

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

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December 31, 2009

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WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Winnebago County, Wisconsin conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles is the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

A. REPORTING ENTITY

This report includes all of the funds of Winnebago County. The reporting entity for the County consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. A legally separate organization should be reported as a component unit if the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable to the organization. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government.

A legally separate, tax exempt organization should be reported as a component unit of a reporting entity if all of the following criteria are met: (1) the economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents; (2) the primary government is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization; (3) the economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and are reported with similar funds of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. This report does not contain any blended component units.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT

Winnebago County Housing Authority

The government-wide financial statements include the Winnebago County Housing Authority ("Housing Authority") as a component unit. The Housing Authority is a legally separate organization. The board of the Housing Authority is appointed by the county board. Wisconsin Statutes provide for circumstances whereby the county can impose its will on the Housing Authority, and also create a potential financial benefit to or burden on the county. See Note III J. As a component unit, the Housing Authority's financial statements have been presented as a discrete column in the financial statements. The information presented is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Separately issued financial statements of the Winnebago County Housing Authority may be obtained from the Housing Authority's office.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The County does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity/net assets, revenues, and expenditures/expenses.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Funds are organized as major funds or non-major funds within the governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds statements. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the County or meets the following criteria:

- A. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

- B.** The same element of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund that met the 10 percent test is at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.
- C.** In addition, any other governmental or enterprise fund that the County believes is particularly important to financial statement users may be reported as a major fund.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund – accounts for the County’s primary operating activities. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Human Services Special Revenue Fund – accounts for resources legally restricted to supporting expenditures for the Human Services program.

The County reports the following major enterprise funds:

Major Enterprise Funds

Airport – accounts for operations of the regional airport.

Solid Waste Management – accounts for operations of the landfill and recycling operations.

Park View Health Center – accounts for operations of the County nursing home.

Highway – accounts for highway maintenance operations.

The County reports the following non-major governmental funds:

Non-Major Governmental Funds

Debt Service Fund – accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt other than enterprise fund debt.

Capital Projects Funds

- County Highway Y
- HVAC System Expo Center
- Radio System Upgrade
- E911
- HVAC Room 1442 - Jail
- Asphalt Replacement Project
- Roof Replacement Project
- Telephone System

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

Capital Projects Funds (cont.)

- University Ave Building Improvements
- Arts Center- UWFV
- Oshkosh Property Purchase
- County Highway AP
- County Highway FF – Zoar Road
- County Highway K Bridge– Eureka
- County Highway I – CTH N to City of Oshkosh
- County Highway A –Indian Point Rd to CTH Y
- County Highway T
- County Highway A – Indian Point Rd to Neenah
- County Highway B – CTH D to STH 116
- County Highway AH – CTH H to Rider Trail Dr.

In addition, Winnebago County reports the following fund types:

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of Winnebago County, or to other governmental units, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Self-Insurance – accounts for the risk of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; workers compensation; and health care of its employees.

General Services - accounts for the central printing, mailroom and microfilming services to all County departments.

Agency funds are used to account for assets held by Winnebago County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and/or other governmental units.

Litigant's Deposit- accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds held by the County for individuals who are scheduled for court appearances.

Patient's - accounts for the receipt and disbursement of monies held for the benefit of patients at Park View Health Center.

Burial Trust - accounts for collections and payment of funds deposited with the county treasurer for burial expense.

Other Trust - accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds for small items such as drainage districts, etc.

MEG Unit- accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds for the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

**C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING,
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION**

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide statement of net assets and statement of activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Taxes receivable for the following year are recorded as receivables and deferred revenue. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met. Unbilled receivables are recorded as revenues when services are provided.

The business-type activities follow all pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, and have elected not to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the Winnebago County's enterprise funds and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, Winnebago County considers revenues including property taxes to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, except for the human service fund in which grant revenue is considered available if it is collected within 180 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt, claims, judgments, compensated absences, and pension expenditures, which are recorded as a fund liability when expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Property taxes are recorded in the year levied as receivables and deferred revenues. They are recognized as revenues in the succeeding year when services financed by the levy are being provided.

Intergovernmental aids and grants are recognized as revenues in the period Winnebago County is entitled the resources and the amounts are available. Amounts owed to Winnebago County which are not available are recorded as receivables and deferred revenues. Amounts received prior to the entitlement period are also recorded as deferred revenues.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (cont.)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

Delinquent special assessments being held for collection by the county are reported as receivables and reserved fund balance in the general fund.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, miscellaneous taxes, public charges for services, special assessments and interest. Other general revenues such as fines and forfeitures, inspection fees, recreation fees, and miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received in cash or when measurable and available under the criteria described above.

Winnebago County reports deferred revenues on its governmental funds balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise from taxes levied in the current year which are for subsequent year's operations. For governmental fund financial statements, deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received before Winnebago County has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when Winnebago County has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as described previously in this note. Agency funds follow the accrual basis of accounting and do not have a measurement focus.

The enterprise funds follow all pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, and have elected not to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. The proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

ALL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY

1. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, Winnebago County considers all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents.

Investment of Winnebago County funds is restricted by state statutes. Available investments are limited to:

1. Time deposits in any credit union, bank, savings bank or trust company maturing in three years or less.
2. Bonds or securities of any county, city, drainage district, technical college district, village, town, or school district of the state. Also, bonds issued by a local exposition district, a local professional baseball park district, a local professional football stadium district, a local cultural arts district, or by the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority.
3. Bonds or securities issued or guaranteed by the federal government.
4. The local government investment pool.
5. Any security maturing in seven years or less and having the highest or second highest rating category of a nationally recognized rating agency.
6. Securities of an open-end management investment company or investment trust, subject to various conditions and investment options.
7. Repurchase agreements with public depositories, with certain conditions.

Winnebago County has adopted an investment policy. That policy contains the following guidelines for allowable investments.

Custodial Credit Risk

The County requires that investments in excess of \$500,000 in any bank as a County depository may be subject to collateralization (i.e., a surety bond or other security being required for the amount of the deposit) unless minimum standards are met. These standards include certain capitalization and deposit ratios, earnings and quality of assets criteria. At December 31, 2009 the County was not in compliance with the custodial credit risk policy.

Credit Risk

The county has no formal credit risk policy.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The county has no formal concentration of credit risk policy.

Interest Rate Risk

The county has no formal interest rate risk policy.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY (cont.)

1. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

Investments are stated at fair value, which is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. Fair values are based on quoted market prices. No investments are reported at amortized cost. Adjustments necessary to record investments at fair value are recorded in the operating statement as increases or decreases in investment income. Investment income on commingled investments of county accounting funds is allocated based on average cash balance in each fund or program. The difference between the bank balance and carrying value is due to outstanding checks and/or deposits in transit.

