

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

INDEX TO NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE

Page

I.	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	
A.	Reporting Entity	56
B.	Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements	57-59
C.	Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation	60-61
D.	Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position or Equity	
1.	Deposits and Investments	62-63
2.	Receivables	64-65
3.	Inventories and Prepaid Items	65
4.	Restricted Assets	65
5.	Capital Assets	65-66
6.	Compensated Absences	67
7.	Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	67
8.	Pensions	67
9.	Long-Term Obligations/Conduit Debt	68
10.	Claims and Judgments	68
11.	Equity Classifications	69-70
12.	Comparative Data	70
13.	Reclassifications	70
II.	Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability	
A.	Budgetary Information	70-71
B.	Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations	71
C.	Deficit Balances	71
D.	Limitations on the County's Tax Levy Rate and Its Ability to Issue New Debt	72
III.	Detailed Notes on All Funds	
A.	Deposits and Investments	73-75
B.	Receivables	76-78
C.	Restricted Assets	78
D.	Capital Assets	78-80
E.	Interfund Receivables/Payables and Transfers	80-82
F.	Long-Term Obligations	82-85
G.	Lease Disclosures	86
H.	Closure and Postclosure Care Cost	87
I.	Net Position/ Fund Balances	87-89
J.	Component Unit	90-92

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

INDEX TO NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.) December 31, 2016

NOTE	<u>Page</u>
IV. Other Information	
A. Pensions	93-98
B. Risk Management	98-100
C. Commitments and Contingencies	100-101
D. Joint Ventures	101
E. Other Postemployment Benefits	102-103
F. Economic Dependency	104
G. Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements	104

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of Winnebago County, Wisconsin have been prepared to conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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). The significant accounting principles and policies utilized by the County are described below:

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 regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board.

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. 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. 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, 2016

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

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the County and its component unit. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. 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 are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. 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. 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, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, fund equity/net position, 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 and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, 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, 2016

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 and report all financial resources not accounted and reported in another fund.

Human Services Special Revenue Fund – accounts for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures of the Human Services programs. Financing is generally provided by federal and state grants, charges for services and the local tax levy.

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 Fund – accounts for resources accumulated and payments for the following projects:

Courthouse Security

Courthouse Window Replacement

Facility Tuckpointing

Boiler Replacement- UWFV

Energy Upgrade- UWFV

Facilities Roof Replacement

Courthouse Deck Reconstruction

Community Park Road Reconstruction and Other Improvements

Storm Water Mitigation

Department Relocation/ Building Remodeling

Building Card Access System

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

Capital Projects Funds (cont.)

Asphalt Replacement Program

Computer Aided Dispatch

Road Construction and Resurfacing:

County Highway CB – Oakridge Intersection

County Highway G – CTH T to Woodenshoe Rd

County Highway G Bridge Replacement

County Highway GG – CTH T to USH 44

County Highway I – CTH N to City of Oshkosh

County Highway I – CTH N Intersection

County Highway II – STH 76 to Clayton Ave

County Highway M – STH 10 to North County Line

County Highway K Bridge– Eureka

County Highway N Bridge Replacement

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.

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

MEG Unit – accounts for the receipts and disbursements of funds for the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group.

Post Retirement Health – accounts for the receipt and disbursements of funds for the retirees sick leave converted to be used to pay for health insurance premiums.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2016

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 position 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, deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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.

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 unearned revenues. Amounts received prior to the entitlement period are also recorded as deferred revenues.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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 unspendable 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 unearned revenues on its governmental funds balance sheet. For governmental fund financial statements, unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned 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 unearned 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 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, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION 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, 2016 the County was not in compliance with the custodial credit risk policy.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

1. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

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.

Investments are stated at fair value, which is the price that would be received for selling an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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, 2016, 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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

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 position.

Property tax calendar – 2016 tax roll:

Lien date and levy date	December 2016
Tax bills mailed	December 2016
Payment in full, or	January 31, 2017
First installment due	January 31, 2017
Second installment due	July 31, 2017
Personal property taxes in full	January 31, 2017
Tax sale – 2016 delinquent real estate taxes	October 2019

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 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 position. 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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (cont.)

2. RECEIVABLES

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 restricted fund balance for economic development. As loans are repaid, the restricted fund balance is reduced and the assigned fund balance is increased. When new loans are made from loan repayments, the restricted fund balance for economic development is increased and the assigned 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 an assigned 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.

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 position.

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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (cont.)

5. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)

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.

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 position. 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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

6. 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 liabilities at December 31, 2016 are determined on the basis of current salary rates and include salary-related payments. Accumulated sick leave liabilities at December 31, 2016 are determined for non-represented employees the liabilities are calculated based on rates of pay and sick leave balances at December 31, 2005, for other employees the liabilities are calculated based on rates of pay and sick leave balances at December 31, 2013.

7. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditure) until then. The County currently has one item that qualify for reporting in this category. It is related to the County's proportionate share of the Wisconsin Retirement System pension plan and deferred and amortized over the expected remaining lives of the pension plan participants.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County currently has two items that qualifies for reporting in this category, property taxes and unavailable revenues. These amounts will be recognized as inflows of resources (revenue) in the subsequent year. Additionally, the County has an item related to the County's proportionate share of the Wisconsin Retirement System pension plan and deferred and amortized over the expected remaining lives of the pension plan participants.

