FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors Pohnpei State Housing Authority:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Pohnpei State Housing Authority (the "Authority"), a component unit of the State of Pohnpei, which comprise the statements of net position as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and of 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 financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 financial statements.

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

Deloitte.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pohnpei State Housing Authority as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 to 6 be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2017, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

June 29, 2017

Wellitte & Touche LLP

Management's Discussion and Analysis Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Our discussion and analysis of the Pohnpei Housing Authority's (the Authority) financial performance provides an overview of the Authority's financial activities for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. Please read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, which follows this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- For fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, the Authority's net operating revenues increased by \$194,964 or 105% from prior year's \$185,084. The increase in revenues was mainly due to recovery of loan losses of \$177,162 which is 47% of total revenue.
- During the year, the Authority's total expenses decreased by \$28,265 or 16% to \$151,073 from prior year.
- For fiscal year 2016, the Authority collected an aggregate amount of approximately \$190,000 representing the actual interest and fees paid by customers on loans.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The financial statements presented herein include all of the activities of the Authority. Included in this report are the statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. These financial statements present the complete financial picture of the Authority from the economic measurement focus substantially using the accrual basis of accounting.

The Authority operates on an annual budget appropriated by the Legislature, which is accounted for by the Pohnpei State Department of Treasury.

Financial Analysis

Net Position

The statement of net position presents the financial position or condition of the Authority and shows the information on all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. This financial statement communicates the lending ability of the Authority through the turnover of its receivables. The passage of time and/or increases or decreases in net position may serve as a usual indicator whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

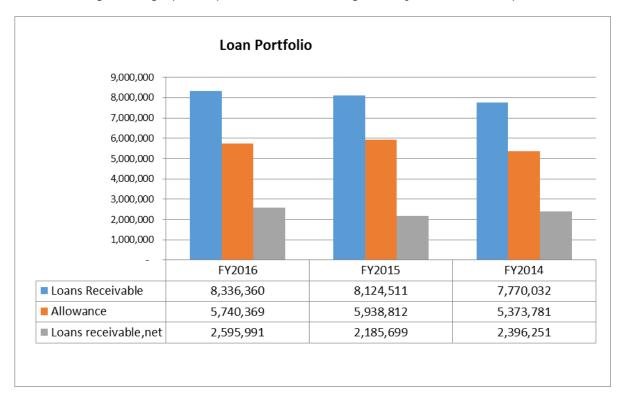
The following table summarizes the Statements of Net Position as of FY2016, FY2015, and FY2014:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Other assets	\$ 3,089,333	\$ 2,709,955	\$ 2,974,847
Capital assets, net	61,344	<u>77,371</u>	<u>77,728</u>
Total assets	\$ <u>3,150,677</u>	\$ <u>2,787,326</u>	\$ <u>3,052,575</u>
Liabilities	\$ <u>69,919</u>	\$ <u>51,121</u>	\$ <u>591,864</u>
Net position: Net investment in			
capital assets	61,344	77,371	77,728
Restricted	3,019,414	2,658,834	2,382,983
	3,080,758	<u>2,736,205</u>	<u>2,460,711</u>
Takal Babibbaa and			
Total liabilities and net position	\$ <u>3,150,677</u>	\$ <u>2,787,326</u>	\$ <u>3,052,575</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Total net position increased by \$344,553 or 13% for fiscal year 2016 compared from prior year. In addition, other major account changes compared from prior year were as follows: Current assets increased by \$379,378 or 14% due to higher net loan balances. For additional information concerning capital assets, please refer to Note 4 to the financial statements.

The following is the graphical presentation showing the 3-year trend loan portfolio of PSHA:



Changes in Net Position

The Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position shows the result of operation of the Authority. It reports the revenues earned and expenses incurred and it indicated the effect on the net position of the Authority.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

