable inputs such as extrapolated data and proprietary pricing models and is generally categorized in Level 2.
- Commingled funds, hedge funds, private equity funds and loans These investments are generally reported at fair value using a market approach based on information provided by the respective external investment managers at the most recent valuation date and adjusted for cash flows from the valuation date to fiscal year end, if applicable. Because these investments are not readily marketable, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and therefore may differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for such investment existed. For investments in investment companies, the Organization estimates the fair value of an investment using the net asset value of the investment without further adjustment unless the Organization determines that the net asset value is deemed to be not reflective of fair value. These funds are generally categorized in Level 3.

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

The Organization's financial investments reported at fair value on a recurring basis have been categorized based on the fair value hierarchy in Note 1 at June 30, 2015 and 2014 as follows (in thousands):

						2015		2014
Trust financial investments					\$	7,848,175	\$	7,774,648
Other investments						36,369		40,124
Investments, total					\$	7,884,544	\$	7,814,772
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
0045		20101 1		2010.2		201010		i otai
2015	æ	700.050	Φ		Φ.		•	700.050
Common and preferred stocks	\$	729,952	\$	-	\$	-	\$	729,952
Fixed income		154 500						154 500
U.S. government obligations		154,582		206 270		-		154,582
International government bonds Other debt securities		-		296,370 359,709		-		296,370 359,709
Short-term investments and		-		339,709		-		339,709
cash equivalents		4,872		15,228				20,100
Mutual funds		96,148		15,226		-		96,148
Hedge funds		30,140		_		3,790,016		3,790,016
Private equity funds		_		_		1,618,660		1,618,660
Commingled funds		_		_		667,322		667,322
Loans		_		_		151,685		151,685
Total investments	\$	985,554	\$	671,307	- \$		\$	7,884,544
rotal investments	φ	965,554	φ	071,307	φ	0,227,003	φ	7,004,044
2014								
Common and preferred stocks	\$	894,779	\$	-	\$	-	\$	894,779
Fixed income								
U.S. government obligations		135,378		-		-		135,378
International government bonds		-		510,441		-		510,441
Other debt securities		-		338,122		-		338,122
Short-term investments and								
cash equivalents		24,056		203,796		-		227,852
Mutual funds		142,253		-		-		142,253
Hedge funds		-		-		3,663,402		3,663,402
Private equity funds		-		-		1,285,716		1,285,716
Commingled funds		-		-		531,379		531,379
Loans			_	-	_	85,450	_	85,450
Total investments	\$	1,196,466	\$	1,052,359	\$	5,565,947	\$	7,814,772

Futures contracts' fair value is measured using Level 1 inputs and forward currency contracts' fair value is measured using Level 2 inputs as defined in Note 1. Amounts are included in the consolidated balance sheets in "Financial investments." Gains (losses) on forward currency and futures contracts are included in the consolidated statements of activities as "Investment gains, net."

Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on Level 3 investments were included in the consolidated statements of activities. Changes in Level 3 investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	Hedge Funds	Eq	Private Juity Funds	Co	mmingled Funds	Loans	Total
As of July 1, 2013	\$ 3,092,927	\$	1,082,705	\$	376,052	\$ -	\$ 4,551,684
Net realized and unrealized							
gains on investments	486,505		180,875		53,036	463	720,879
Purchases	813,195		260,519		109,975	112,039	1,295,728
Sales	(729,225)		(238,383)	_	(7,684)	(27,052)	(1,002,344)
As of June 30, 2014	3,663,402		1,285,716		531,379	85,450	5,565,947
Net realized and unrealized							
gains/(losses) on investments	128,869		86,357		(35,868)	(344)	179,014
Purchases	2,484,369		668,173		174,287	133,207	3,460,036
Sales	(2,486,624)		(421,586)		(2,476)	 (66,628)	(2,977,314)
As of June 30, 2015	\$ 3,790,016	\$	1,618,660	\$	667,322	\$ 151,685	\$ 6,227,683
Change in unrealized gains relating to investments held at June 30, 2014	\$ 486,377	\$	87,104	\$	84,505	\$ 340	\$ 658,326
Change in unrealized gains/(losses) relating to investments held							
at June 30, 2015	\$ 1,028,747	\$	(46,432)	\$	(7,116)	\$ (181)	\$ 975,018