8. PENSIONS

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) and additions to/deductions from WRS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by WRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

9. 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 refunding issues 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 position.

The County does not engage in conduit debt transactions.

10. 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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

11. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS

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

- a. Net investment in capital assets – 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. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position.
- b. Restricted net position – Consists of net position 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.
- c. Unrestricted net position – All other net positions that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.”

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

Fund balances of governmental funds are reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

FUND STATEMENTS

1. Nonspendable fund balance – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are 1) not in spendable form, or 2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The County reports nonspendable inventories, advance payments and delinquent personal property taxes.
2. Restricted fund balance – Amount constraints requiring use for a specific purpose and are either: 1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or 2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Fund balance restrictions are legally enforceable when a third party can enforce the resources to be used appropriately.
3. Committed fund balance – Amounts used for specific purposes based on constraints imposed by formal action of the County Board. The commitment purposes must be made during the County’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and can only be amended by the same formal legal action creating the original commitments such as resolution or ordinance.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/ INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

11. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS (CONT)

4. Assigned fund balance - Funds that are constrained by the county executive as established by county ordinance with the intent for the amount to be used for specific purposes, but it is neither restricted nor committed.
5. Unassigned fund balance – Funds that are amounts in excess (surplus) of the categories described above in the General Fund only. By their nature, other funds are established to account for revenues that are expended for specific purposes, and therefore, do not have unassigned fund balances.

The County has not adopted a fund balance spend-down policy regarding the order in which fund balance will be utilized. When a policy does not specify the spend-down policy, GASB Statement No. 54 indicates that restricted funds would be spent first, followed by committed funds, and then assigned funds. Unassigned funds would be spent last.

12. COMPARATIVE DATA

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, 2015, from which the summarized information was derived.

13. RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain amounts in the prior financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the current year financial statements with no change in the previously reported net position, changes in net position, fund balance or changes in fund balance.

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:

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION (cont.)

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 \$15,000 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. Unexpended appropriations, net of anticipated revenues, carried forward to 2017, aggregating \$2,735,000 at December 31, 2016, have been classified on the governmental funds balance sheet as fund balance assigned 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, 2016.

Winnebago County controls expenditures at the category level. Some individual departments experienced expenditures which exceeded appropriations. The detail of those items can be found in the Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

C. 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.

D. LIMITATIONS ON THE COUNTY'S TAX LEVY

As part of Wisconsin's Act 10, 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 percentage change in the county's equalized value due to new construction, for the 2016 levy collected in 2017. Act 10 has also suspended the rate limit for 2013 and 2014. 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 2017 levy.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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	\$ 18,204,132	\$ 18,868,556	Custodial
Money Markets	21,677,060	21,677,060	Custodial
U.S. Government securities	209,777	240,869	Interest rate, custodial
U.S. Agencies- explicitly guaranteed	34,766,943	35,164,294	Interest rate, custodial
Repurchase agreements	2,165,441	2,165,441	concentration of credit
LGIP	3,154	3,154	Interest rate, credit
Mutual Funds	1,056,787	1,056,787	Interest rate, credit
Municipal General Obligation Bonds	24,750,964	25,071,930	concentration of credit
Negotiable CD's	5,177,683	5,170,000	concentration of credit
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 108,011,941</u>	<u>\$ 109,418,091</u>	

Reconciliation to the financial statements

Per statement of net position-

Unrestricted Cash and Investments

Current \$ 92,207,594

Restricted short term cash invests. 2,054,175

Restricted Cash and Investments-

Noncurrent 11,980,253

Per statement of net position –

Fiduciary Funds 1,769,919

Total \$ 108,011,941

Deposits with financial institutions within the State of Wisconsin are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in the amount of \$250,000 for time and savings deposits and \$250,000 for demand deposits per official custodian per insured depository institution. Deposits with financial institutions located outside the State of Wisconsin are insured by the FDIC in the amount of \$250,000 per official custodian per depository institution. Also, the State of Wisconsin has a State Guarantee Fund which provides a maximum of \$400,000 per public depository above the amount provided by an agency of the U.S. Government. However, due to the relatively small size of the State Guarantee Fund in relation to the Fund's total coverage, total recovery of insured losses may not be available. This coverage has been considered in computing custodial credit risk.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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 for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the County will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

As of December 31, 2016, the County's bank balance of \$18,868,556 and \$21,677,060 of money market balance was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	<u>\$ 5,421,306</u>
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Investments – The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. Wisconsin statutes require repurchase agreements to be fully collateralized by bonds or securities issued or guaranteed by the federal government or its instrumentalities.

