(A Component Unit of DeKalb County, Illinois)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



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1415 W. Diehl Road, Suite 400 Naperville, Illinois 60563 Certified Public Accountants & Advisors
Members of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Chairman Members of the Board of Commissioners DeKalb County Public Building Commission Sycamore, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the DeKalb County Public Building Commission (the PBC), Sycamore, Illinois, a component unit of DeKalb County, Illinois, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the PBC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the DeKalb County Public Building Commission, Sycamore, Illinois, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the PBC's basic financial statements. The supplementary financial information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary financial information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Sikich LLP

Naperville, Illinois June 9, 2017

GENERAL PURPOSE EXTERNAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2016

		Pı	·ima	ry Governme	nt	
	Go	Governmental		siness-Type		
		Activities		Activities		Total
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$	3,166,332	\$	-	\$	3,166,332
Due from DeKalb County		3,500,000		_		3,500,000
Capital assets not being depreciated		492,600		_		492,600
Capital assets being depreciated						
(net of accumulated depreciation)		14,725,514		-		14,725,514
Total assets		21,884,446		-		21,884,446
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
None		-		-		-
Total deferred outflows of resources		-		-		-
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		21,884,446		-		21,884,446
LIABILITIES						
None		-		-		_
Total liabilities		-		-		-
NET POSITION						
Investment in capital assets		15,218,114		_		15,218,114
Unrestricted		6,666,332		-		6,666,332
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	21,884,446	\$	-	\$	21,884,446

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

				P	rogra	ım Revenu	es	
					O	perating	(Capital
			(Charges	Gr	ants and	Gı	ants and
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	E	xpenses	for	Services	Con	tributions	Cor	tributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT								
Governmental Activities								
Administration	\$	787,432	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Total governmental activities		787,432		_				
Business-Type Activities								
Sinking Fund		-		108,364		-		-
Total business-type activities		-		108,364				
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$	787,432	\$	108,364	\$	-	\$	-

Net (Expense) Revenue and **Change in Net Position Primary Government** Governmental Business-Type **Activities Activities Total** \$ (787,432) \$ (787,432)(787,432)(787,432)108,364 108,364 108,364 108,364 (787,432)108,364 (679,068)48,197 617 48,814 625,000 625,000 101 101 380,247 (380,247)1,053,545 (379,630)673,915 266,113 (271,266)(5,153)21,618,333 271,266 21,889,599 \$ 21,884,446 21,884,446

General Revenues

Miscellaneous

Transfers in (out)

Total

Investment income

Contributions from DeKalb County

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

NET POSITION, JANUARY 1, 2016

NET POSITION, DECEMBER 31, 2016

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2016

	 General	Im	Capital nprovement Reserve	Renewal and eplacement Sycamore Campus	Re C	Renewal and eplacement ommunity Outreach Building	Renewal and eplacement Health	Re	Renewal and eplacement iblic Safety	Total
ASSETS										
Cash and investments Due from DeKalb County	\$ 349,444	\$	22,500 1,500,000	\$ 1,114,976	\$	250,873	\$ 1,313,130 2,000,000	\$	115,409	\$ 3,166,332 3,500,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 349,444	\$	1,522,500	\$ 1,114,976	\$	250,873	\$ 3,313,130	\$	115,409	\$ 6,666,332
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES										
LIABILITIES None	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	_	\$ -	\$	_	\$
Total liabilities	 -		-	-		-	-		-	
FUND BALANCES Assigned for capital purposes Unassigned	 349,444		1,522,500	1,114,976 -		250,873	3,313,130		115,409	6,316,888 349,444
Total fund balances	349,444		1,522,500	1,114,976		250,873	3,313,130		115,409	6,666,332
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 349,444	\$	1,522,500	\$ 1,114,976	\$	250,873	\$ 3,313,130	\$	115,409	\$ 6,666,332

RECONCILIATION OF FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2016

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ 6,666,332
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not	
reported in the governmental funds	 15,218,114
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 21.884.446