The Organization's investments may be subject to restrictions that (i) limit the Organization's ability to redeem/withdraw capital from such investments during a specified period of time subsequent to the Organization's investment of capital in such investments and/or (ii) the amount of capital that investors in such investments, including the Organization, may redeem/withdraw as of a given redemption/withdrawal date. Capital available for redemption/withdrawal may also be subject to redemption/withdrawal charges and may or may not include capital attributable to the Organization's participation in illiquid investments and/or designated investments held by investments from which the Organization makes redemptions/withdrawals. These investments generally limit redemptions to monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or longer, at fair value, and require between 30 and 90 days' prior written notice.

Investments in private equity and venture capital funds are generally nonredeemable and distributions, which are generally at the discretion of fund managers/general partners, are expected to be received through the liquidation of the underlying investments of the fund throughout the fund's life.

The Organization's loan investments typically range in duration from three to five years.

Investment gains for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Interest and dividend income	\$ 60,091	\$ 73,503
Realized and unrealized gains, net of investment fees	18,838	910,408
Investment gains, net	\$ 78,929	\$ 983,911

#### 3. Derivatives

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

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

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

The following table presents amounts for investment-related derivatives, including the exposure amount, the fair values at June 30, 2015 and 2014, and gains and losses for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Exposure Amounts		Derivative Assets		erivative abilities	 et Gain / (Loss)
2015						
Forward currency contracts Futures contracts	\$ 5,503 (120,618)	\$	11,701 1,886	\$	(6,198) (957)	\$ 59,307 (25,598)
		\$	13,587	\$	(7,155)	\$ 33,709
2014						
Forward currency contracts Futures contracts	\$ (2,866) (236,005)	\$	3,104 1,476	\$	(5,970) (3,241)	\$ (23,837) (46,061)
		\$	4,580	\$	(9,211)	\$ (69,898)

#### 4. Real Estate Investments

The Organization's real estate investments primarily consist of commercial, residential and agricultural properties located in the State of Hawaii. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the cost and fair value of real estate investments was as follows (in thousands):

	2015			2014	
Land	\$	58,681	\$	58,491	
Buildings and improvements		255,904		310,027	
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(155,681)		(202,128)	
		158,904		166,390	
Construction in progress		48,377		38,198	
Real estate, total at cost	\$	207,281	\$	204,588	
Real estate, total at fair value	\$	3,175,081	\$	3,124,825	

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

## 5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net, at June 30, 2015 and 2014 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Educational property and equipment		
Land	\$ 16,201	\$ 16,201
Buildings, improvements and equipment	917,851	874,787
Less: Accumulated depreciation	 (368,394)	(337,261)
	 565,658	 553,727
Non-educational property and equipment		
Land and land improvements	36,821	36,774
Buildings, improvements and equipment	138,749	117,076
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(64,780)	 (53,893)
	110,790	 99,957
Construction in progress	21,127	52,247
Property and equipment, net	\$ 697,575	\$ 705,931

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

#### 6. Receivables

Receivables, net, at June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Tenant and tuition	\$ 5,987	\$ 5,441
Trade	1,800	1,482
Other	2,609	1,791
	10,396	8,714
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	 (3,778)	(3,430)
Receivables, net	\$ 6,618	\$ 5,284

#### 7. Notes Payable

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, unsecured notes payable consisted of the following (in thousands except percentages):

	2015	2014
Senior promissory notes payable under a \$200.0 million private shelf facility 3.85%, payable through January 2037	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Senior promissory notes payable under a \$150.0 million private shelf facility 6.80%, payable through March 2027 4.88%, payable through June 2028	11,429 43,333	12,381 46,667
4.93%, payable through April 2029	32,000	36,000
Term loan, variable 1.13% and 1.10% at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, payable through March 2022 0.88% and 0.83% at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, payable through August 2017	17,500 25,000	20,000
Revolving credit loans	14,500	54,500
Total notes payable	 193,762	 244,548
Less: Current portion	(9,783)	(10,786)
Long-term notes payable	\$ 183,979	\$ 233,762