As of December 31, 2016, \$40,758,591 of the County's investments with financial institutions were in excess of federal depository insurance limits and State Guarantee Fund, but were collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution or its trust department or agent or the Federal Reserve in the County's name or were secured with a letter of credit.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Wisconsin statutes limit investments in securities to the top two ratings assigned by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

As of December 31, 2016, 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

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

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

Local Government Investment Pool

The County also had certificates of deposit – negotiable which were not rated but were covered by FDIC insurance.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

As of December 31, 2016, 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	\$ 3,153	\$ 3,153	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government securities	209,777	-	209,777	-	-
U.S. Agencies - explicitly guaranteed	34,766,943	4,569,965	19,595,126	5,181,277	5,420,575
Mutual Funds	1,056,787	1,056,787	-	-	-
Municipal Bonds	24,750,965	4,044,308	17,047,704	3,658,953	-
Repurchase Agreements	2,165,441	2,165,441	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit - Negotiable	5,177,683	4,428,595	749,088	-	-
Totals	\$ 68,130,749	\$ 16,268,249	\$ 37,601,695	\$ 8,840,230	\$ 5,420,575

Concentration of Credit Risk

The County places no limit on the amount the County may invest in any one issuer. At December 31, 2016 the County had more than 5 percent of the County's investments in Federal Home Loan Bank - 9.3%, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp - 5.1%, Federal National Mortgage Association – 12.7%, and Money Markets – 5.7% at a single institutions.

Fair Value Measurements

The County implemented GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, for the year ending December 31, 2016. The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

The County has the following fair value measurements as of December 31, 2016:

	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments			
U.S. Government securities	\$ -	\$ 209,777	\$ -
U.S. Agencies - explicitly guaranteed	-	34,766,943	-
Mutual Funds	1,056,787	-	-
Municipal Bonds	-	24,750,965	-
Certificates of Deposit - Negotiable	-	5,177,683	-
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 1,056,787	\$ 64,905,368	\$ -

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	\$ 65,906,930	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,906,930
Delinquent taxes	5,735,673	-	-	-	5,735,673
Taxes levied for other governments	2,006,332	-	-	-	2,006,332
Accounts	200,786	12,139	34,550	48,125	295,600
Interest	150,130	-	10,395	23,889	184,414
Loan and note receivable	388,218	-	838,038	-	1,226,256
Due from other governmental agencies	1,406,328	2,448,263	-	463	3,855,054
Total receivables	75,794,397	2,460,402	882,983	72,477	79,210,259
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(48,695)	(1,034)	-	-	(49,729)
Govt. activity receivables	\$ 75,745,702	\$ 2,459,368	\$ 882,983	\$ 72,477	\$ 79,160,530
Amount not expected to be collected in one year	\$ 7,735,673	\$ -	\$ 765,714	\$ -	\$ 8,501,387

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

B. RECEIVABLES (cont.)

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	\$ 192
Uncollectibles related to Solid Waste Fund	17,166
Uncollectibles related to Park View Health Center	<u>6,117</u>
Total Uncollectibles for the Current Fiscal Year	<u><u>\$ 23,475</u></u>

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available 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 unearned and unavailable revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	<u>Unavailable</u>	<u>Unearned</u>	<u>Total</u>
Loans Receivable	\$ 838,038	\$ -	\$ 838,038
Grants and other receivables	1,956,117	-	1,956,117
Total Unavailable and Unearned revenue for Governmental funds	<u><u>\$ 2,794,155</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,794,155</u></u>

Delinquent property taxes purchased from other taxing authorities are reflected as unspendable 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 from the unspendable portion of fund balances. For the year ended December 31, 2016, such collections aggregated \$616,430 of which \$144,424 was levied by the County. Delinquent property taxes levied by the County are reflected as deferred inflows of resources and are excluded from the fund balance until collected. At December 31, 2016, delinquent property taxes by year levied consists of the following:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>County Levied</u>	<u>County Purchased</u>
Tax Certificates			
2015	\$ 2,776,477	\$ 648,585	\$ 2,127,892
2014	1,432,049	337,677	1,094,372
2013	631,464	146,121	485,343
2012	277,562	66,920	210,642
2011	44,017	10,797	33,220
2010 and prior	363,322	91,426	271,896
Tax Deeds	<u>211,082</u>	<u>49,309</u>	<u>161,773</u>
Total Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable	<u><u>\$ 5,735,973</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,350,835</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,385,138</u></u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

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, 2016, 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 Solid Waste Management fund as of December 31, 2015, were \$12,009,972, including accrued interest of \$29,719. Restricted amounts include cash and cash equivalents of \$1,056,787 and noncurrent investments of \$10,953,185 which represent escrow amounts required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as of December 31, 2016.