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	 General	Capital Improvement Reserve	Renewal and Replacement Sycamore Campus	Renewal and Replacement Community Outreach Building	Renewal and Replacement Health	Renewal and Replacement Public Safety	Total
REVENUES Investment income Contributions from DeKalb County Miscellaneous	\$ 1 - 101	\$ 41,250 - -	\$ 610 175,000	\$ 120 50,000	\$ 6,159 400,000 -	\$ 57 - -	\$ 48,197 625,000 101
Total revenues	 102	41,250	175,610	50,120	406,159	57	673,298
EXPENDITURES Current Administration Capital outlay Total expenditures	 38,959	-	- 114,979 114,979	32,160 32,160	15,926 15,926	- - -	38,959 163,065 202,024
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	 (38,857)	41,250	60,631	17,960	390,233	57	471,274
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in Transfers (out)	 380,247	- (19,142)	19,142	- -	- -	- -	399,389 (19,142)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 380,247	(19,142)	19,142	-	-	-	380,247
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	341,390	22,108	79,773	17,960	390,233	57	851,521
FUND BALANCES, JANUARY 1, 2016	 8,054	1,500,392	1,035,203	232,913	2,922,897	115,352	5,814,811
FUND BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 2016	\$ 349,444	\$ 1,522,500	\$ 1,114,976	\$ 250,873	\$ 3,313,130	\$ 115,409	\$ 6,666,332

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES -
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

\$ 851,521

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Some expenses in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds

Depreciation

(585,408)

CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 266,113

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

December 31, 2016

	Business- Type Activities Sinking Fund
ASSETS	
None	\$ -
Total assets	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES None	<u> </u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	
LIABILITIES	
None	
Total liabilities	
NET POSITION	
None	<u> </u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ -

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

	A	usiness- Type ctivities king Fund
OPERATING REVENUES		
Rental from DeKalb County	\$	108,364
OPERATING EXPENSES None		
Total operating expenses		
OPERATING INCOME		108,364
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Investment income		617
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		617
INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS		108,981
TRANSFERS		
Transfers (out)		(380,247)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(271,266)
NET POSITION, JANUARY 1, 2016		271,266
NET POSITION, DECEMBER 31, 2016	\$	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND

	Business- Type Activities Sinking Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Rental receipts from DeKalb County	\$ 991,984
Net cash from operating activities	991,984
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Transfers (out)	(380,247)
Net cash from noncapital financing activities	(380,247)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Principal paid on revenue bonds Interest paid on revenue bonds	(925,000) (17,254)
Net cash from capital and related financing activities	(942,254)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest on investments	183
Net cash from investing activities	183
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(330,334)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1, 2016	330,334
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31, 2016	<u>\$</u> -
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities	\$ 108,364
Changes in assets and liabilities Leases receivable Unearned revenue	925,000 (41,380)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 991,984

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The DeKalb County Public Building Commission (the PBC) is a quasi governmental unit created by the DeKalb County Board in May 1978 under the authority of Chapter 50, Act 20 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

The financial statements of the PBC have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applied to government units (hereinafter referred to as generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the PBC's accounting policies are described below.

a. Reporting Entity

The PBC is governed by a five-member board appointed to staggered five-year terms by the DeKalb County Board. The PBC is responsible for the construction, refurbishing and/or maintenance of county buildings for which lease agreements are executed with DeKalb County (the County). As required by GAAP, these financial statements present all funds of the PBC. A component unit is a legally separate organization for which a primary government is financially accountable. There are no component units included. However, the PBC is considered to be a component unit of the County since its sole purpose is to finance, construct and maintain certain of the County's public buildings.

b. Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the PBC are organized and operated on the basis of funds. Funds are independent fiscal and accounting entities with self-balancing sets of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance related legal and contractual provisions. A minimum number of funds are maintained for this purpose.

The following fund categories (further defined by fund type) are used by the PBC:

Governmental Funds are used to account for the PBC's general activities. The General Fund is the primary operating fund, accounting for all financial resources not accounted for in another fund. Capital Projects Funds account for funds restricted, committed or assigned for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital projects not financed by another fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Enterprise Funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Goods or services from such activities are provided to outside parties (enterprise funds).

c. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the PBC. The effect of material interfund activity has been eliminated from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes or intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The PBC reports the following major governmental funds:

The General (Corporate) Fund is the PBC's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.