The fair value of notes payable is estimated using the current rates at which similar loans would be made by lenders to borrowers with similar credit ratings and similar remaining maturities. The fair value of the Schools' notes payable was \$198.5 million and \$253.1 million as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In March 2012, the Schools entered into a \$25 million, 10-year term loan with variable interest rates. The Schools entered into an interest rate swap agreement to pay a fixed interest rate of 2.48% with the same financial institution. The swap may be settled monthly. The interest rate swap's fair value is measured using Level 2 inputs. The fair value estimates were determined by the financial institution, based on an income approach that considers quoted prices for economically equivalent swaps, projected yield curves and volatility risks that may require significant estimates and judgments. The fair value of the interest rate swap was \$(0.05 million) and \$0.02 million as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and was included in deferred income and other liabilities at June 30, 2015 and deferred charges and other assets at June 30, 2014. The change in fair value of the interest rate swap was included in other income.

The Schools have a revolving credit facility with two commercial banks that expire in 2017. The revolving credit facility provides for a commitment of \$65 million. Amounts drawn under the facility bear interest at 0.94%, which is based on the bank's prime interest rate or London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a spread.

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

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

Year ending June 30,	
2016	\$ 9,786
2017	49,286
2018	9,786
2019	9,786
2020	9,786
Thereafter	 105,332
	\$ 193,762

Interest expense incurred was \$7.7 million and \$8.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

#### 8. Income Taxes

Total income tax expense amounted to approximately \$1.1 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts are included in other management and general expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities.

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets		
Charitable contribution carryforwards	\$ 53,069	\$ 52,142
Net operating loss carryforwards	28,371	28,149
Passive activity loss carryforwards	30,578	23,839
Difference in basis of investments and real estate	4,922	5,745
Other	4,387	2,933
	121,327	112,808
Less: Valuation allowance	(121,327)	 (112,808)
Net deferred taxes	\$ 	\$ 

The change in valuation allowance was an increase of \$8.5 million and \$17.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portions or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that it will not realize these deductible differences and has provided a full valuation allowance at June 30, 2015 and 2014. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be increased in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are increased. The Organization has passive

activity losses of \$68.0 million available to carryforward indefinitely for federal and state tax purposes, charitable contribution carryforwards of \$117.9 million expiring at various dates beginning in fiscal year 2015 through 2020, net operating loss carryforwards of \$72.7 million expiring at various dates beginning in fiscal year 2026 through 2035.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, there were no significant pending federal or state income tax audits. The federal statute of limitations remains open for the Organization for the years ended June 30, 2012 through 2015. State statute of limitations for various states remains open for the years ended June 30, 2008 through 2015.

#### 9. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

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

In 2013, the Organization elected to freeze the Pension Plan effective June 30, 2014. Eligible employees retain all benefits through June 30, 2014; however, pension benefits ceased accruing effective July 1, 2014.

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

The following table reconciles the changes to the benefit obligations and plan assets for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 to the funded status of the plans and amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits				P	Postretirement Benefits			
		2015		2014	2015			2014	
Change in benefit obligation									
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$	347,973	\$	344,259	\$	47,305	\$	39,265	
Service cost		-		12,058		1,819		1,730	
Interest cost		15,053		16,106		2,167		2,127	
Benefits paid		(15,270)		(13,357)		(1,317)		(1,230)	
Actuarial losses		17,977		33,316		3,725		5,413	
Liability gain due to curtailment		-		(43,485)		-		-	
Other		-		(924)		-			
Benefit obligation at end of year		365,733		347,973		53,699		47,305	
Change in fair value of plan assets									
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year		303,036		273,137		=		-	
Actual return on plan assets		5,261		44,180		-		-	
Employer contributions		-		-		1,317		1,230	
Benefits paid		(15,270)		(13,357)		(1,317)		(1,230)	
Other		-		(924)				-	
Fair value of plan assets at end of year		293,027		303,036					
Funded status and recognized liability	\$	(72,706)	\$	(44,937)	\$	(53,699)	\$	(47,305)	