The Wisconsin Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is part of the State Investment Fund (SIF), and is managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board. The SIF is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but operates under the statutory authority of Wisconsin Chapter 25. The SIF reports the fair value of its underlying assets annually. Participants in the LGIP have the right to withdraw their funds in total on one day's notice. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of the Winnebago County's share of the LGIP's assets was substantially equal to the amount as reported in these statements.

See Note III. A. for further information.

2. RECEIVABLES

Property taxes are levied in December on the assessed value as of the prior January 1. In addition to property taxes for Winnebago County, taxes are collected for and remitted to the state as well as the local school district and technical college district. Taxes for all state and local governmental units billed in the current year for the succeeding year are reflected as receivables and due to other taxing units on the accompanying fund balance sheet and in the governmental activities column on the statement of net assets.

Property tax calendar – 2009 tax roll:

Lien date and levy date	December 2009
Tax bills mailed	December 2009
Payment in full, or	January 31, 2010
First installment due	January 31, 2010
Second installment due	July 31, 2010
Personal property taxes in full	January 31, 2010
Tax sale – 2009 delinquent real estate taxes	October 2012

Property taxes are due, in the year subsequent to levy, on the last day of January, and collected by local treasurers through that date, at which time unpaid taxes are assigned to the County and appropriate receivables and payables are recorded. Tax collections become the responsibility of the County and taxes receivable include unpaid taxes levied for all taxing entities within the County. The County makes restitution to local districts in August for payables recorded at the settlement date without regard to collected funds. A lien is placed on all properties for which a portion of the current tax levy remains unpaid as of September 1. The interest and penalties on taxes not paid

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY (cont.)

2. RECEIVABLES (cont.)

within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period is shown as deferred revenue until it is received in cash.

Accounts receivable have been shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. No allowance for uncollectible delinquent taxes has been provided because of the County's demonstrated ability to recover any losses through the sale of the applicable property.

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term interfund loans are reported as "due to and from other funds." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the statement of net assets. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

Winnebago County has received federal and state grant funds for economic development loan programs to various businesses and individuals. Winnebago County records a loan receivable when the loan has been made and funds have been disbursed. The amount recorded as economic development loans receivable has been reduced by an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$0.

It is Winnebago County's policy to record revenue when the initial loan is made from the federal and state grant funds. The net amount of the loan receivable balance is offset by a reserve for loans receivable. As loans are repaid, the reserve for loans receivable is reduced and the designated fund balance is increased. When new loans are made from loan repayments, the reserve for loans receivable is increased and the designated fund balance is decreased. Interest received from loan repayments is recognized as revenue when received in cash. Any unspent loan repayments at year end are presented as designated fund balance in the governmental fund balance sheet.

3. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Governmental fund inventories, if material, are recorded at cost based on the FIFO method using the consumption method of accounting. Year-end inventory was not significant. Proprietary fund inventories are generally used for construction and for operation and maintenance work. They are not for resale. They are valued at cost based on weighted average, and charged to construction, operation and maintenance expense when used.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY (cont.)

GOVERNMENT –WIDE STATEMENTS (cont.)

4. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Mandatory segregations of assets are presented as restricted assets. Such segregations are required by bond agreements and other external parties. Current liabilities that are payable from these restricted assets are so classified. The excess of restricted assets over current liabilities payable from restricted assets will be used first for retirement of related long-term debt. The remainder, if generated from earnings, is shown as restricted net assets.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

GOVERNMENT –WIDE STATEMENTS

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and a useful life of more than one year for general capital assets and \$100,000 for road and \$25,000 for bridge infrastructure assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual amounts are unavailable. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Prior to January 2002, infrastructure assets of governmental funds were not capitalized. Upon implementing GASB 34, governmental units are required to account for all capital assets, including infrastructure, in the government-wide statements prospectively from the date of implementation. Winnebago County has retroactively reported all network infrastructure acquired by its governmental fund types.

Additions to and replacements of capital assets of business-type activities are recorded at original cost, which includes material, labor, overhead, and an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction when significant. For tax-exempt debt, the amount of interest capitalized equals the interest expense incurred during construction netted against any interest revenue from temporary investment of borrowed fund proceeds. \$0 of net interest was capitalized during the current year. The cost of renewals and betterments relating to retirement units is added to plant accounts. The cost of property replaced, retired or otherwise disposed of, is deducted from plant accounts and, generally, together with removal costs less salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY (cont.)

5. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)

GOVERNMENT –WIDE STATEMENTS (cont.)

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings	10-60 Years
Land Improvements	3-60 Years
Machinery and Equipment	3-35 Years
Leachate system	20 Years
Infrastructure	40-100 Years

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same way as in the government-wide statements.

6. OTHER ASSETS

In governmental funds, debt issuance costs are recognized as expenditures in the current period. For the government-wide and the proprietary fund type financial statements, debt issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the debt issue.

7. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Under terms of employment, employees are granted sick leave and vacations in varying amounts. Only benefits considered to be vested are disclosed in these statements.

All vested vacation and sick leave pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements, or are payable with expendable available resources.

Payments for vacation and sick leave will be made at rates in effect when the benefits are used. Accumulated vacation and sick leave liabilities at December 31, 2009 are determined on the basis of current salary rates and include salary-related payments, except for non represented employees the liabilities are calculated based on rates of pay and sick leave balances at December 31, 2005.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY (cont.)

8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS/ CONDUIT DEBT

All long-term obligations to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term obligations consist primarily of notes and bonds payable, and accrued compensated absences.

Long-term obligations for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The face values of debt (plus any premiums) are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. The accounting in proprietary funds is the same as it is in the government-wide statements.

For the government-wide statements and proprietary fund statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the issue using the straight-line method. Gains and losses on prior refundings are amortized over the remaining life of the old debt, or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. The balance at year-end for both premiums/discounts and gains/losses, as applicable, is shown as an increase or decrease in the liability section of the statement of net assets.

The County does not engage in conduit debt transactions.

9. CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Claims and judgments are recorded as liabilities if all the conditions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements are met. Claims and judgments that would normally be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are recorded during the year as expenditures in the governmental funds. If they are not to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, no liability is recognized in the governmental fund statements. The related expenditure is recognized when the liability is liquidated. Claims and judgments are recorded in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds as expenses when the related liabilities are incurred. There were no significant claims or judgments at year end.

10. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- a. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets less any unspent debt proceeds.
- b. Restricted net assets – Consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or, 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY (cont.)

10. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS (cont.)

- c. Unrestricted net assets – All other net assets that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “invested in capital assets, net of related debt.”