The following capital projects funds are also major governmental funds:

The Capital Improvement Reserve Fund is used to account for funds assigned for future improvements to the County's facilities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The Renewal and Replacement Sycamore Campus Fund is used to account for operation and maintenance funds paid by the County to the PBC and assigned for capital replacement.

The Renewal and Replacement Community Outreach Building Fund is used to account for operation and maintenance funds paid by the County to the PBC and assigned for the Community Outreach Building.

The Renewal and Replacement Health Fund is used to account for operation and maintenance funds paid by the Health Facility to the PBC assigned for capital outlay.

The Renewal and Replacement Public Safety Fund is used to account for operation and maintenance funds paid by the County to the PBC and assigned for public safety. The Renewal and Replacement Public Safety Fund did not meet the criteria for inclusion as a major fund; however; the PBC has elected to report it as such.

The PBC also reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Sinking Fund is used to account for the lease payment from the County and the related payments on the 2005 lease revenue refunding bonds. The bonds were called and the Sinking Fund was closed during the current year.

d. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Operating revenues/expenses in the proprietary fund are directly attributable to its operation of the funds. Non-operating revenue/expenses are incidental to the operations of these funds.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. A one-year availability period is used for revenue recognition for all governmental fund revenues. Expenditures generally are recorded when a fund liability is incurred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

The PBC reports unearned revenue on its financial statements. Unearned revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, or is measurable but not earned under the accrual basis of accounting. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received by the PBC before it has a legal claim to them or prior to the provision of services, 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 the PBC has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

e. Cash and Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the PBC's proprietary fund considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The PBC has no investments required to be reported at fair value.

Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit and other nonparticipating investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date

f. Interfund Transactions

Interfund service transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except interfund service transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

h. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the PBC as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year, except for land improvements, where the cost must be greater than \$50,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Buildings, building improvements and land improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	40
Building improvements	10
Land improvements	8-20

i. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund financial statements. Bond premiums and discounts, as well the gain (loss) on refundings, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the year of issuance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

j. Fund Balances/Net Position

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report nonspendable fund balance for amounts that are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restrictions of fund balance are reported for amounts constrained by legal restrictions from outside parties for use for a specific purpose, or externally imposed by outside entities or from enabling legislation adopted by the PBC. Committed fund balance is constrained by formal actions of the PBC's Board, which is considered the PBC's highest level of decision-making authority. Formal actions include ordinances approved by the Board. Assigned fund balance represents amounts constrained by the PBC's intent to use them for a specific purpose. The authority to assign fund balance has been delegated to the PBC's Treasurer. Any residual fund balance in the General Fund, including fund balance targets and any deficit fund balance of any other governmental fund is reported as unassigned.

The PBC's flow of funds assumption prescribes that the funds with the highest level of constraint are expended first. If restricted or unrestricted funds are available for spending, the restricted funds are spent first. Additionally, if different levels of unrestricted funds are available for spending the PBC considers committed funds to be expended first followed by assigned funds and then unassigned funds.

In the government-wide financial statements, restricted net positions are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific purpose or from enabling legislation. Net investment in capital assets represents the book value of capital assets less any outstanding long-term debt issued to acquire or construct the capital assets.

k. 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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

1. Use of Estimates

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, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows 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.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The PBC maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is displayed on the financial statements as cash and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by several of the PBC's funds. The PBC operates under an investment policy that limits the PBC to make deposits/investments in insured commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, investment grade obligations of state and local governments, money market mutual funds with portfolios of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government or agreement to repurchase these same obligations, repurchase agreements, Illinois Funds and local government investment pools.

It is the policy of the PBC to invest its funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the PBC and conforming to all state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds, using the "prudent person" standard for managing the overall portfolio. The primary objective of the policy is legality, safety (preservation of capital and protection of investment principal), liquidity and yield.

a. Deposits with Financial Institutions

Custodial credit risk for deposits with financial institutions is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the PBC's deposits may not be returned to it. The PBC's investment policy requires pledging of collateral for all bank balances in excess of federal depository insurance (FDIC) with the collateral held by an independent third party acting as the PBC's agent.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

a. Deposits with Financial Institutions (Continued)

All of the PBC's deposits were covered by either FDIC or collateral held by an independent third party acting as the PBC's agent at December 31, 2016.

b. Investments

In accordance with its investment policy, the PBC limits its exposure to interest rate risk by structuring the portfolio to provide liquidity for operating funds and maximizing yields for funds not needed within a short-term (annual) period. The investment policy limits the maximum maturity length of investments to five years. In addition, the policy does require the PBC to structure the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and prohibits the selling of securities prior to maturity except in limited circumstances.