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Pension Plan was \$365.7 million and \$347.9 million at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The net periodic benefit cost consisted of the following for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefi				
		2015		2014		2015		2014
Service cost	\$	-	\$	12,058	\$	1,819	\$	1,730
Interest cost		15,053		16,106		2,167		2,128
Expected return on plan assets		(19,323)		(19,997)		-		-
Amortization of prior service cost and								
actuarial losses				463		194		25
Preliminary net periodic benefit cost (income)		(4,270)		8,630		4,180		3,883
Settlement/curtailment income				(2,217)		-		
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$	(4,270)	\$	6,413	\$	4,180	\$	3,883

Actuarial losses and amounts amortized into net periodic benefit cost (income) for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefit				
		2015		2014		2015		2014
Actuarial losses arising during the year Recognition due to curtailment of	\$	32,038	\$	9,133	\$	3,725	\$	5,413
Prior service credit		-		(342)		-		-
Actuarial gain		-		(40,926)		-		-
Prior service costs and net actuarial losses reclassified as a component of net periodic								
benefit cost		-		(463)		(194)		(24)
Change in amounts not yet recognized as net periodic benefit cost	\$	32,038	\$	(32,598)	\$	3,531	\$	5,389

The actuarial losses that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost (income) at June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	 Pension	Ber	efits	_P	Postretirement Benefits			
	 2015		2014		2015		2014	
Amounts not yet recognized as periodic benefit cost	\$ 49,571	\$	17,533	\$	11,538	\$	8,007	

There are no estimated prior service costs expected to be amortized into net periodic benefit cost in 2016 for the pension and postretirement plans. The estimated actuarial losses expected to be amortized into net periodic benefit cost in 2016 are \$373,000 and \$445,000 for the pension and postretirement plans, respectively.

	Pension B	Postretirement Benefits			
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Weighted average assumptions					
Benefit obligation					
Discount rate	4.63%	4.47%	4.91%	4.71%	
Net periodic benefit cost					
Discount rate	4.47%	5.20%	4.71%	5.33%	
Expected return on plan assets	7.50%	7.50%	N/A	N/A	
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	3.60%	N/A	N/A	

The expected return on plan assets is based on the target asset allocation at the beginning of the fiscal year and is determined using forward-looking assumptions in the context of historical returns. The expected return on plan assets assumption is evaluated on an annual basis.

The assumed healthcare cost trend rates at June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015	2014
Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for the next year	7.50%	7.75%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2022	2022

The fair value of the Organization's Pension Plan assets at June 30, 2015 and 2014 by asset category were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using							
	Level 1			Level 2		Level 3		Total
2015								
Cash and cash management funds	\$	-	\$	10,396	\$	-	\$	10,396
Mutual fund		77,905		-		-		77,905
Collective investment funds		-		-		122,679		122,679
Hedge funds and other		_		_		82,047		82,047
Total investments	\$	77,905	\$	10,396	\$	204,726	\$	293,027
2014								
Cash and cash management funds	\$	-	\$	4,122	\$	-	\$	4,122
Mutual fund		63,572		-		-		63,572
Collective investment funds		-		-		118,143		118,143
Hedge funds and other		_		_		117,199		117,199
Total investments	\$	63,572	\$	4,122	\$	235,342	\$	303,036

During 2014, the Organization adopted an investment strategy that will reduce return-seeking assets and increase long duration fixed income allocations over time with the intention of reducing volatility of funded status and pension costs. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the target allocation to return-seeking assets was 70% for both years and the target allocation to fixed income and cash equivalents was 30% for both years. Return-seeking assets, some of which are included in common and collective funds, primarily include investments in large capital and small capital companies located in the U.S., as well as international equity securities in developed and emerging markets. Return-seeking assets also include hedge fund investments in absolute return/hedge funds that follow several different strategies and inflation-hedging assets such as real estate investment trusts, energy and commodities. Fixed income securities held by the collective investment and hedge funds primarily include corporate bonds of companies from diversified industries and U.S. Treasuries. The Organization engages third party investment managers who invest in mutual funds, collective investment funds, hedge funds and other funds to achieve the target allocations.