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is Winnebago County’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

FUND STATEMENTS

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved. Reserved fund balance is that portion of fund balance that is not available for the subsequent year’s budget due to legal restriction or resources which are not available for current spending. Unreserved fund balance includes funds set aside by management for specific uses, which are labeled “designated”. The balance of unreserved fund balance is labeled “undesignated”, which indicates it is available for appropriation. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

11. COMPARATIVE DATA/RECLASSIFICATIONS

The basic financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, from which the summarized information was derived.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE II – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Budgetary information is derived from the annual operating budget and is presented using the same basis of accounting for each fund as described in Note I. C.

A budget has been adopted for the general fund, special revenue fund, debt service fund, capital projects funds, enterprise funds (except Solid Waste Fund) and internal service funds. Wisconsin Statute 65.90 requires that an annual budget be adopted for all funds.

The County uses the following procedures when establishing budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to September 1, the department heads submit to the County Executive a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year which commences the following January. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are held concerning the proposed budget.
3. Prior to November 15, the budget is legally enacted through approval by the County Board.

County policy requires that budgeted revenues and appropriations for the ensuing year be established on a modified accrual basis of accounting and approved by the County Board of Supervisors. Budget is defined as the originally approved budget plus or minus approved revisions and/or carryforwards of revenues and expenditures. Individual amendments throughout the year were not material in relation to the original appropriation. A cost center can be a fund, program, department or other activity for which control of expenditures is considered desirable.

The governing body has established four broad expenditure categories including labor and fringes, travel and meetings, capital outlay and other operating expenses. Management has the authority to make budget transfers between line items as long as they remain within the same category. All transfers between categories, regardless of the amount, require approval of the governing body.

The Personnel and Finance Committee must approve transfers between categories or transfers of \$3,000 or less from the contingency fund. All other budget transfers require two-thirds approval by the County Board.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device for the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service fund and capital projects funds. Management control of the budgetary process has been established through the use of cost centers. A cost center is a department listed in the schedule of expenditures and other financing uses in the general fund and an individual fund in the special revenue, debt service, and capital projects funds.

A comparison of budget and actual is included in the accompanying financial statements for the aforementioned governmental fund types with budgets. The budgeted amounts presented include any amendments made.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE II – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION (cont.)

Unexpended appropriations, net of anticipated revenues, carried forward to 2010, aggregating \$124,751 at December 31, 2009, have been classified on the governmental funds balance sheet as fund balance designated for prior year's appropriations.

B. EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

Winnebago County had no non-major funds with an excess of actual expenditures over appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Winnebago County controls expenditures at the object level. Some individual departments experienced expenditures which exceeded appropriations. The detail of those items can be found in Winnebago County's year-end budget to actual report.

C. DEFICIT BALANCES

Generally accepted accounting principles require disclosure of individual funds that have deficit balances at year end.

As of December 31, 2009, the following individual funds held deficit balances:

Capital Project Funds	
County Highway Y	\$ 356,335
Oshkosh B'Gosh Property Purchase	1,280,238
County Highway D	11,771
	<u>\$ 1,648,344</u>
 Internal Service Funds	
General Services	<u>\$ 29,037</u>

The fund deficits are anticipated to be funded with future long-term borrowing or by adjusting pricing structure of the inter-department charges.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE II – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (cont.)

D. LIMITATIONS ON THE COUNTY'S TAX LEVY RATE AND ITS ABILITY TO ISSUE NEW DEBT

As part of Wisconsin's State Budget Bill (1993 Act 16), legislation was passed that limits the county's future tax levy rates. Generally, the county is limited to its 1992 tax levy rate based upon current legislation. However, this limitation does not affect debt authorized prior to August 12, 1993 or refunding bonds.

The county may also exceed the limitation by holding a referendum (according to state statutes) authorizing the county board to approve a higher rate. The county may also exceed the rate if it increases the services it provides due to a transfer of these services from another governmental unit.

The State Budget Bill also imposes restrictions on the county's ability to issue new debt. Generally, referendum approval is required to issue unlimited tax general obligation debt, with the following exceptions:

- Refunding debt issues
- 75% approval by the county board
- A reasonable expectation that the new debt can be accommodated within the existing tax rate
- Other exceptions as listed in State Statutes Section 67.045

The county is in compliance with the limitation.

E. LIMITATIONS ON THE COUNTY'S TAX LEVY

As part of Wisconsin's Act 20 (2007), new legislation was passed that limits the county's future tax levies. Generally, the county is limited to its prior tax levy dollar amount (excluding TIF districts), increased by the greater of the percentage change in the county's equalized value due to new construction, or 3% for the 2009 levy collected in 2010. Changes in debt service from one year to the next are generally exempt from this limit. The levy limit is set to expire after the 2010 levy.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Total cash and investments of the County consist of the following:

	Carrying Value	Institution Balance	Associated Risk
Demand deposits and cash on hand	\$ 34,015,218	\$ 35,398,232	Custodial
Money Markets	9,753,361	9,753,361	Custodial
U.S. Government securities	3,403,426	3,309,514	Interest rate, custodial
U.S. Agencies- explicitly guaranteed	17,732,363	17,547,500	Interest rate, custodial
Repurchase agreements	4,000,000	4,000,000	Credit, interest rate, custodial, concentration of credit
LGIP	102,818	102,818	Interest rate, credit
Mutual Funds	8,461,618	8,438,838	Interest rate, credit
Municipal General Obligation Pension Promissory Notes	372,477	357,777	Interest rate, custodial, concentration of credit
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 77,841,281	\$ 78,908,040	

Reconciliation to the financial statements

Per statement of net assets-

Unrestricted Cash and Investments	60,566,700
Restricted Cash and Investments- Current	700,213
Restricted Cash and Investments- Noncurrent	15,260,626
Per statement of net assets – Fiduciary Funds	1,313,742
Total	77,841,281

Deposits with financial institutions are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in the amount of \$250,000 per official custodian through December 31, 2013. On January 1, 2014, the coverage limit for interest bearing accounts will return to \$100,000. In addition, the County's non-interest bearing transaction accounts are fully insured under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program through June 30, 2010. On July 1, 2010, the coverage limit for non-interest accounts will return to \$100,000.

Bank accounts are also insured by the State Deposit Guarantee Fund in the amount of \$400,000. However, due to the relatively small size of the Guarantee Fund in relationship to the total deposits covered and other legal implications, recovery of material principal losses may not be significant to individual municipalities. This coverage has been considered in computing custodial credit risk.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), created by the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, is an independent government-sponsored corporation (not an agency of the U.S. government).

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to the County.