The table below shows the changes in net position for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

dia 2011.	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	2014
Operating revenues:	<u>====</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>=</u>
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 192,363	\$ 176,905	\$ 181,719
Other	10,523	8,179	11,497
Total operating revenues	202,886	185,084	193,216
Recovery of loan losses	<u>177,162</u>	<u>-</u> _	
Net operating revenues	380,048	<u>185,084</u>	<u>193,216</u>
Operating expenses:			
Salaries	90,913	101,370	98,566
Depreciation	16,027	17,572	16,005
Travel and transportation	10,666	13,296	28,756
Contractual services	8,198	6,552	1,050
Utilities	3,532	5,650	5,753
Communication	2,295	4,831	5,353
Supplies and materials	3,785	3,538	5,817
Repairs and maintenance	4,153	2,657	1,731
Miscellaneous	<u>11,504</u>	24,232	<u>5,593</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>151,073</u>	<u>179,698</u>	<u>168,624</u>
Operating income	228,975	5,386	24,592
Non-operating revenues:			
Operating subsidy from PSG	<u>115,578</u>	<u>270,108</u>	<u>114,887</u>
Change in net position	\$ <u>344,553</u>	\$ <u>275,494</u>	\$ <u>139,479</u>

Outlook

It is the Authority's goal and mission to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing at low cost for the people of Pohnpei. To reduce the delinquency rate and improve customer servicing and lending in FY 2017, the Authority shall continuously pursue aggressive collection which include filing in court of delinquent accounts to foreclose its collateral.

Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended September 30, 2015, is set forth in the Authority's report on the audit of financial statements, which is dated June 22, 2016. That Discussion and Analysis explains the major factors impacting the 2015 financial statements and can be viewed at the Office of the Public Auditor's website at www.fsmopa.fm.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Contacting the PSHA's Financial Management

This Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, creditors, and other interested parties, with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability and transparency for the appropriations it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this discussion and analysis or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Executive Director, Pohnpei State Housing Authority P.O. Box 1109 Kolonia, Pohnpei, FM 96941, or call (691) 320-4225 or (691) 320-2582.

Statements of Net Position September 30, 2016 and 2015

ASSETS

		2016		2015
Assets:				
Cash	\$	448,522	\$	502,325
Employee advances, net of an allowance for doubtful				
accounts of \$155,229 in 2016 and 2015		-		-
Due from primary government		22,012		4,748
Loans receivable, net		2,595,991		2,185,699
Interest receivable		21,780		16,135
Prepaid expense		1,028		1,048
Property and equipment, net		61,344		77,371
	\$	3,150,677	\$	2,787,326
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</u>				
Liabilities:				
Accrued liabilities	\$	15,337	\$	17,820
Due to primary government	_	54,582	_	33,301
Total liabilities	_	69,919		51,121
Commitments and contingencies				
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		61,344		77,371
Restricted		3,019,414	_	2,658,834
Total net position		3,080,758		2,736,205
	\$	3,150,677	\$	2,787,326

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Operating revenues:	 	
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 192,363	\$ 176,905
Other	 10,523	 8,179
Total operating revenues	202,886	185,084
Recovery of loan losses	 177,162	
Net operating revenues	380,048	185,084
Operating expenses:		
Salaries	90,913	101,370
Depreciation	16,027	17,572
Travel and transportation	10,666	13,296
Contractual services	8,198	6,552
Repairs and maintenance	4,153	2,657
Supplies and materials	3,785	3,538
Utilities	3,532	5,650
Communication	2,295	4,831
Miscellaneous	 11,504	 24,232
Total operating expenses	 151,073	 179,698
Operating income	228,975	5,386
Nonoperating revenues:		
Operating subsidy from primary government	 115,578	 270,108
Change in net position	344,553	275,494
Net position at beginning of year	 2,736,205	 2,460,711
Net position at end of year	\$ 3,080,758	\$ 2,736,205

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	_	2016	_	2015
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers	\$	197,240	\$	185,084
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	Ψ	(46,595)	Ψ	(60,924)
Cash paid to employees		(90,913)		(101,370)
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	59,732	_	22,790
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Increase in due to primary government		21,281		-
Operating subsidy received from primary government	_	98,314	_	114,883
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	s _	119,595	_	114,883
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of fixed assets	_		_	(17,215)
Cash flows from investing activities: Loan originations and principal collections, net	_	(233,130)		(169,677)
Net change in cash	_	(53,803)	_	(49,219)
Cash at beginning of year	_	502,325	_	551,544
Cash at end of year	\$	448,522	\$ _	502,325
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash				
provided by operating activities: Operating income	\$	228,975	\$	5,386
Adjustments to reconcile operating income	Ф	220,775	Ф	5,360
to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation		16,027		17,572
Recovery of loan losses		(177,162)		-
Decrease in prepaid expense		20		-
Increase in interest receivable		(5,645)		-
Decrease in accrued liabilities	_	(2,483)	_	(168)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	59,732	\$ =	22,790