D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,422,818	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 3,415,318
Construction in progress	6,057,053	3,088,288	5,547,651	3,597,690
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	9,479,871	3,088,288	5,555,151	7,013,008
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	76,979,887	144,053	-	77,123,940
Improvements other than buildings	12,880,622	2,570,411	12,743	15,438,290
Machinery and equipment	32,758,069	1,609,864	654,534	33,713,399
Infrastructure	99,586,379	5,012,528	226,478	104,372,429
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	222,204,957	9,336,856	893,755	230,648,058

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

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

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)

	Ending Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ (27,296,495)	\$ (1,463,124)	\$ -	\$ (28,759,619)
Improvements other than buildings	(7,104,719)	(537,926)	(12,064)	(7,630,581)
Machinery and equipment	(17,169,509)	(2,517,263)	(575,511)	(19,111,261)
Infrastructure	(9,487,490)	(1,082,707)	(212,563)	(10,357,634)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(61,058,213)	(5,601,020)	(800,138)	(65,859,095)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	161,146,744	3,735,836	93,617	164,788,963
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$ 170,626,615	\$ 6,824,124	\$ 5,648,768	\$ 171,801,971

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities

General government	\$ 717,456
Public safety	2,702,886
Public works, which includes the depreciation of infrastructure	1,082,707
Health and Human Services	201,998
Culture, education and recreation	870,522
Conservation and development	25,451
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 5,601,020

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 9,460,759	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,460,759
Construction in progress	2,116,176	708,612	149,040	2,675,748
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	11,576,935	708,612	149,040	12,136,507
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	49,403,105	118,808	-	49,521,913
Improvements other than buildings	57,997,741	215,353	-	58,213,094
Machinery and equipment	24,444,935	1,969,924	431,028	25,983,831
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	131,845,781	2,304,085	431,028	133,718,838

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

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

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)

	Ending Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ (17,954,110)	\$ (1,022,672)	\$ -	\$ (18,976,782)
Improve other than buildings	(41,415,013)	(1,594,149)	-	(43,009,162)
Machinery and equipment	(13,461,561)	(1,541,862)	(336,597)	(14,666,826)
Total accumulated depreciation	(72,830,684)	(4,158,683)	(336,597)	(76,652,770)
Net Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	59,015,097	(1,854,598)	94,431	57,066,068
Total Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	<u>\$ 70,592,032</u>	<u>\$ (1,145,986)</u>	<u>\$ 243,471</u>	<u>\$ 69,202,575</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities

Airport	\$ 1,590,639
Solid Waste Management	891,333
Park View Health Care Center	609,056
Highway	<u>1,067,655</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 4,158,683</u>

E. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

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 position, interfund balances which are owed within the governmental activities or business-type activities are netted and eliminated. In the current year, all but the \$52,506 was eliminated because they were all governmental activities. The internal balance amount of \$1,982,300 is the total amount of internal service funds allocated to the business-type activities.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

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

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	Self Insurance Fund	\$ 386,366	Operating Transfer
Human Services	General Fund	15,913,380	Tax Levy Allocation
Human Services	Self Insurance Fund	206,805	Operating Transfer
Nonmajor Funds	General Fund	5,462,306	Tax Levy Allocation
	Nonmajor Funds	4,337,648	Operating Transfer
	General Fund	150,000	Operating Transfer
Airport Fund	General Fund	768,564	Tax Levy Allocation
Airport Fund	Self Insurance Fund	6,947	Operating Transfer
Solid Waste Fund	Self Insurance Fund	14,337	Operating Transfer
Park View Health Center Fund	General Fund	149,882	Operating Transfer
Park View Health Center Fund	General Fund	4,435,620	Tax Levy Allocation
Highway Fund	Self Insurance Fund	58,616	Operating Transfer
General Services Fund	Self Insurance Fund	420	Operating Transfer
Self Insurance Fund	Self Insurance Fund	627	Operating Transfer
Total Transfers		\$ 31,891,518	
Elimination of interfund governmental activities		(26,457,552)	
Total transfers after eliminations		\$ 5,433,966	
	<u>Transfer In</u>	<u>Transfer Out</u>	<u>Net Transfers- Statement of Activities</u>
Governmental activities	\$ 594,218	\$ (6,028,184)	\$ (5,433,966)
Business-type activities	5,433,966	-	5,433,966
Totals	\$ 6,028,184	\$ (6,028,184)	\$ -

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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, 2016 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
General obligation debt	\$ 31,075,479	\$ 2,165,000	4,907,713	\$ 28,332,766	\$ 6,045,446
Add (subtract) Deferred amounts for:					
Premiums	417,376	47,477	65,297	399,556	59,576
Total bonds and notes payable	31,492,855	2,212,477	4,973,010	28,732,322	6,105,022
OPEB Liability	3,008,407	609,927	345,190	3,273,144	-
Vested Compensated absences	5,590,298	4,029,818	3,844,778	5,775,338	4,061,197
Govt. activity long term obligations	\$ 40,091,560	\$ 6,852,222	\$ 9,162,978	\$ 37,780,804	\$ 10,166,219
	Ending Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due within One Year
Business-type activities					
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
General obligation debt	\$ 4,337,484	\$ 1,775,000	\$ 2,512,206	\$ 3,600,278	\$ 1,608,766
Add (subtract) Deferred amounts for:					
Premiums	22,312	-	22,312	-	-
Total bonds and notes payable	4,359,796	1,775,000	2,534,518	3,600,278	1,608,766
Vested Compensated absences	2,006,298	1,183,869	1,388,261	1,801,906	1,351,843
OPEB Liability	472,484	176,803	270,115	379,172	-
Landfill closure and long-term care	17,879,366	642,677	414,721	18,107,322	-
Business-type activity long term obligations	\$ 24,717,944	\$ 3,778,349	\$ 4,607,615	\$ 23,888,678	\$ 2,960,609

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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.