As of December 31, 2009, none of the County's bank balance of \$35,398,232 and \$9,753,361 of money market balance was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	<u>\$ 0</u>
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Investments – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

As of December 31, 2009, the County's investments were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

U. S. Government Treasury Securities

Neither insured nor registered and held by counterparty's trust department or agent not in the County's name	<u>\$ 3,309,514</u>
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U. S. Agency Explicitly Guaranteed Securities

Neither insured nor registered and held by counterparty's trust department or agent not in the County's name	<u>\$ 17,547,500</u>
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Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

As of December 31, 2009, the County's investments were rated as follows:

Investment Type	Standard & Poor's	Moody's Investor Service
U.S. Agencies - Explicitly guaranteed	AAA	AAA
Mutual Funds	AAA	AAA
Repurchase Agreements	AAA	AAA

The County also had an investment in the following external pool that was not rated:
Local Government Investment Pool

Interest Rate Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

As of December 31, 2009, the County's investments were rated as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)			
		Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
LGIP	\$ 102,818	\$ 102,818	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government securities	3,403,426	1,682,613	1,116,623	364,383	239,807
U.S. Agencies - explicitly guaranteed	17,732,363	295,425	10,118,815	944,202	6,373,921
Mutual Funds	8,461,618	8,461,618	-	-	-
Municipal Notes & Bonds	372,477	-	372,477	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 34,072,702</u>	<u>\$ 14,542,474</u>	<u>\$ 11,607,915</u>	<u>\$ 1,308,585</u>	<u>\$ 6,613,728</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

The County places no limit on the amount the County may invest in any one issuer. At December 31, 2009 the County had more than 5 percent of the County's investments in Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, First American Government Funds, Small Business Administration and US Treasuries. These investments are 13.6%, 14.6%, 19.8%, 22.2%, 13.1% and 10%, respectively, of the County's total investments.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III- DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

B. RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of year end for the government's individual major funds, nonmajor funds, and internal service funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	Human Services	Non Major and other Funds	Internal Services Funds	Total
Receivables:					
Property taxes	\$ 67,799,633	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,799,633
Delinquent taxes	7,412,385	-	-	-	7,412,385
Taxes levied for other governments	2,013,845	-	-	-	2,013,845
Accounts	184,624	246,512	121,747	186,553	739,436
Interest	229,475	-	47,922	60,273	337,670
Loan receivable	1,725,782	-	-	-	1,725,782
Intergovernmental	1,161,289	597,257	-	792	1,759,338
	80,527,033	843,769	169,669	247,618	81,788,089
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(61,755)	(4,367)	-	-	(66,122)
Govt. activity receivables	\$ 80,465,278	\$ 839,402	\$ 169,669	\$ 247,618	\$ 81,721,967
Amount not expected to be collected in one year	\$ 8,989,454	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,989,454

Revenues of the enterprise funds are reported net of uncollectible amounts. Total uncollectible amounts related to revenues of the current period are as follows:

Uncollectibles related to Airport Fund	\$ 965
Uncollectibles related to Solid Waste Fund	527,898
Uncollectibles related to Park View Health Center	6,874
Total Uncollectibles of the Current Fiscal Year	\$ 535,737

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

B. RECEIVABLES (cont.)

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Property taxes levied for the subsequent year are not earned and cannot be used to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned
Property taxes receivable	\$ -	\$ 67,790,623
Delinquent property taxes receivable	-	1,616,092
Grant and other receivables	607,616	-
Total Deferred/Unearned Revenue for Governmental Funds	\$ 607,616	\$ 69,406,715

Delinquent property taxes purchased from other taxing authorities are reflected as reservations of fund balance at year-end. Delinquent property taxes collected within sixty days subsequent to year-end are considered to be available for current expenditures and are therefore excluded for the reservation of fund balances. For the year ended December 31, 2009, such collections aggregated \$1,153,763 of which \$298,187 was levied by the County. Delinquent property taxes levied by the County are reflected as deferred revenue and are excluded from the fund balance until collected. At December 31, 2009, delinquent property taxes by year levied consists of the following:

	Total	County Levied	County Purchased
Tax Certificates			
2008	\$ 4,624,642	\$ 1,194,083	\$ 3,430,559
2007	1,781,687	460,744	1,320,943
2006	697,209	181,972	515,237
2005	110,215	27,995	82,220
2004 and prior	83,555	19,727	63,828
Tax Deeds	115,077	29,759	85,318
Total Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable	\$ 7,412,385	\$ 1,914,280	\$ 5,498,105

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

B. RECEIVABLES (cont.)

For economic development loans, the Wisconsin Department of Commerce limits Winnebago County to the amount of program income from economic development loans that it may retain and loan to other businesses. Program income includes the principal and interest received from economic development loan repayments. Based upon its current population, Winnebago County may retain \$750,000.

At December 31, 2009, Winnebago County has not exceeded its maximum retention cap. When it does, a liability to the state will be recorded.

C. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets of the Park View Health Center fund as of December 31, 2009, were \$321,307, including accrued interest of \$2,916, which represent borrowed money that has not been spent as of December 31, 2009.

Restricted assets of the Airport fund as of December 31, 2009, were \$381,822, which represent borrowed money that has not been spent as of December 31, 2009.

Restricted assets of the Solid Waste Management fund as of December 31, 2009, were \$15,354,270, including accrued interest of \$93,644, cash and cash equivalents of \$761,654 and noncurrent investments of \$14,592,616 which represent escrow amounts required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as of December 31, 2009.

D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,898,782	\$ 59,120	\$ -	\$ 2,957,902
Construction in progress	7,220,419	9,012,234	8,192,945	8,039,708
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	10,119,201	9,071,354	8,192,945	10,997,610
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	67,887,089	7,376,154	-	75,263,243
Improvements other than buildings	9,287,171	147,247	-	9,434,418
Machinery and equipment	23,276,429	1,111,226	74,444	24,313,211
Infrastructure	71,735,433	163,703	16,622	71,882,514
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	172,186,122	8,798,330	91,066	180,893,386

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

C. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ (17,955,637)	\$ (1,678,926)	\$ -	\$ (19,634,563)
Improvements other than buildings	(4,545,978)	(354,930)	-	(4,900,908)
Machinery and equipment	(13,356,215)	(1,931,280)	(45,285)	(15,242,210)
Infrastructure	(5,036,205)	(577,189)	(16,622)	(5,596,772)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(40,894,035)</u>	<u>(4,542,325)</u>	<u>(61,907)</u>	<u>(45,374,453)</u>
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	<u>131,292,087</u>	<u>4,256,005</u>	<u>29,159</u>	<u>135,518,933</u>
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	<u>\$ 141,411,288</u>	<u>\$ 13,327,359</u>	<u>\$ 8,222,104</u>	<u>\$ 146,516,543</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities

General government	\$ 955,759
Public safety	1,753,463
Public works, which includes the depreciation of infrastructure	577,189
Human services	200,796
Leisure activities	817,440
Community development	<u>237,678</u>
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 4,542,325</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 8,412,788	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,412,788
Construction in progress	309,088	1,474,166	359,470	1,423,784
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	<u>8,721,876</u>	<u>1,474,166</u>	<u>359,470</u>	<u>9,836,572</u>
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	41,620,190	269,267	-	41,889,457
Improvements other than buildings	44,606,551	113,169	-	44,719,720
Machinery and equipment	25,427,002	1,703,589	915,566	26,215,025
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	<u>111,653,743</u>	<u>2,086,025</u>	<u>915,566</u>	<u>112,824,202</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)	Ending Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ (11,540,030)	\$ (755,408)	\$ -	\$ (12,295,438)
Improvements other than buildings	(33,973,586)	(2,518,888)	-	(36,492,474)
Machinery and equipment	(15,507,453)	(1,871,280)	(833,344)	(16,545,389)
Total accumulated depreciation	(61,021,069)	(5,145,576)	(833,344)	(65,333,301)
Net Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	50,632,674	(3,059,551)	82,222	47,490,901
Total Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$ 59,354,550	\$ (1,585,385)	\$ 441,692	\$ 57,327,473

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities

Airport	\$ 890,045
Solid Waste Management	2,500,188
Park View Health Care Center	740,925
Highway	1,014,418
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 5,145,576

E. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The following is a schedule of interfund receivables and payables including any overdrafts on pooled cash and investment accounts:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	Amount Not Due Within One Year
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund		
	Human Services	\$ 10,000	\$ -
General Fund	Capital Project Fund		
	County Highway Y	356,335	-
General Fund	Capital Project Fund		
	University Ave Bldg. Impro.	50,193	-
General Fund	Capital Project Fund		
	Oshkosh Property Purchase	1,280,238	-
	Total	\$ 1,696,766	\$ -

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

E. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (cont.)

The principal purpose of these interfunds is to fund negative cash balances. All remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

For the statement of net assets, interfund balances which are owed within the governmental activities or business-type activities are netted and eliminated. In the current year, all of the \$1,696,766 was eliminated because they were all governmental activities. The internal balance amount of \$1,317,043 is the amount of internal service funds allocated to the business-type activities.

The following is a schedule of interfund transfers:

<u>Fund Transferred To</u>	<u>Fund Transferred From</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Principal Purpose</u>
General Fund	Highway Fund	\$ 200,000	Tax Levy Allocation
	General Fund	113,660	Operating Transfer
Human Services	General Fund	17,702,912	Tax Levy Allocation
		33,515	Operating Transfer
Nonmajor Funds	General Fund	8,523,000	Tax Levy Allocation
	General Fund	400,619	Operating Transfer
	Nonmajor Funds	1,215,244	Operating Transfer
General Services Funds	General Fund	3,900	Tax Levy Allocation
		5,600	Operating Transfer
Airport Fund	General Fund	530,928	Tax Levy Allocation
		820	Operating Transfer
Park View Health Center Fund	General Fund	8,703,360	Tax Levy Allocation
		<u>12,924</u>	Operating Transfer
Total Transfers		\$ 37,446,482	
Elimination of interfund governmental activities		<u>(27,998,450)</u>	
Total transfers after eliminations		<u>\$ 9,448,032</u>	
			Net Transfers – Statement of Activities
	<u>Transfer In</u>	<u>Transfer Out</u>	<u> </u>
Governmental activities	\$ 200,000	\$ (9,248,032)	\$ (9,048,032)
Business-type activities	<u>9,248,032</u>	<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>9,048,032</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 9,448,032</u>	<u>\$ 9,448,032</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

E. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (cont.)

Generally, transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that collects them to the fund that the budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

F. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
General obligation debt	\$ 39,528,054	\$ 8,742,196	10,788,890	\$ 37,481,360	\$ 8,694,609
Add (subtract) Deferred amounts for:					
(Discounts)/Premiums	(27,989)	9,372	1,148	(19,765)	5,466
Advance Refunding -Gain/ (Loss)	(4,383)	-	4,383	-	-
Total bonds and notes payable	39,495,682	8,751,568	10,794,421	37,461,595	8,700,075
OPEB Liability	1,198,603	484,739	245,386	1,437,956	-
Vested Compensated absences	6,219,007	3,707,462	3,533,325	6,393,144	3,632,797
Govt. activity long term liabilities	\$ 46,913,292	\$ 12,943,769	\$ 14,573,132	\$ 45,292,695	\$ 12,332,872
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due within One Year
Business-type activities					
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
General obligation debt	\$ 22,386,946	\$ 790,804	\$ 3,401,110	\$ 19,776,640	\$ 2,540,391
Add (subtract) Deferred amounts for:					
(Discounts)/Premiums	135,461	-	19,032	116,429	18,629
Advance Refunding Losses	(2,373)	-	2,373	-	-
Total bonds and notes payable	22,520,034	790,804	3,422,515	19,893,069	2,559,020
Vested Compensated absences	2,241,624	1,321,997	1,320,344	2,243,277	1,340,181
OPEB Liability	262,246	223,741	223,102	262,885	-
Landfill closure and long-term care	19,693,105	1,504,176	1,774,451	19,422,830	-
Business-type activity long term liabilities	\$ 44,717,009	\$ 3,840,718	\$ 6,740,412	\$ 41,822,061	\$ 3,899,201

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

F. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS(cont.)

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT (cont.)

All general obligation notes and bonds payable are backed by the full faith and credit of Winnebago County. Notes and bonds in the governmental funds will be retired by future property tax levies by the debt service fund. Business-type activities debt is payable by revenues from user fees of those funds or, if the revenues are not sufficient, by future tax levies.

In accordance with Wisconsin Statutes, total general obligation indebtedness of Winnebago County may not exceed five percent of the equalized value of taxable property within the County's jurisdiction. The debt limit as of December 31, 2009, was \$605,337,500. Total general obligation debt outstanding at year end was \$57,258,000.

	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Original Indebted- ness</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2009</u>
Governmental Activities General Obligation Debt					
Series 2002 A	2002	2012	3.0% -4.375%	\$ 26,705,000	\$ 11,590,835
Series 2003 B	2003	2019	2.875%- 5.5%	868,637	645,371
Series 2003 D	2003	2013	2.0%- 3.35%	2,937,255	1,717,824
Series 2004 B	2004	2020	3.5%- 5.0%	3,544,316	3,139,651
Series 2005 B	2005	2015	3.5%- 5.0%	1,890,000	1,221,778
Series 2006 A	2006	2016	4.55%- 4.85%	1,721,000	1,261,205
Series 2007 A	2007	2017	3.75%	4,195,000	3,170,000
Series 2008 A	2008	2018	2.50%- 3.75%	6,375,000	5,992,500
Series 2009 A	2009	2011	2.00% -2.20%	3,289,196	3,289,196
Series 2009 B	2009	2019	1.00%- 4.45%	3,810,000	3,810,000
Series 2009 C	2009	2019	4.50%	1,643,000	1,643,000
Total Governmental Activities – General Obligation Debt					<u><u>\$ 37,481,360</u></u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

F. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (cont.)