The PBC limits its exposure to credit risk, the risk that the issuer of a debt security will not pay its par value upon maturity, by primarily investing in obligations guaranteed by the United States Government (U.S. Treasury obligations and U.S. agency obligations).

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to the investment, the PBC will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in possession of an outside party. To limit its exposure, the PBC's investment policy requires all security transactions that are exposed to custodial credit risk to be processed on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis with the underlying investments held by a third party acting as the PBC's agent separate from where the investment was purchased.

Concentration of credit risk - The PBC's investment requires diversification of the portfolio and does not permit greater than 67% of the portfolio to be invested in any one institution or investment vehicle, other than U.S. Treasury obligations.

In addition, the PBC's investment policy prohibits the investment in any type of derivative.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

		eginning Balances		Increases	Decrease	es	Ending Balances
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES Capital assets not being depreciated							
Land	\$	492,600	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 492,600
Total capital assets not being depreciated		492,600		=		-	492,600
Capital assets being depreciated		152.026					152.026
Land improvements	_	153,826		-		-	153,826
Buildings	2	1,776,159		-		-	21,776,159
Building improvements		452,937		-		-	452,937
Total capital assets being depreciated	2	2,382,922		=		-	22,382,922
Less accumulated depreciation for		46.1.40		12.007			50.055
Land improvements		46,149		13,806		-	59,955
Buildings and improvements		7,025,851		571,602		-	7,597,453
Total accumulated depreciation		7,072,000		585,408		-	7,657,408
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1	5,310,922		(585,408)		-	14,725,514
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$ 1	5,803,522	\$	(585,408)	\$	_	\$ 15,218,114
Depreciation expense was charged to follows:	func	ctions/prog	grai	ms of the	primary	gov	ernment as
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES Administration - Health and Welfare						_	\$ 585,408
TOTAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES						9	\$ 585,408

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. LEASES RECEIVABLE

a. Operating Lease

The PBC has entered into an operating lease agreement with the County which requires the following annual rentals due from the County for the years indicated:

Year		
2017	\$	175,000
2018		175,000
2019		175,000
2020		175,000
TOTAL	_ \$	700,000

The PBC is responsible for maintenance, operation, upkeep and safekeeping of the County Government Complex (the Complex). The County may be responsible for paying costs of operating and maintaining the Complex to the extent that rentals are not sufficient.

If at any time during the term of this lease all of the financial claims upon the PBC shall be paid in full or provision made for such payment, then this lease may, at the option of the County, be terminated by written notice to the PBC.

Revenues received from the County in the form of lease payments are to be credited to funds as follows:

1) Renewal and Replacement Fund

From annual rentals due on and after November 1, 1993, the PBC shall deposit into the Renewal and Replacement Fund the lesser of \$250,000 or the amount required to equal the lesser of \$1,500,000 or an amount to be determined by the County Board in a resolution. Money shall be applied to the payment of nonrecurring major repairs, renewals, replacements or maintenance items and furnishings and equipment. The aggregate amount withdrawn from this fund in any fiscal year may not exceed \$50,000 without the prior approval of the County Board. The required \$1,500,000 has been accumulated in the capital projects governmental fund.