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

The Pohnpei State Housing Authority (the "Authority" or "PSHA") was established in 1988 by Pohnpei State Public Law 2L-81-88. The purpose of the Authority is to facilitate, through low-interest loans, the construction of safe and sanitary residential housing for low income families of Pohnpei State. Additionally, the Authority monitors Housing Preservation Grant (HPG) loan funds extended by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development through the Housing and Community Facilities Program.

The affairs of the Authority are managed by a five-member Board of Directors, consisting of representatives of the Pohnpei State Government appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. Daily operation of the Authority is delegated to an executive director, who is also appointed by the Governor and serves at the pleasure of the Board.

The Authority's financial statements are incorporated into the financial statements of the Pohnpei State Government as a component unit.

Basis of Accounting

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental entities, specifically proprietary funds.

GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments, which was subsequently amended by Statement No. 37, Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments: Omnibus, and modified by Statement No. 38, Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures, establishes financial reporting standards for governmental entities which require that management's discussion and analysis of the financial activities be included with the financial statements and notes and modifies certain other financial statement disclosure requirements.

Proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the fund are included in the statements of net position. Proprietary fund operating statements present increases and decreases in net position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by proprietary funds. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. The Authority considers interest income and costs that are directly related to lending operations to be operating revenues and expenses. Revenues and expenses related to financing and other activities are reflected as nonoperating.

Net Position

Net position represents the residual interest in the Authority's assets after liabilities are deducted and consist of three sections: net investment in capital assets; restricted and unrestricted. Net position classified as net investment in capital assets, include capital assets, restricted and unrestricted, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt net of debt service reserve. Net position are reported as restricted when constraints are imposed by third parties or enabling legislation. The Authority's restricted assets are expendable, and are restricted for loan programs.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Budget

The Authority operates on an annual budget appropriated by the Legislature which is accounted for by the Pohnpei State Department of Treasury. Appropriation Acts require that funds be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Management Act. The enabling legislation does provide the Authority the power to expend revenues generated by projects maintained by the Authority. Such expenditures must, however, be in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Management Act and other applicable laws and regulations.

Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Cash

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. Such deposits are not covered by depository insurance and are either uncollateralized or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution or held by the pledging financial institution but not in the depositor-government's name. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

For the purposes of the statements of net position and cash flows, cash is defined as cash in checking accounts, savings accounts and cash on hand. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, cash carrying value was \$448,522 and \$502,325, respectively, which corresponding bank balances of \$453,009 and \$515,577, respectively, maintained in financial institutions subject to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, \$305,391 and \$287,612, respectively, in total banks deposits were FDIC insured.

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans receivable are stated at unpaid principal balance less the allowance for loan losses.

Management maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level adequate to absorb probable losses. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based upon reviews of individual loans, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of loans and other pertinent factors. Loans deemed uncollectible are written off and charged to the allowance. Provisions for losses and recoveries on loans previously charged off are added to the allowance.

Interest on loans is accrued and credited to income based on the principal amount outstanding. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in the opinion of management, there is an indication that the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due. Upon such discontinuance, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which range from three to ten years. The Authority capitalizes all fixed assets, irrespective of value, that have estimated useful lives of more than one year.

Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave is recorded as an expense and liability as the benefit accrues to employees. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick leave pay benefits. The related sick leave pay expense is recorded when the benefit is actually taken.

New Accounting Standards

During the year ended September 30, 2016, PSHA implemented the following pronouncements:

- GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, which addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements and requires entities to expand their fair value disclosures by determining major categories of debt and equity securities within the fair value hierarchy on the basis of the nature and risk of the investment.
- GASB Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments, which eliminates two of the four categories of authoritative GAAP that exist under the existing hierarchy prescribed by Statement No. 55. The two categories that will remain under the new standard are (1) GASB Statements and (2) GASB technical bulletins and implementation guides in addition to AICPA guidance that the GASB clears.
- GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants, which addresses for certain external investment pools and their participants the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from changes in the regulatory provisions referenced by previous accounting and financial reporting standards. Those provisions were based on the Investment Company Act of 1940, Rule 2a7. Rule 2a7 contains the Securities and Exchange Commission's regulations that apply to money market funds and were significantly amended in 2014.