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT (cont.)

	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Original Indebted- ness</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2009</u>
Business-Type Activities					
General Obligation Debt					
Airport Fund 2002 Series A Notes	2002	2012	3.0% - 4.375%	\$ 160,000	\$ 74,167
Airport Fund 2003 Series B Notes	2003	2019	2.875%- 5.5%	9,586	7,123
Solid Waste Management Fund 2003 Series B Notes	2003	2019	2.875%- 5.5%	28,510	21,183
Park View Health Center Fund 2003 Series B Notes	2003	2019	2.875%- 5.5%	255,848	190,088
Highway Fund 2003 Series B Notes	2003	2019	2.875%- 5.5%	82,419	61,235
Park View Health Center Fund 2003 Series D Notes	2003	2013	2.0%- 3.35%	97,748	57,176
Airport Fund 2004 Series B Notes	2004	2020	3.5%- 5.0%	39,116	34,650
Solid Waste Management Fund 2004 Series B Notes	2004	2020	3.5%- 5.0%	116,332	103,049
Park View Health Center Fund 2004 Series B Notes	2004	2020	3.5%- 5.0%	1,043,940	924,750
Highway Fund 2004 Series B Notes	2004	2020	3.5%- 5.0%	336,296	297,900
Park View Health Center Fund 2005 Series B Notes	2005	2015	3.0%- 3.4%	500,000	323,222
Park View Health Center Fund 2006 Series A Notes	2006	2015	3.0%- 3.4%	22,889,000	16,773,793
Airport Fund 2008 Series A Notes	2008	2018	3.0% - 4.375%	125,000	117,500
Airport Fund 2009 Series A Notes	2009	2011	2.00% -2.20%	25,804	25,804
Highway Fund 2009 Series B Note	2009	2019	1.00%- 4.45%	15,000	15,000
Airport Fund 2009 Series C Notes	2009	2019	4.50%	750,000	750,000
Total Business-Type Activities General Obligation Debt					<u>\$ 19,776,640</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

F. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (cont.)

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Years	Governmental Activities General Obligation Debt		Business-Type Activities General Obligation Debt	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
	2010	\$ 8,694,609	\$ 1,159,296	\$ 2,540,391
2011	7,433,964	997,890	3,326,887	662,532
2012	6,473,912	714,744	2,374,258	535,807
2013	2,703,129	539,277	2,471,330	435,746
2014	2,254,581	451,617	2,571,176	331,459
2015-2019	9,823,485	973,172	6,450,278	414,970
2020	97,680	2,442	42,320	1,058
Totals	\$ 37,481,360	\$ 4,838,438	\$ 19,776,640	\$ 3,119,198

OTHER DEBT INFORMATION

Estimated payments of compensated absences, landfill closure and long-term care, and the OPEB liability are not included in the debt service requirement schedules. The compensated absences and OPEB liabilities attributable to governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the general or special revenue fund. The landfill closure and long-term care cost will be liquidated primarily with the restricted cash and investments in the solid waste management fund.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

G. LEASE DISCLOSURES

LESSOR – OPERATING LEASES

The County is the lessor of hangar, parking, office and related building space at its airport under various operating leases for periods ranging from 2010 through 2090. Revenues and related expenses for these leases are recorded in the Airport fund. The cost, accumulated depreciation and book value of leased property is \$8,374,484, \$5,930,654 and \$2,460,814 respectively.

Non-cancelable operating leases at December 31, 2009, provide for the following future minimum lease revenues (excluding any contingent rentals):

2010	\$ 401,762	2041-2045	\$ 137,065
2011	345,680	2046-2050	137,065
2012	304,795	2051-2055	137,065
2013	306,745	2056-2060	137,065
2014	306,745	2061-2065	137,065
2015	306,026	2066-2070	137,065
2016-2020	1,067,987	2071-2075	137,065
2021-2025	609,380	2076-2080	137,065
2026-2030	267,090	2081-2085	137,065
2031-2035	192,388	2086-2090	137,065
2036-2040	137,064		
		Total	<u>\$ 5,616,312</u>

LESSOR/ LESSEE – CAPITAL LEASES

The County has no material outstanding sales-type or direct financing leases.

LESSEE – OPERATING LEASES

The County leases several group homes under operating agreements with the Wisconsin Housing Authority for periods ranging from 2010 through 2015. Expenditures for these leases are recorded in the human services fund. These expenditures amount to \$128,676. Future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

2010	\$ 128,676	2014	\$ 61,976
2011	128,676	2015	56,716
2012	128,676		
2013	96,776		
		Total	<u>\$ 490,761</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

H. CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COST

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the Snell Road landfill site and the Sunnyview landfill site for the years after closure. The Snell Road landfill site was closed in 1991 and the Sunnyview landfill site expects to be closed in the year 2020. Although postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The \$19.4 million reported as landfill postclosure care liability at December 31, 2009, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 86.2 percent of the estimated capacity of the Sunnyview landfill site and 100 percent of the capacity at the Snell Road landfill site. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of postclosure care of \$5.3 million as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in 2009. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The County is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance closure and postclosure care. The County is in compliance with these requirements, and, at December 31, 2009, cash and investments of \$15,260,626 are held for these purposes. These are reported as restricted assets on the statement of net assets. The County expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earnings on these annual contributions. However, if interest earnings are inadequate or additional postclosure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations, for example) these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from tax revenue.

I. NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCES

Net assets reported on the government-wide statement of net assets at December 31, 2009 includes the following:

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	
Land	\$ 2,957,902
Construction in progress	8,039,708
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	135,518,933
Less: related long-term debt outstanding (excluding unspent capital related debt proceeds)	<u>33,689,224</u>
Total Invested in Capital Assets	112,827,319
Restricted	
Externally imposed by creditors	2,281,217
Debt service	1,363,003
Unrestricted	<u>13,530,063</u>
Total Governmental Activities Net Assets	<u>\$ 130,001,602</u>

Restrictions listed as other activities include amounts for loans receivable and the scholarship program.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

I. NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCES (cont.)

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2009 include the following:

Reserved	
Major Funds	
General Fund	
Delinquent property taxes	\$ 4,642,530
Advance payments	37,805
Inventories	423
Capital outlay	114,373
Loans receivable	2,246,609
Public safety	330,365
Scholarship program	34,608
Prior year commitments	335,816
Special Revenue Fund	
Advance payments	377,652
Nonmajor Funds	
Debt service	1,746,881
Capital outlay	<u>3,231,538</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,098,600</u>
Unreserved (designated)	
Major Funds	
General fund	
Designated for prior year appropriations	\$ 124,751
Designated for special projects	<u>2,237,892</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,362,643</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

I. NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCES (cont.)

Unreserved (undesignated)	
Major Funds	
General fund	\$ 11,426,531
Special revenue fund	59,178
Non Major Fund	
Capital project fund (deficit)	<u>(1,648,344)</u>
 Total	 \$ <u>9,837,365</u>

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	
Land	\$ 8,412,788
Construction in progress	1,423,784
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	47,490,901
Less: related long-term debt outstanding (excluding unspent capital related debt proceeds)	<u>17,897,898</u>
Total Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	<u>39,429,575</u>
Unrestricted	<u>27,004,052</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Net Assets	\$ <u>66,433,627</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

J. COMPONENT UNIT

This report contains the Winnebago County Housing Authority (Authority), which is included as a component unit. Financial information is presented as a discrete column in the statement of net assets and statement of activities.