The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in the fair value of the Pension Plan's Level 3 investments for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Collective Investment Funds		dge Funds nd Other	Total	
As of July 1, 2013	\$	101,836	\$ 109,926	\$ 211,762	
Actual return on plan assets					
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date		6,731	10,823	17,554	
Relating to assets sold during the period		11,879	2,450	14,329	
Purchases		79,049	4,661	83,710	
Sales		(81,352)	(10,661)	(92,013)	
As of June 30, 2014		118,143	117,199	235,342	
Actual return on plan assets					
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date		(3,431)	(5,459)	(8,890)	
Relating to assets sold during the period		4,466	10,157	14,623	
Purchases		71,235	4,911	76,146	
Sales		(67,734)	 (44,761)	(112,495)	
As of June 30, 2015	\$	122,679	\$ 82,047	\$ 204,726	

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

	Pension Benefits	 retirement Benefits
Year ending June 30,		
2016	\$ 16,299	\$ 1,517
2017	17,149	1,617
2018	17,954	1,779
2019	18,720	1,919
2020	19,455	2,040
2021–2025	 104,780	 12,235
	\$ 194,357	\$ 21,107

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

The Organization does not expect to make any contributions to its Pension Plan in 2016. The Organization expects to contribute \$1.5 million to its postretirement medical plans in 2016.

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

The Organization makes matching contributions to the 401(k) plan. Participants are immediately and fully vested in the Organization's contribution. Contributions to the 401(k) plan for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 amounted to approximately \$10.9 million and \$4.1 million, respectively.

#### 10. Natural Classification of Expenses

Operating expenses incurred for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Human resources and employee benefits	\$ 194,290	\$ 196,741
Taxes and recoveries	67,854	85,858
Depreciation and amortization	52,148	54,959
Professional fees and services	47,420	53,288
Scholarships	27,882	27,321
Collaborations	18,353	20,301
Rentals and utilities	17,819	18,144
Interest	7,740	8,953
Other expenses	54,095	 60,550
Total expenses	\$ 487,601	\$ 526,115

#### 11. Commitments and Contingencies

#### **Rental Income**

The majority of land and buildings are generally leased under long-term lease arrangements. At June 30, 2015, future rental income from these leases based on present effective minimum rentals is summarized as follows (in thousands):

#### Year ending June 30,

\$ 110,099
97,167
80,930
72,840
62,333
 923,702
\$ 1,347,071
_

Percentage rental income, based on stipulated percentages of gross lessees' sales, amounted to approximately \$15.4 million and \$23.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

#### **Capital Commitments**

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Schools were committed under agreements with certain partnerships and corporations to invest an additional \$1.3 billion for both years.

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, open construction, renovation, major repair and other contracts amounted to \$176 million and \$132 million, respectively.

#### Litigation

There are various claims and complaints against the Organization that are incidental to its operations. Management, after consideration with in-house legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements.

#### **Trustee Matters**

In accordance with Court approval, the Trustees are compensated with an annual retainer payable monthly and a meeting fee for each meeting attended which is subject to annual maximum meeting limitations. For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, total Trustee compensation amounted to \$690,000 and \$849,000, respectively.



## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Schedules of Trust Spending Years Ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011

(All dollars in thousands)