During 2010 the County has borrowed \$1,057,500 for the Winnebago County Housing Authority and \$125,000 for the East Central Regional Planning Commission. These entities will be making the principal and interest payments to Winnebago County. The County will then make the payments to the State Trust Fund. The current balances on these loans are \$774,935 and \$63,103, respectively.

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, 2016, was \$603,582,950. Total general obligation debt outstanding at year end was \$35,412,963.

	Date of Issue	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Original Indebted- ness	Balance 12/31/2015
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Debt					
Series 2009 B	2009	2019	1.00%- 4.45%	3,810,000	1,255,059
Series 2010 B	2010	2020	0.70%- 3.40%	11,575,000	5,196,388
Series 2010 C	2010	2025	5.25%	1,057,500	774,935
Series 2010 D	2010	2020	5.00%	125,000	63,103
Series 2011 A	2011	2021	2.00%- 2.50%	3,267,000	1,741,225
Series 2012 A	2012	2020	0.40%- 2.15%	2,703,588	1,643,086
Series 2012 C	2012	2022	2.00%- 2.00%	16,937,000	8,238,970
Series 2014 A	2014	2024	2.00%- 2.50%	4,395,000	3,405,000
Series 2015 A	2015	2025	2.00%	4,150,000	3,850,000
Series 2016 A	2016	2026	2.00%- 2.50%	2,165,000	2,165,000
Total Governmental Activities – General Obligation Debt					\$ 28,332,766

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

F. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (cont.) **GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT (cont.)**

	Date of Issue	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Original Indebted- ness	Balance 12/31/2016
Business-Type Activities General Obligation Debt					
Highway Fund					
2009 Series B Note	2009	2019	1.00%- 4.45%	15,000	4,941
Park View Health Center Fund					
2010 Series B Notes	2010	2020	0.70%- 3.40%	1,300,000	583,612
Airport Fund					
2011 Series A Notes	2011	2021	2.00%- 2.50%	160,000	85,276
Highway Fund					
2011 Series A Note	2011	2021	2.00%- 2.50%	288,000	153,498
Airport Fund					
2012 Series A Notes	2012	2020	0.400%- 2.105%	29,838	18,134
Solid Waste Management Fund					
2012 Series A Notes	2012	2020	0.400%- 2.105%	88,737	53,928
Park View Health Center Fund					
2012 Series A Notes	2012	2020	0.400%- 2.105%	796,313	483,953
Highway Fund					
2012 Series A Notes	2012	2020	0.400%- 2.105%	256,523	155,900
Airport Fund					
2012 Series C Notes	2012	2022	2.875%- 5.5%	372,000	180,960
Park View Health Center Fund					
2012 Series C Notes	2012	2022	2.875%- 5.5%	216,000	105,076
Airport Fund					
2016 Series A Notes	2016	2026	2.00%- 2.50%	840,000	840,000
Highway Fund					
2016 Series A Note	2016	2026	2.00%- 2.50%	935,000	935,000
Total Business-Type Activities General Obligation Debt					<u>\$ 3,600,278</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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
2017	\$ 6,045,446	\$ 542,613	\$ 1,608,766	\$ 50,301
2018	4,839,806	444,004	523,790	37,376
2019	4,994,567	340,709	548,642	27,018
2020	4,193,849	240,260	349,132	17,548
2021	2,819,904	163,273	165,464	11,804
2022-2026	5,439,194	218,903	404,484	23,006
Totals	<u>\$ 28,332,766</u>	<u>\$ 1,949,762</u>	<u>\$ 3,600,278</u>	<u>\$ 167,053</u>

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, 2016

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 2017 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 are \$14,873,247, \$7,376,150 and \$7,497,097, respectively.

Non-cancelable operating leases at December 31, 2016, provide for the following future minimum lease revenues (excluding any contingent rentals):

2017	\$ 516,906	2047-2051	\$ 153,970
2018	342,707	2052-2056	153,970
2019	312,175	2057-2061	153,970
2020	304,431	2062-2066	153,970
2021	265,948	2067-2071	153,970
2022-2026	1,158,552	2072-2076	153,970
2027-2031	756,257	2077-2081	153,970
2032-2036	513,259	2082-2086	153,970
2037-2041	188,962	2087-2090	123,176
2042-2046	153,970		
		Total	<u>\$ 5,868,103</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 annual operating agreements with the Wisconsin Housing Authority. Expenditures for these leases are recorded in the human services fund. These expenditures amount to \$92,796.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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 was closed in 2014. Postclosure care costs are paid 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 \$18.11 million reported as landfill postclosure care liability at December 31, 2016, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100 percent of the estimated capacity of the Sunnyview landfill site and 100 percent of the capacity at the Snell Road landfill site. 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, 2016, cash and investments and accrued interest of \$12,009,972 are held for these purposes. These are reported as restricted assets on the statement of net position. 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 POSITION/FUND BALANCES

Net position reported on the government-wide statement of net position at December 31, 2016 includes the following:

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Net investment in capital assets	
Land	\$ 3,415,318
Construction in progress	3,597,690
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	164,788,963
Less: related long-term debt outstanding	26,251,199
Total Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>145,550,772</u>
Restricted	
Externally imposed by creditors	2,563,220
Debt service	132,122
Unrestricted	45,976,346
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<u>\$ 194,222,460</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

I. NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (cont.)

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2016 include the following:

Nonspendable

Major Funds

General Fund

Delinquent property taxes	\$ 3,913,132
Advance payments	261,010
Inventories	573

Special Revenue Fund

Advance payments	46,364
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Total	<u>\$ 4,221,079</u>
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Restricted for:

Major Funds

General Fund

Economic development	388,218
Public safety	204,920
Scholarship program	35,241

Nonmajor Funds

Unspent bond proceeds - capital improvements	2,303,120
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Total	<u>\$ 2,931,499</u>
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Committed for:

Major Funds

General Fund

Prior year commitments- Sheriff	\$ 290,905
Prior year commitments- University Extension	62,058
Prior year commitments- Facilities	55,145
Prior year commitments- Parks	25,970
Prior year commitments- Public Health	6,441
Prior year commitments- UWFV	6,128
Prior year commitments- Other	6,850
Economic development	593,934

Nonmajor Funds

Debt service	269,998
Construction of capital assets	534,789
Prior year commitments- Capital Projects Fund	352,621

Total	<u>\$ 2,204,839</u>
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WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

I. NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (cont.)

Assigned for:

Major Funds

General fund

Prior year appropriations -UWV	\$ 296,781
Prior year appropriations -Facilities	197,225
Prior year appropriations -Treasurer	19,000
Prior year appropriations -Veterans	3,505
Prior year revenues - Public Health	(7,781)
Prior year revenues - Emergency Mgmt	(47,603)
Subsequent years expenditures	2,735,000
Economic development	2,883,989
Special projects	1,902,315

Special Revenue Fund

Prior year appropriations	12,534
Human services	25,682

Total	\$ <u>7,723,866</u>
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Unassigned :

Major Funds

General fund

\$ <u>20,887,342</u>

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Net investment in capital assets

Land	\$ 9,460,759
Construction in progress	2,675,748
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	57,066,068
Less: related long-term debt outstanding	1,333,793
Total Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>67,868,782</u>

Restricted- Purchase orders	147,186
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Unrestricted	45,236,387
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Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	\$ <u>113,252,355</u>
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WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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 position 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:

Per statement of net position-

Cash and investments - unrestricted	\$ 1,247,833
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Cash and investments - restricted	<u>912,050</u>
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Total	<u>\$ 2,159,883</u>
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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, 2016

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

J. COMPONENT UNIT (cont.)

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Useful Lives (Years)
Land	\$ 698,775	\$ 49,373	\$ -	\$ 748,148	N/A
Construction in progress	2,196	-	2,196	-	N/A
Buildings & equipment	14,498,077	418,433	17,129	14,899,381	5-40
Total Capital Assets	15,199,048	418,433	19,325	15,647,529	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(5,751,374)	(531,868)	(17,129)	(6,266,113)	
Net Capital Assets	\$ 9,447,674	\$ (113,435)	\$ 2,196	\$ 9,381,416	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Low Rent Public Housing	\$ 326,920
N/C S/R Section 8	188,954
Business Activities	15,994
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 531,868</u>

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. \$774,935 of the Housing Authority notes are general obligations of Winnebago County and they are ultimately guaranteed by Winnebago County.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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

J. COMPONENT UNIT (cont.)

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (cont.)

	Balance 12/31/2015	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2016
First Mortgage Revenue Bond				
Series 1992A, interest at 5.0 - 7.125% due in installments through 2022.	\$ 295,000	\$ -	\$ 295,000	\$ -
Notes Payable				
WHEDA, interest at 4.00% due in installments through 2025.	87,145	-	8,119	79,026
Winnebago County, interest at 5.25% due in installments through 2025.	840,920	-	65,985	774,935
Wisconsin Department of Administration under the Home program, interest at 3% due in installments through 2041.	341,158	-	12,101	329,057
WHEDA, tax credit assistance program, annual payments equal to 25% of surplus cash of the River Cities property due 2040.	673,968	-	-	673,968
Non-interest bearing payable to the Oshkosh Housing Authority local fund.	35,776	-	-	35,776
	<u>\$ 2,273,967</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 381,205</u>	<u>\$ 1,892,762</u>

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest
2017	78,022	56,473	2022-2026	\$ 421,860	\$ 133,386
2018	82,018	52,866	2027-2031	-	91,647
2019	86,220	49,064	2032-2036	-	106,459
2020	90,559	45,137	2037-2047	1,003,025	106,056
2021	95,282	40,841	2042-2045	35,776	-
				<u>\$ 1,892,762</u>	<u>\$ 681,929</u>

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. *PENSION PLAN*

a. Plan Description

The WRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. WRS benefits and other plan provisions are established by Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Benefit terms may only be modified by the legislature. The retirement system is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds (ETF). The system provides coverage to all eligible State of Wisconsin, local government and other public employees. All employees, initially employed by a participating WRS employer on or after July 1, 2011, and expected to work at least 1200 hours a year (880 hours for teachers and school district educational support employees) and expected to be employed for at least one year from employee's date of hire are eligible to participate in the WRS.