In addition to the basic financial statements and the preceding notes to financial statements which apply, the following additional disclosures are considered necessary for a fair presentation.

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING/MEASUREMENT FOCUS

The housing authority follows the full accrual basis of accounting and the flow of economic resources measurement focus.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Authority's investments are categorized as follows:

	Category			Totals	Carrying
	1	2	3		Amount/ Fair Value
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 2,090,098</u>	<u>\$ 2,340,098</u>	<u>\$ 2,340,098</u>
Per statement of net assets-					
Cash and investments - unrestricted					\$ 1,193,148
Cash and investments - restricted					1,108,859
Tenant security deposits					<u>38,091</u>
Total					<u>\$ 2,340,098</u>

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Authority considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

J. COMPONENT UNIT (cont.)

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Useful Lives (Years)
Land	\$ 727,042	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 727,042	N/A
Construction in Progress	154,123	67,760	-	221,883	N/A
Buildings & Equipment	8,791,470	41,015	-	8,832,485	5-40
Total Capital Assets	\$ 9,672,635	\$ 108,775	\$ -	\$ 9,781,410	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(4,862,628)	(297,561)	449	(5,159,740)	
Net Capital Assets	\$ 4,810,007	\$ (188,786)	\$ 449	\$ 4,621,670	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Low Rent Public Housing	\$ 190,990
N/C S/R Section 8	71,175
Business Activities	30,170
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 292,335

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The Housing Authority notes payable are secured by a first pledge of the annual contributions payable to the Housing Authority, pursuant to an Annual Contributions Contract between the Housing Authority and United States and by a lien on all revenues of the Housing Authority's Low Income Housing Program. The Housing Authority notes are not general obligations of Winnebago County nor are they guaranteed by Winnebago County.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

J. COMPONENT UNIT (cont.)

5. **LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS** (cont.)

	Balance 6/30/2008	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2009
First Mortgage Revenue Bond				
Series 1994, interest at 6.8 - 7.2%, due in installments through 2010.	\$ 265,000	\$ -	\$ 130,000	\$ 135,000
Series 1992A, interest at 5.0 - 7.125% due in installments through 2022.	480,000	-	20,000	460,000
Notes Payable				
WHEDA, interest at 4.00% due in installments through 2025.	138,727	-	6,018	132,709
Non-interest bearing payable to the Oshkosh Housing Authority local fund.	35,776	-	-	35,776
	\$ 919,503	\$ -	\$ 156,018	\$ 763,485

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest
2010	\$ 162,930	\$ 40,719	2015 – 2019	\$ 221,500	\$ 101,300
2011	31,516	34,948	2020 – 2024	195,670	22,483
2012	31,784	32,964	2025	45,676	87
2013	37,061	30,759			
2014	37,348	28,334			
			Totals	\$ 763,485	\$ 291,594

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

All eligible Winnebago County employees participate in the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system (PERS). All permanent employees expected to work over 600 hours a year are eligible to participate in the WRS. Covered employees in the General category are required by statute to contribute 6.0% of their salary (3.0% for Executives and Elected Officials, 5.1% for Protective Occupations with Social Security, and 3.4% for Protective Occupations without Social Security) to the plan. Employers generally make these contributions to the plan on behalf of employees. Employers are required to contribute an actuarially determined amount necessary to fund the remaining projected cost of future benefits.

The payroll for Winnebago County employees covered by the system for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$48,147,727; the employer's total payroll was \$49,644,268. The total required contribution for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$5,225,585 or 10.8 percent of covered payroll. Of this amount, 100 percent was contributed by the employer for the current year. Total contributions for the years ending December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$5,220,779 and \$5,019,749, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

Employees who retire at or after age 65 (62 for elected officials and 54 for protective occupation employees with less than 25 years of service, 53 for protective occupation employees with more than 25 years of service) are entitled to receive a retirement benefit. Employees may retire at age 55 (50 for protective occupation employees) and receive actuarially reduced benefits. The factors influencing the benefit are: (1) final average earnings, (2) years of creditable service, and (3) a formula factor. Final average earnings are the average of the employee's three highest year's earnings. Employees terminating covered employment and submitting application before becoming eligible for a retirement benefit may withdraw their contributions and, by doing so, forfeit all rights to any subsequent benefit. For employees beginning participation on or after January 1, 1990 and no longer actively employed on or after April 24, 1998, creditable service in each of five years is required for eligibility for a retirement annuity. Participants employed prior to 1990 and on or after April 24, 1998 are immediately vested.

The WRS also provides death and disability benefits for employees. Eligibility for and the amount of all benefits is determined under Chapter 40 of Wisconsin Statutes. The WRS issues an annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the Department of Employee Trust Funds, P.O. Box 7931, Madison, WI 53707-7931.

B. RISK MANAGEMENT

Winnebago County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; workers compensation; and health care of its employees. Winnebago County purchases commercial insurance to provide coverage for losses from: property, equipment, landfill pollution, airport liability and employee healthcare hospital liability.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

B. RISK MANAGEMENT (cont.)

Winnebago County participates in a public entity risk pool called Wisconsin County Mutual Insurance Company (WCMIC) to provide coverage for losses from liability, bodily and personal injury, and errors and omissions coverage.

However, other risks, such as workers compensation, health care, and dental care of its employees are accounted for and financed by Winnebago County in an internal service fund – the self insurance internal service fund.

SELF INSURANCE

The uninsured risk of loss for worker’s compensation is \$400,000 per incident with no aggregate coverage for a policy year. The County has purchased commercial insurance for claims in excess of those amounts. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

The uninsured risk of loss for health insurance is \$75,000 per covered person or an aggregate of \$4,529,000 or 100% of the first monthly aggregate deductible for a benefit year multiplied by 12. The County has purchased commercial insurance for claims in excess of those amounts.

The uninsured risk of loss for dental insurance is \$1,000 per person per coverage year with no aggregate coverage for a policy year. The County has purchased commercial insurance for claims in excess of those amounts.