Schedule 1

	2015	2015 2014 2013		2012		2011			
Trust spending, net									
Campus-based programs									
Campus Education	\$ 5,770	\$	7,440	\$	7,436	\$	5,734	\$	2,263
Kapalama	96,405		90,236		93,849		85,296		82,310
Hawaii	37,221		35,981		34,012		30,913		29,113
Maui	32,281		31,789		32,275		28,452		26,382
Outreach programs									
Community education									
(includes funding for Hoʻokakoʻo,									
a not-for-profit organization, of \$1,161									
\$1,083, \$50, \$2,872 and \$2,938 for the years ended June 30, 2015,									
2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively)	60,908		65,162		66,498		66,234		62,843
Collaborations	18,342		20,300		17,425		20,455		22,339
Scholarships	27,403		26,913		25,832		25,058		23,563
Educational support services	11,693		12,030		11,993		9,800		9,155
Ke Ali'i Pauahi Foundation	1,723		1,738		644		1,271		1,340
Other program expenditures	2,089		2,976		(75)		3,210		2,352
Base spending	293,835		294,565		289,889		276,423		261,660
Less: Tuition, fees and other									
educational income, net	 (11,599)		(12,486)		(12,030)		(9,821)		(10,603)
Base distributions	282,236		282,079		277,859		266,602		251,057
Equipment	1,506		2,616		2,634		1,396		858
Information technology investment plan	5,880		10,123		14,920		8,477		5,196
Major repairs	7,225		6,391		9,055		6,613		3,729
Capital projects	20,512		57,414		40,348		48,594		38,067
Interest on debt	7,419		7,913		8,423		7,144		6,519
Debt financing of capital projects	10,786		10,786		(14,839)		(66,714)		8,286
In-kind transactions	 821		788	_	8,489		613		823
Total trust spending before									
reserve activity	336,385		378,110		346,889		272,725		314,535
Reserve activity – operating, net	 -			_	(31,594)		(10,000)		
Total trust spending	\$ 336,385	\$	378,110	\$	315,295	\$	262,725	\$	314,535
Average fair value of endowment	\$ 9,142,326	\$	8,514,061	\$	8,425,932	\$	8,294,850	\$	8,031,082
Trust spending rate before									
debt financing and reserve activity	3.6%		4.3%		4.3%		4.1%		3.8%
Trust spending rate	3.7%		4.4%		3.7%		3.2%		3.9%

## Kamehameha Schools and Subsidiaries Notes to Schedules of Trust Spending Years Ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011

#### 1. Background and Purpose

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

For the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the schedules were prepared on a modified accrual basis of accounting and presented total distributions made from the Endowment to fund educational programs (trust spending) by major program and activity. The schedules also presented trust spending rates for five fiscal years through June 30, 2015.

#### 2. Trust Spending and Trust Spending Rate

Trust spending represents the amounts spent during the fiscal year on educational programs by major program and activity. The campus-based and outreach program costs represent direct and indirect costs of providing these programs. The Educational Support Services programs represent the costs of administering scholarships, financial aid, admissions, ancestry verification and other supporting functions for educational programs. Ke Ali'i Pauahi Foundation expenditures represent the direct and indirect costs of providing scholarship and financial aid programs. Other program expenditures represent the direct and indirect costs related to certain educational services that benefit the various campus-based and outreach programs. Indirect costs, which represent the portion of the finance, operations and legal services and other ancillary costs that support the Schools' educational programs and purpose are allocated to education based on various methods depending on the type of cost including headcount, square footage and proportion in relation to the other estimates based on management's best judgment. Information technology investment plan includes information technology projects that are directly attributable to education as well as an allocation of information technology projects that are attributable to the entire organization. Major repairs, capital projects, interest on debt, net borrowing of debt and repayment of principal, and inkind transactions are directly and indirectly attributable to education. Reserve activity represents the funding of an operating reserve, as approved by the Court, to ensure assets are readily available for unanticipated educational program expenses or the use of the operating reserve to fund educational program expenses. Reserve activity may also include returning funds to the Endowment if there are sufficient operating reserves.

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

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

The Endowment consists of all trust investment assets as described in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements. The average fair value of the Endowment is based on the average of the prior 20-quarter-end fair values. Accordingly, the trust spending rates for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are based on the estimated average fair values over the last five fiscal years utilizing the respective quarter-end values. For information on fair values, see Note 2 in the notes of the Schedule of Total Return.