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, and prior to July 1, 2011, are immediately vested. Participants who initially became WRS eligible on or after July 1, 2011, must have five years of creditable service to be vested.

Employees who retire at or after age 65 (54 for protective occupation employees, 62 for elected officials and State executive participants) are entitled to receive an unreduced retirement benefit. The factors influencing the benefit are: (1) final average earnings, (2) years of creditable service, and (3) a formula factor.

Final average earnings is the average of the participant's three highest years' earnings. Creditable service is the creditable current and prior service expressed in years or decimal equivalents of partial years for which a participant receives earnings and makes contributions as required. The formula factor is a standard percentage based on employment category.

Employees may retire at age 55 (50 for protective occupation employees) and receive reduced benefits. Employees terminating covered employment before becoming eligible for a retirement benefit may withdraw their contributions and forfeit all rights to any subsequent benefits.

The WRS also provides death and disability benefits for employees.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. PENSION PLAN (cont.)

b. Post-Retirement Adjustments

The Employee Trust Funds Board may periodically adjust annuity payments from the retirement system based on annual investment performance in accordance with s. 40.27, Wis. Stat. An increase (or decrease) in annuity payments may result when investment gains (losses), together with other actuarial experience factors, create a surplus (shortfall) in the reserves, as determined by the system's consulting actuary. Annuity increases are not based on cost of living or other similar factors. For Core annuities, decreases may be applied only to previously granted increases. By law, Core annuities cannot be reduced to an amount below the original, guaranteed amount (the "floor") set at retirement. The Core and Variable annuity adjustments granted during recent years are as follows:

Year	Core Fund Adjustment	Variable Fund Adjustment
2006	0.8%	3%
2007	3.0%	10%
2008	6.6%	0%
2009	(2.1)%	(42)%
2010	(1.3)%	22%
2011	(1.2)%	11%
2012	(7.0)%	(7)%
2013	(9.6)%	9%
2014	4.7%	25%
2015	2.9%	2%

c. Contributions

Required contributions are determined by an annual actuarial valuation in accordance with Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The employee required contribution is one-half of the actuarially determined contribution rate for general category employees, including teachers, and Executives and Elected Officials. Required contributions for protective employees are the same rate as general employees. Employers are required to contribute the remainder of the actuarially determined contribution rate. The employer may not pay the employee required contribution unless provided for by an existing collective bargaining agreement.

During the reporting period, the WRS recognized \$3,797,603 in contributions from the County.

Contribution rates as of December 31, 2016 are:

Employee Category	Employee	Employer
General (including teachers)	6.6%	6.6%
Executives & Elected Officials	6.6%	6.6%
Protective with Social Security	6.6%	9.58%
Protective without Social Security	6.6%	13.38%

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. PENSION PLAN (cont.)

- d. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2016, the County reported a liability of \$6,372,776 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2014 rolled forward to December 31, 2015. No material changes in assumptions or benefit terms occurred between the actuarial valuation date and the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2015, the County's proportion was .39217553%, which was an increase of .00036080% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the County recognized pension expense of \$7,684,181.

At December 31, 2016, the County reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 1,078,092	\$ (13,411,398)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	26,091,970	-
Changes in actuarial assumptions	4,458,672	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	10,915	(9,702)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,968,911	-
	<u>35,608,560</u>	<u>(13,421,100)</u>

\$3,968,911 reported as deferred outflows related to pension resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset in the year ended December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. PENSION PLAN (cont.)

d. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions (cont.)

Year ending December 31,	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
2016	\$ 8,215,278	\$ (3,247,931)
2017	8,215,278	(3,247,931)
2018	8,215,278	(3,247,931)
2019	6,851,170	(3,247,931)
2020	142,645	(429,377)
Total	31,639,649	(13,421,101)

e. Actuarial Assumption

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Valuation Date:	December 31, 2014
Measurement Date of Net Pension Asset:	December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age
Asset Valuation Method:	Fair Value
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return:	7.2%
Discount Rate:	7.2%
Salary Increases:	
Inflation	3.2%
Seniority/Merit	0.2% - 5.6%
Mortality:	Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table
Post-retirement Adjustments*	2.1%

* No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience and other factors. 2.1% is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.

Actuarial assumptions are based upon an experience study conducted in 2012 using experience from 2009 – 2011. The total pension liability for December 31, 2014 is based upon a roll-forward of the liability calculated from the December 31, 2014 actuarial valuation.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. PENSION PLAN (cont.)

e. Actuarial Assumption(cont.)