All funds of Winnebago County participate in the risk management program. Amounts payable to the self insurance fund is based on budgeted estimates of the amounts necessary to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. The reserve at year end was \$4,178,556; this amount was designated for that reserve at year end, and is included in unreserved net assets of the internal service fund.

A liability for a claim is established if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. The County does not allocate overhead costs or other nonincremental costs to the claims liability.

CLAIMS LIABILITY- 12/31/2009

	Workers Compensation	Property & Liability	Health	Dental	Total
Unpaid claims – Beginning of Year	\$ 1,849,571	\$ 198,900	\$ 574,389	\$ 34,315	\$ 2,657,175
Current year claims and changes in estimates	644,392	523,426	4,308,336	583,313	6,059,467
Claim payments	(570,638)	(513,481)	(4,279,617)	(581,590)	(5,945,326)
Unpaid claims – End of Year	\$ 1,923,325	\$ 208,845	\$ 603,108	\$ 36,038	\$ 2,771,316

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

B. RISK MANAGEMENT (cont.)

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL (cont.)

CLAIMS LIABILITY- 12/31/2008

	Workers Compensation	Property & Liability	Health	Dental	Total
Unpaid claims – Beginning of	\$ 1,761,287	\$ 189,429	\$ 547,037	\$ 32,675	\$ 2,530,428
Current year claims and changes in estimates	748,310	322,561	3,621,641	536,314	5,228,826
Claim payments	<u>(660,026)</u>	<u>(313,090)</u>	<u>(3,594,289)</u>	<u>(534,674)</u>	<u>(5,102,079)</u>
Unpaid claims – End of Year	<u>\$ 1,849,571</u>	<u>\$ 198,900</u>	<u>\$ 574,389</u>	<u>\$ 34,315</u>	<u>\$ 2,657,175</u>

WISCONSIN COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (WCMIC)

During 1987, the County, together with other counties in the State of Wisconsin, created the Wisconsin County Mutual Insurance Company (WCMIC) to provide liability insurance to its members. WCMIC also provides bodily and personal injury, and errors and omissions coverage for the County. WCMIC is governed by one entity-one vote and includes counties of varying size. Only member entities participate in governing WCMIC. The actuary for WCMIC determines the charge per \$1,000 of ratable governmental expenditures acquired to pay the expected losses and loss adjustment expenses on which premiums are based. The County's self-insured retention limit is \$50,000 for each occurrence, \$250,000 aggregate. Estimated claims payable at year-end are \$250,000 and IBNR's are estimated to be immaterial. These amounts are included in the claims liability table in the previous section.

C. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On February 9, 2010, the County issued \$7,985,000 of general obligation refunding bonds to retire the 2002 general obligation note. The interest rate on the bonds range from 1.5 to 2.0 percent and the maturity date is April 1, 2012.

D. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, Winnebago County is party to various pending claims and legal proceedings. Although the outcome of such matters cannot be forecasted with certainty, it is the opinion of management and Winnebago County's attorney that the likelihood is remote that any such claims or proceedings will have a material adverse effect on Winnebago County's financial position or results of operations.

Winnebago County has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grants. Management believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

D. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (cont.)

During 2009, Winnebago County borrowed \$5,453,000 for the purpose of making various capital improvements. These monies, as well as other revenue sources, are reflected in the capital project funds. Work that has been completed but not yet paid for (including contract retainages) is reflected as accounts payable and expenditures. The balance of contract amounts plus open purchase orders is \$299,569 at year end and will be paid out of the reserved fund balance in the capital project funds.

Funding for the operating budget of Winnebago County comes from many sources, including property taxes, grants and aids from other units of government, user fees, fines and permits, and other miscellaneous revenues. The State of Wisconsin provides a variety of aid and grant programs which benefit Winnebago County. Those aid and grant programs are dependent on continued approval and funding by the Wisconsin governor and legislature, through their budget processes. The State of Wisconsin is currently experiencing budget problems, and is considering numerous alternatives including reducing aid to local governments. Any changes made by the State to funding or eligibility of local aid programs could have a significant impact on the future operating results of Winnebago County.

E. JOINT VENTURES

MEG UNIT

The Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Outagamie, and Winnebago, the Town of Menasha, the Cities of Menasha, Appleton, Oshkosh, Neenah, Chilton, and Fond du Lac jointly operate the local drug enforcement unit, which is called the MEG Unit and provides drug enforcement services. The MEG Unit does not issue separate financial statements. The governing body is made up of the Chief of Police, Sheriff, or the designee of the participating agencies. Financial information of the MEG Unit as of year end is available directly from the Task Force Coordinator. The MEG Unit receives its funding from Federal and State Grants and contributions from participating agencies. The County maintains the financial records for the MEG Unit. The amounts are shown as an agency fund. Each of the Counties provides personnel to staff the unit. The participating agencies made payments to the MEG Unit that totaled \$74,056. The County believes that the unit will continue to provide services in the future at similar rates.

SINGLE STREAM RECYCLING FACILITY

The Counties of Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago have entered into a contract for the joint operation of a single stream recycling facility (SSRF). The SSRF does not issue separate financial statements. The governing body is made up of the members of the three counties.

F. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The county's group health insurance plan provides coverage to active employees and retirees (or other qualified terminated employees) at blended premium rates. This results in an other postemployment benefit (OPEB) for the retirees, commonly referred to as an implicit rate subsidy.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

F. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (cont.)

Contribution requirements are established through collective bargaining agreements and may be amended only through negotiations between the county and the union. The county makes no monthly health insurance contribution on behalf of the retiree. For fiscal year 2009, total retirees contributions were \$468,488. Administrative costs of the plan are financed through investment earnings.

The county's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the county's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the county's net OPEB obligation to the retiree health plan:

Annual required contribution	\$	681,836
Interest on net OPEB obligation		26,644
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		708,480
Contributions made		(468,488)
Increase in net OPEB obligation		239,992
Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year		1,460,849
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	\$	1,700,841

The county's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2009 are as follow:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
12/31/2007	\$ 1,511,000	58.70%	\$ 621,149
12/31/2008	1,593,626	47.31%	1,460,849
12/31/2009	681,836	51.23%	1,700,841

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

F. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS(cont.)

The funded status of the plan as of December 31, 2009, the most recent actuarial valuation date, was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 7,246,582
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 7,246,582</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$48,147,727
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	15.1%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates for the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan is understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 4 percent investment rate of return and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 9.3 percent initially, reduced by decrements to an rate of 5.5 percent after 11 years. Both rates include a 3 percent inflation assumption. The actuarial value of Retiree Health Plan assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a three year period. The plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2009, was 27 years.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2009

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

G. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND

The Solid Waste Management Fund has one significant customer who was responsible for 22% of operating revenues in 2009.

HIGHWAY FUND

The Highway Fund has one significant customer who was responsible for 29% of operating revenues in 2009.