The implementation of these statements did not have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not Within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68, which aligns the reporting requirements for pensions and pension plans not covered in GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68 with the reporting requirements in Statement No. 68. The provisions in Statement No. 73 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management has yet to determine whether the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

New Accounting Standards, Continued

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, which replaces Statements No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, and addresses financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). The provisions in Statement No. 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management has yet to determine whether the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, and provides guidance on reporting by governments that provide OPEB to their employees and for governments that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. The provisions in Statement No. 75 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Management has yet to determine whether the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In August 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, which requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreements. The provisions in Statement No. 77 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In December 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 78, Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans, which addresses a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. The provisions in Statement No. 78 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In January 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 80, Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, which improves financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. The provisions in Statement No. 80 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, which improves accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The provisions in Statement No. 81 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

New Accounting Standards, Continued

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 82, Pension Issues - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73, which addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The provisions in Statement No. 82 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

(2) Due From (To) Primary Government

Due from primary government represents the accumulation of the unobligated portion of the State of Pohnpei (the State) appropriations while due to primary government represents unexpended appropriated funds of the State's annual operating subsidy, which under the Authority's enabling legislation (Pohnpei State Public Law 5-37) is to be transferred to the Authority's loan fund. Due to primary government represents loans provided to the Authority by the State as a result of loan guarantees issued by the State to USDA.

(3) Loans Receivable

The Authority's loan portfolio is comprised of three loan funds - Pohnpei State Housing Authority (PSHA) loan fund, the Housing Preservation Grant (HPG) loan fund, and USDA Rural Development ("USDA RD") loans.

The PSHA loans derive from the capital contributions of Compact of Free Association Capital Account Funds - Capital Projects by Pohnpei State to fund the Housing Development Loan Fund. The HPG loans are from a grant extended by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development through the Housing and Community Facilities Program.

During the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2010, the State of Pohnpei transferred to the Authority defaulted USDA RD loans, which the State had guaranteed. The Authority bears responsibility for collection and returning the collections to Pohnpei State Government for approximately \$500,000 of the balance.

A summary of loans receivable as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, is presented below:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Pohnpei State Housing Authority loans HPG loans USDA RD loans	\$ 6,813,074 392,334 1,130,952	\$ 6,555,590 416,687 <u>1,152,234</u>
Less allowance for loan losses	8,336,360 (<u>5,740,369</u>)	8,124,511 (<u>5,938,812</u>)
Loans receivable, net	\$ <u>2,595,991</u>	\$ <u>2,185,699</u>

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(3) Loans Receivable, Continued

Recoveries of loan losses of \$177,162 and \$0 recorded during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, represent change in assessed requirements of allowance for loan losses. During the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, no loans were written off.

All loans, other than the USDA RD loans, bear interest rate fixed substantially at 4.5% with terms ranging from 3 to 25 years. The USDA RD loans are non-interest bearing.

(4) Property and Equipment

Capital asset activities for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

Depreciable:	Estimated <u>Useful Life</u>	Balance at October <u>1, 2015</u>	Additions and <u>Transfers</u>	Deletions and <u>Transfers</u>	Balance at September 30, 2016
Building Machinery and equipment Other equipment Improvements	10 years 3-5 years 2 years 10 years	\$ 126,408 204,635 12,409 <u>9,447</u>	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ 126,408 204,635 12,409 9,447
Less accumulated depreciation		352,899 (<u>275,528</u>)	- (<u>16,027</u>)		352,899 (<u>291,555</u>)
		\$ <u>77,371</u>	\$ (<u>16,027</u>)	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>61,344</u>
Depreciable:	Estimated <u>Useful Life</u>	Balance at October <u>1, 2014</u>	Additions and <u>Transfers</u>	Deletions and <u>Transfers</u>	Balance at September 30, 2015
Building Machinery and equipment Other equipment Improvements	10 years 3-5 years 2 years 10 years	\$ 126,408 187,420 12,409 <u>9,447</u>	\$ - 17,215 - ———————————————————————————————————	\$ - - - -	\$ 126,408 204,635 12,409
Less accumulated depreciation		335,684 (<u>257,956</u>)	17,215 (<u>17,572</u>)	<u> </u>	352,899 (<u>275,528</u>)
		\$ 77.728	\$(357)	\$	\$ <u>77.371</u>