Schedule 2

	Value at June 30, 2015 (In Thousands)	One-Year Total Return %	Five-Year Total Return %	Ten-Year Total Return %	Since July 1, 1999 Total Return %
Hawaii Real Estate  Hawaii Real Estate Composite Index	\$ 3,175,081	11.7 13.0	15.0 12.7	14.7 6.6	11.7 7.1
	4.050.050				
Developed Markets (Economic Value)  Developed Markets Composite Index	1,850,056	3.6 1.4	15.7 13.4	8.0 6.4	7.7 4.3
Emerging Markets	536,104	-0.3	7.2	10.1	N/A
Emerging Markets Composite Index		-5.1	3.7	7.7	N/A
Private Equity	957,764	13.4	15.5	12.2	8.1
Private Equity Composite Index		10.4	13.1	10.0	11.0
Absolute Return	3,083,659	2.9	6.5	5.1	N/A
Absolute Return Composite Index		3.8	4.1	2.7	N/A
Marketable Real Assets (Economic Value)	500,603	-23.5	2.7	6.3	N/A
Marketable Real Assets Composite Index		-23.2	5.4	4.3	N/A
Illiquid Real Assets	390,767	-5.8	9.4	10.2	19.8
Illiquid Real Assets Composite Index		-7.4	6.6	6.7	7.0
Real Estate (Mainland)	477	NM	NM	NM	NM
Real Estate (Mainland) benchmark		NM	NM	NM	NM
U.S. Fixed Income	96,543	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.6
Fixed Income Composite Index		3.0	3.3	4.7	5.5
Global Fixed Income	434,935	-3.1	4.9	N/A	N/A
Citigroup World Government		-9.0	1.0	N/A	N/A
Cash Equivalents and Synthetic Cash (Economic Value)	78,664	-0.7	-0.1	1.4	2.1
Three-month U.S. Treasury Bill		0.0	0.1	1.4	2.0
Total Endowment, net of fees and direct expenses	\$ 11,104,653	3.9	11.1	9.0	8.9
Endowment Fund Composite Benchmark		3.0	9.2	5.7	5.7
Total Endowment Fund Long-Term Objective (CPI+5%)		5.1	6.8	7.1	7.3

## 1. Background and Purpose

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

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

#### Hawaii Real Estate

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

#### **Developed Markets**

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

At June 30, 2015, the Schools held an S&P 500 short futures position to achieve asset allocation targets. The notional value of the short position was \$98 million.

#### **Emerging Markets**

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

#### **Private Equity**

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

#### **Absolute Return**

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

#### **Marketable Real Assets**

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

At June 30, 2015, a commodity manager held various long commodity positions. The notional value of the positions was \$46 million collateralized by \$25 million in cash.

#### **Illiquid Real Assets**

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

#### Real Estate (Mainland)

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

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

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

#### **Global Fixed Income**

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

#### **Cash Equivalents and Synthetic Cash**

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

#### 2. Fair Value and Economic Value

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

Economic value is defined as fair value plus notional exposure.

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

#### Hawaii Real Estate

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

All of the multifamily residential properties are currently externally appraised. All of the single-family residential properties are currently internally appraised, with the exception of 5 properties which are externally appraised. Prior to June 2015, the residential properties were appraised internally and an annual external review was obtained for valuation reasonableness. Most residential properties are currently estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology.

The fair value of purchase money mortgages is estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology.

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

#### **Developed Markets**

The market values of marketable equity securities and derivatives for positions held directly are based on quoted market prices. For positions held through commingled vehicles, the market values are based on quoted prices of the underlying assets. As of June 30, 2015, market value was \$1,949 million.

#### **Emerging Markets**

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

#### **Private Equity**

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

#### **Absolute Return**

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

#### Marketable and Illiquid Real Assets

Different techniques have been utilized and factors considered in deriving the fair value of these investments. Marketable instruments are based on quoted market prices. Hedge funds, direct investments and limited partnership interests have been valued based on underlying asset values. For certain assets, the fair value was deemed to approximate the carrying value. As of June 30, 2015, Marketable Real Assets fair value was \$501 million.

#### Real Estate (Mainland)

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

The fair value is reduced by the carrying value of any debt associated with such properties.

**U.S. Fixed Income, Global Fixed Income and Cash Equivalents and Synthetic Cash**The market values of marketable debt securities, cash equivalents and derivatives are primarily based on quoted market prices. As of June 30, 2015, market value of cash equivalents was \$524,000.

#### 3. Total Return

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

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

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

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

"NM" indicates total return is not meaningful.

#### 4. Benchmark Indices

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

#### • Hawaii Real Estate Composite Index

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

#### Developed Markets Composite Index

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

#### Emerging Markets Composite Index

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

#### • Private Equity Composite Index

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

#### • Absolute Return Composite Index

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

#### • Marketable Real Assets Composite Index

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

#### Illiquid Real Assets Composite Index

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

#### • Mainland Real Estate

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

#### • U.S. Fixed Income Composite Index

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