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Current Asset Allocation %	Destination Target Asset Allocation %	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return %	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return %
<u>Core Fund Asset Class</u>				
U.S. Equities	27%	23%	7.60%	4.70%
International Equities	24.50%	22%	8.50%	5.60%
Fixed Income	27.50%	37%	4.40%	1.60%
Inflation Sensitive Assets	10%	20%	4.20%	1.40%
Real Estate	7%	7%	6.50%	3.60%
Private Equity/ Debt	7%	7%	9.40%	6.50%
Multi-Asset	4%	4%	6.70%	3.80%
Total Core Fund	107%	120%	7.40%	4.50%
<u>Variable Fund Asset Class</u>				
U. S. Equities	70%	70%	7.80%	4.70%
International Equities	30%	30%	8.50%	5.60%
Total Variable Fund	100%	100%	7.90%	5.00%

Single Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 7.20% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.20% and a long term bond rate of 3.57%. Because of the unique structure of WRS, the 7.20% expected rate of return implies that a dividend of approximately 2.1% will always be paid. For purposes of the single discount rate, it was assumed that the dividend would always be paid. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments (including expected dividends) of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. PENSION PLAN (cont.)

e. Actuarial Assumption(cont.)

Sensitivity of the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.20 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease to Discount Rate (6.2%)	Current Discount Rate (7.2%)	1% Increase to Discount Rate (8.2%)
County's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 44,698,774	\$ 6,372,776	\$ (23,560,512)

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in separately issued financial statements available at <http://etf.wi.gov/publications/cafr.html>.

f. Payable to the WRS

At December 31, 2016 the County reported a payable of \$554,376 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

B. RISK MANAGEMENT (cont.)

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 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 \$7,104,843, this amount was designated for that reserve at year end, and is included in unrestricted net position 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- 12/31/2016

	Workers Compensation	Property & Liability	Health	Dental	Total
Unpaid claims – Beginning of Year	\$ 1,527,343	\$ 269,362	\$ -	\$ 46,500	\$ 1,843,205
Current year claims and changes in estimates	557,690	159,038	373,349	769,003	1,859,080
Claim payments	(511,870)	(148,264)	(373,349)	(767,143)	(1,800,626)
Unpaid claims – End of Year	\$ 1,573,163	\$ 280,136	\$ -	\$ 48,360	\$ 1,901,659

CLAIMS LIABILITY- 12/31/2015

	Workers Compensation	Property & Liability	Health	Dental	Total
Unpaid claims – Beginning of Year	\$ 1,188,189	\$ 259,002	\$ -	\$ 44,710	\$ 1,491,901
Current year claims and changes in estimates	969,470	135,905	186,879	766,850	2,059,104
Claim payments	(630,316)	(125,545)	(186,879)	(765,060)	(1,707,800)
Unpaid claims – End of Year	\$ 1,527,343	\$ 269,362	\$ -	\$ 46,500	\$ 1,843,205

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

B. RISK MANAGEMENT (cont.)

SELF INSURANCE (cont.)

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 \$100,000 for each occurrence, \$250,000 aggregate. Estimated claims payable at year-end are \$280,136 and IBNR's are estimated to be immaterial. These amounts are included in the claims liability table in the previous section.

C. 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.

During 2016, Winnebago County borrowed \$3,940,000 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 \$721,400 at year end and will be paid out of the restricted and committed fund balance in the capital project funds.

During 2010, Winnebago County borrowed \$1,182,500 for the purpose of helping other entities fund expenditures. The borrowing consisted of \$1,057,500 for the Winnebago County Housing Authority and \$125,000 for the East Central Regional Planning Commission. These entities will be making the principal and interest payments to Winnebago County. The County will then make the payments to the State Trust Fund. The current balance of this issue is \$838,038.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

C. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONT.)

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.

D. 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 \$46,466. 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.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

E. 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 another postemployment benefit (OPEB) for the retirees, commonly referred to as an implicit rate subsidy.

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 2016, total retirees contributions were \$615,305. 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	\$ 771,772
Interest on net OPEB obligation	14,958
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	786,730
Contributions made	(615,305)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	171,425
Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year	3,480,891
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	\$ 3,652,316

The county's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2016 and prior years 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
12/31/2010	733,735	62.66%	1,974,808
12/31/2011	763,084	58.12%	2,294,422
12/31/2012	623,154	82.88%	2,401,080
12/31/2013	641,912	38.64%	2,794,983
12/31/2014	618,080	47.37%	3,120,266
12/31/2015	639,037	43.57%	3,480,891
12/31/2016	786,730	78.21%	3,652,316

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

E. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS(CONT.)

The funded status of the plan as of December 31, 2016, the most recent actuarial valuation date, was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 6,943,043
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 6,943,043</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$51,998,386
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	13.35%

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 3.00 percent investment rate of return and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 9.1 percent initially, reduced by decrements to a rate of 4.4 percent after 79 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, 2016, was 26 years.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **December 31, 2016**

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

F. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND

The Solid Waste Management Fund has one significant customer who was responsible for 26% of operating revenues in 2016.

HIGHWAY FUND

The Highway Fund has one significant customer who was responsible for 37% of operating revenues in 2016.

G. UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2015, the GASB issued two new standards addressing accounting and financial reporting for post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, addresses reporting by OPEB plans whereas GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions, addresses accounting and reporting by employer governments that provide OPEB benefits to their employees. The County will after adoption of GASB No. 75, recognize on the face of the financial statements its net OPEB liability. GASB No. 74 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016 whereas GASB No. 75 is effective one year later. The County is currently evaluating the impact these standards will have on the financial statements when adopted.