2) Surplus Fund

After allocation of the annual rent to the Renewal and Replacement Fund, any remaining amount of the annual rent would be deposited here.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. LONG-TERM DEBT

	I	Balances							Balances		
	J	anuary 1,						De	ecember 31,	Current	
		2016	A	dditions		Re	eductions		2016	Portion	
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES Public Building Commission Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005	\$,	\$		_	\$	925,000	\$	-	\$	-
Unamortized bond premium		17,745			-		17,745		-		-
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	\$	942,745	\$		_	\$	942,745	\$	-	\$	_

On June 1, 2005, the PBC issued \$7,155,000 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, dated June 1, 2005 to advance refund, through a crossover refunding, the 2008-2016 principal maturities of the 1997 Lease Revenue Bonds on December 1, 2007 (the crossover date) and to pay the interest on the 2005 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds through December 1, 2007. The 2005 bonds are due serially from December 1, 2008 through December 1, 2016 in amounts ranging from \$685,000 to \$925,000. Interest is payable semiannually each June 1 and December 1 at amounts ranging from 3.50% to 4.25%. On May 9, 2016, the PBC called and redeemed the balance of the Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The PBC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The PBC has purchased commercial insurance for surety bond coverage and is included under the liability insurance fund of the County for all other risks. There are no full-time employees of the PBC and the part-time employees are not eligible for health insurance. Therefore, no health insurance is provided and there is no potential other postemployment benefit to be reported.

7. INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES

Individual fund transfers between funds at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	-	Γransfer	Transfer
Fund		To	From
General Capital Improvement Reserve Renewal and Replacement Sycamore Campus	\$	380,247 - 19,142	\$ 19,142
Sinking			380,247
TOTAL	\$	399,389	\$ 399,389

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

The purpose of significant transfers to/from other funds is as follows:

- \$380,247 was transferred to the General Fund from the Sinking Fund to close the Sinking Fund as the Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005 were retired during the year. This transfer will not be repaid.
- \$19,142 was transferred to the Renewal and Replacement Sycamore Campus Fund from the Capital Improvement Reserve Fund for the capital needs. This transfer will not be reimbursed.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

		Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual
REVENUES					
Investment income	\$	-	\$ -	\$	1
Miscellaneous		-	-		101
Total revenues		_	-		102
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
Administration					
Salaries		17,000	25,000		27,025
Part-time seasonal		3,300	3,300		-
Social Security		1,600	1,600		2,068
Unemployment		100	100		100
Travel		200	200		-
Maintenance		200	200		-
Telephone		500	500		351
Professional fees		9,000	9,000		9,140
Surety bonds		300	300		275
Supplies	_	300	300		-
Total expenditures		32,500	40,500		38,959
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		(32,500)	(40,500)		(38,857)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in		35,000	391,000		380,247
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$	2,500	\$ 350,500	=	341,390
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016					8,054
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016				\$	349,444

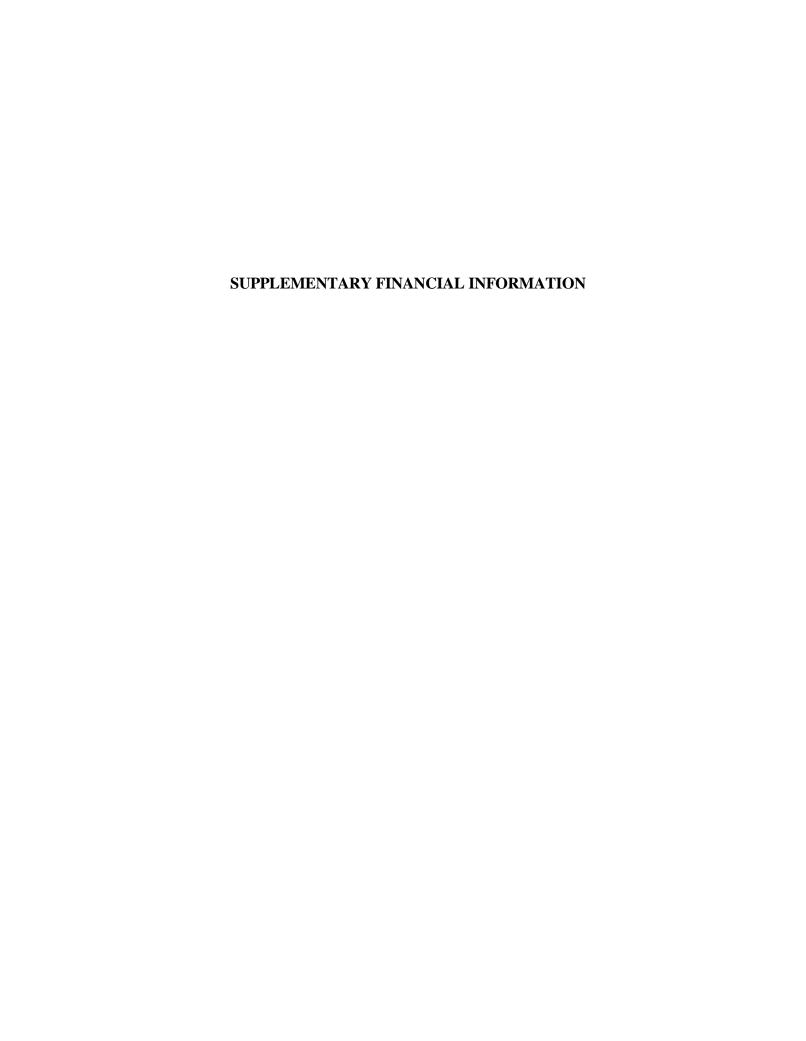
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