(5) Commitments and Contingencies

Loan Commitments

The Authority has loan commitments aggregating \$206,506 as of September 30, 2016. These loan commitments represent undisbursed balances of approved loans for housing projects.

<u>Litigation</u>

The Authority is party to various legal proceedings. The Attorney General of the Pohnpei State Government is of the opinion that the probable outcome of such cases existing at September 30, 2016, is not predictable. No provision for any liability has been made in the accompanying financial statements because management believes that no unfavorable outcome is likely to occur.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

(5) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

Risk Management

The Authority is essentially self-insured for potential losses. Management is of the opinion that no material losses during the past three years have resulted from this practice.

(6) Related Parties

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Authority has \$130,669 and \$115,080, respectively, of loans receivable from employees.



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

The Board of Directors
Pohnpei State Housing Authority:

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 Pohnpei State Housing Authority (the "Authority"), which comprise the statements of net position as September 30, 2016, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and of cash flows for the year then ended and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 29, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2016-001 and 2016-002 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority'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*.

The Authority's Response to Findings

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The Authority's responses to findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The Authority's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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.

June 29, 2017

Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended September 30, 2016

Finding No.: 2016-001

Loan Receivable

<u>Criteria</u>: Measures and actions should be strengthened to improve the collection of delinquent loans.

<u>Condition</u>: At September 30, 2016, a significant portion of the Authority's loan portfolio represent delinquent loans. Specifically, of the Authority's total housing and HPG loans of approximately \$7.2 million, \$3.7 million relate to loans that have no movements from prior year. Additionally, \$0.4 million of the remaining loans are six months or over past due.

<u>Cause</u>: The cause of the above condition appears to be the lack of adequate controls over loan collections and the lack of appropriate loan origination controls to eligible and qualified borrowers in the past years which contributed to loan defaults.

<u>Effect</u>: The effect of the above condition is the accumulation of uncollectible receivables and misstatement of loans receivable.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The Authority should perform a review of existing collection measures and strategies, including policies over loan write-offs.

<u>Auditee Response and Corrective Action Plan</u>: The Authority agrees with the finding and notes that a significant portion of delinquent loans are caused by borrowers ceasing allotment payment arrangements, losing their jobs, traveling out of state or have deceased. It is a major problem for the Authority to collect from these borrowers, some of them have deceased. The Authority agrees that it should increase efforts in collection and account servicing activities to bring delinquent accounts to current status by restructuring, counseling, work on loan assumptions by the deceased borrowers' heirs and processing new security agreements.

Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended September 30, 2016

Finding No.: 2016-002

Loan Application

<u>Criteria</u>: All loan applications and disbursements should adhere to the Authority's Rules and Regulations.

<u>Condition</u>: Nine of fourteen new loan accounts (loan nos. 1532, 1535, 1558, 1569, 1537, 1568, 1171, 1551 and 1540) tested did not have one or more of the following documents in file as required by the Authority's Rules and Regulations:

- Property inspection;
- Development plan;
- Property map;
- Scope of work;
- Contractor agreements;
- Power of attorney;
- Mortgage agreement; or
- Land- certificate of title.

<u>Cause</u>: The cause of the above condition is the ineffective loan package monitoring and filing system.

<u>Effect</u>: The effect of the above condition is noncompliance with the Authority's Rules and Regulations, which may contribute to insufficient loan documentation to support future loan collection efforts.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The Authority should take reasonable steps to determine compliance with loan application rules and regulations.

<u>Auditee Response and Corrective Action Plan</u>: The Authority agrees with the finding and will take reasonable care in the determination of borrower eligibilities, including income and other criteria. Additionally, we will ensure to follow existing rules and regulations relating to the loan processing and documentation requirements.