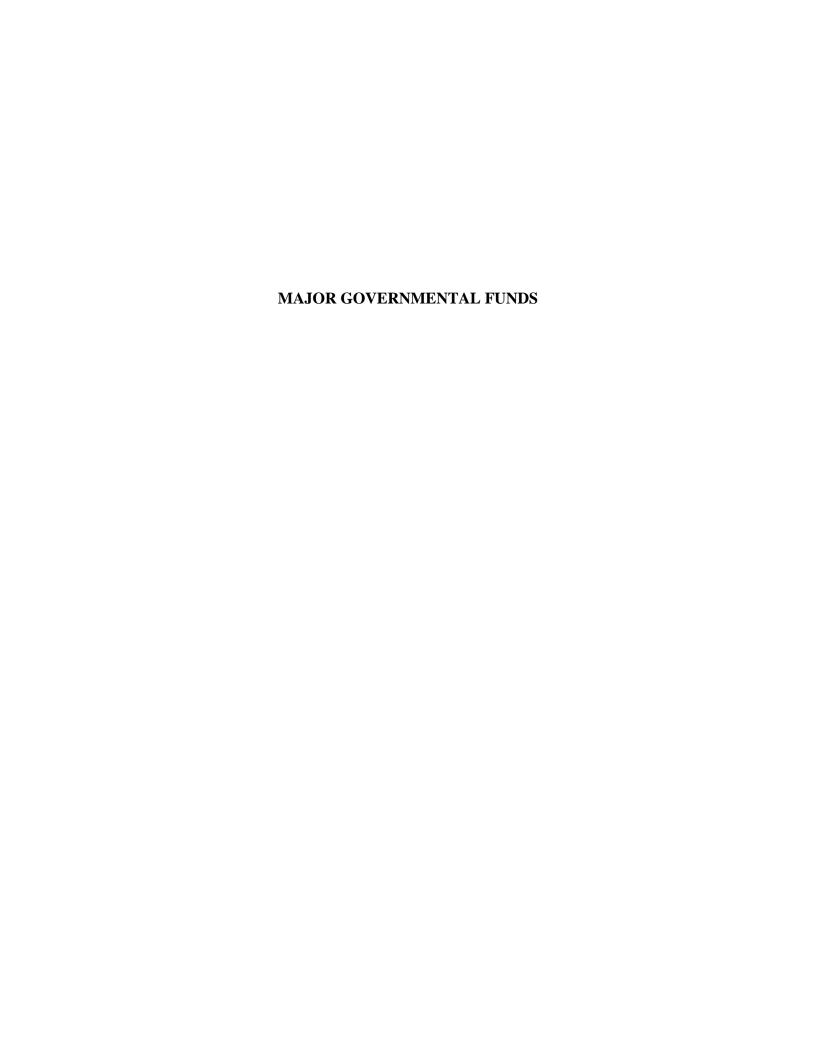
December 31, 2016

BUDGETS

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The annual budget lapses at fiscal year end.

The PBC prepares an operating budget which summarizes the budget units and recommends the proposed appropriations. The appropriations are approved by the Board of Commissioners and may be amended by the Board of Commissioners. Expenditures may not exceed the budget at the fund level. During the period, supplementary appropriations were approved.





SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT RESERVE FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual
REVENUES			
Investment income	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 41,250
Total revenues	15,000	15,000	41,250
EXPENDITURES None	_	_	_
Total expenditures	-	-	_
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	15,000	15,000	41,250
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers (out)	(15,000)	(20,000)	(19,142)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(15,000)	(20,000)	(19,142)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ -	\$ (5,000)	22,108
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016			1,500,392
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016		:	\$ 1,522,500

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT SYCAMORE CAMPUS FUND

	riginal Sudget	Final Budget		Actual
REVENUES				
Investment income	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$	610
Contributions from DeKalb County				
Sycamore campus	175,000	175,000		175,000
Total revenues	 176,000	176,000		175,610
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay				
Sycamore campus				
Administration building reconfiguration	-	-		11,916
Concrete replacement and repair	20,000	20,000		-
Courthouse security area modification	40,000	40,000		-
Carpet/tile replacement	15,000	15,000		970
HVAC Upgrade	 -	50,000		102,093
Total expenditures	 75,000	125,000		114,979
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES				
OVER EXPENDITURES	101,000	51,000		60,631
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	15,000	15,000		19,142
Transfers (out)	(10,000)	(10,000)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	 5,000	5,000		19,142
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 106,000	\$ 56,000	:	79,773
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016				1,035,203
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016			\$	1,114,976

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT COMMUNITY OUTREACH BUILDING FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual
REVENUES				
Investment income	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$	120
Contributions from DeKalb County				
Community Outreach Building	 50,000	50,000		50,000
Total revenues	51,000	51,000		50,120
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay				
Community outreach building				
Landscaping improvements	10,000	10,000		5,310
Sidewalks/concrete repair	15,000	15,000		12,000
General painting	10,000	10,000		1,855
HVAC upgrades	-	-		12,995
Security upgrades	10,000	10,000		-
Capital contingency	 5,000	5,000		
Total expenditures	50,000	50,000		32,160
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	<u>:</u>	17,960
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016				232,913
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016			\$	250,873

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT HEALTH FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual
REVENUES				
Investment income	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$	6,159
Contributions from DeKalb County				
Health facility campus	 400,000	400,000		400,000
Total revenues	 410,000	410,000		406,159
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay				
Health facility campus				
Landscaping improvements	10,000	10,000		-
Multi-purpose room refurbishment	10,000	10,000		10,661
Concrete replacement and repair	10,000	10,000		2,475
Roof	-	-		2,790
Capital contingency	 5,000	5,000		
Total expenditures	35,000	35,000		15,926
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	ı	390,233
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016				2,922,897
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016			\$	3,313,130

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT PUBLIC SAFETY FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual
REVENUES				
Investment income	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$	57
Total revenues	1,000	1,000		57
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay				
Public safety building				
Upgrade jail	40,000	40,000		-
Fencing and repair	 10,000	10,000		
Total expenditures	50,000	50,000		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ (49,000)	\$ (49,000)	į	57
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016				115,352
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016			\$	115,409

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Balances January 1, 2016	Additions and Transfers	Retirements and Transfers	Balances December 31, 2016
NURSING AND REHAB CENTER				
Land	\$ 3,785	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,785
Building	11,869,467	<u>-</u>	-	11,869,467
Total nursing and rehab center	11,873,252	-	-	11,873,252
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
AND COMMUNITY FACILITY				
Land	488,815	-	-	488,815
Land improvements	153,826	-	-	153,826
Buildings	4,266,887	-	-	4,266,887
Building improvements	136,001	-	-	136,001
Total public health department				
and community facility	5,045,529	-	-	5,045,529
HEALTH FACILITY STORAGE AND GARAGE				
Building - garage	156,969	-	-	156,969
Building - storage	200,000			200,000
Total health facility storage and garage	356,969	-	-	356,969
COMMUNITY OUTREACH CENTER				
Building	5,282,836	_	-	5,282,836
Building improvements	316,936			316,936
Total community outreach center	5,599,772	-	-	5,599,772
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ 22,875,522	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,875,522