

Financial Section

BRAY, DRAKE, LILES & RICHARDSON LLP

KARL E. DRAKE, CPA
CURTIS D. LILES, CPA
R. NEIL RICHARDSON, CPA

Certified Public Accountants
1606 N. Willow View Road, Suite 1E
Urbana, Illinois 61802-7446

Phone 217/337-0004
Fax 217/337-5822

JAMES P. BRAY, CPA (Retired)

July 8, 2010

Champaign County Board
Urbana, IL

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Champaign County, Illinois, as of and for the year ended November 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents under "Basic Financial Statements". These financial statements are the responsibility of Champaign County, Illinois's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in **Government Auditing Standards**, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Champaign County, Illinois, as of November 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds and for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with **Government Auditing Standards**, we have also issued our report, dated July 8, 2010, on our consideration of Champaign County, Illinois's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with **Government Auditing Standards** and should be considered in accessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 22 through 32 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

**Champaign County Board
Urbana, IL
July 8, 2010**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Champaign County, Illinois' basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and schedules, combined and individual department statements and schedules, statistical section, and appendix, listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements of Champaign County, Illinois. The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and schedules, combined and individual department statements and schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section, statistical section, and appendix have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.


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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS

County of Champaign, Illinois

Management's Discussion and Analysis

November 30, 2009

As management of the County of Champaign, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County of Champaign for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 1-5 of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the County of Champaign exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$76,946,255 (*net assets*). This represents a reduction in total net assets of approximately \$1.4 million from 2008 to 2009. Most of this is attributable to a reduction in net assets related to Governmental Activities of over \$2.3 million. Net assets related to Business-Type Activities increased almost \$800,000 from 2008 to 2009.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$37,757,615. The majority of this amount, \$29,890,112, is *available for spending* at the government's discretion (*unreserved fund balance*). The 2009 ending fund balance represents a decrease of \$3,470,306 over the prior year. This is the second year-to-year fund balance decrease experienced by the County. While the amount of decrease from FY2008 to FY2009 was significantly less than the previous \$8.74 million fund balance decrease from FY2007 to FY2008, the decreasing annual combined fund balance is a trend that needs to be reversed.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$1,586,658, or 5.0% of total general fund expenditures.
- Champaign County's total bonded debt decreased by \$3,093,333 during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Champaign County's basic financial statements. Champaign County's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial

statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Champaign County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

- The *statement of net assets* presents information on all of Champaign County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Champaign County is improving or deteriorating.
- The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the County of Champaign include general government, justice and public safety, health, education, social services, development, and highways and bridges. The business-type activities of the County of Champaign include the Champaign County Nursing Home. The government-wide financial statements do not include funds classified as Fiduciary Funds (discussed further below), because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's programs.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 33-34 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County of Champaign, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County of Champaign can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such

information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The County of Champaign maintains fifty-five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Mental Health Fund, Developmental Disability Fund, and County Motor Fuel Tax Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other fifty-one governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The County of Champaign adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 35-40 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The County of Champaign maintains two different types of proprietary funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The County of Champaign uses one enterprise fund to account for its Nursing Home. *Internal service funds* are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County of Champaign uses internal service funds to account for its self-funded insurance and employee health insurance. Because both of these services predominately benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the County Nursing Home, which is considered to be a major fund of the County of Champaign. Both internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 41-44 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the County of Champaign's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 45-46 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 47-79 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the County of Champaign's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. This required supplementary information can be found in Exhibit XI on pages 73-74 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds and internal service funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 80-101 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County of Champaign, assets exceeded liabilities by \$76,946,255 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The largest portion of the County of Champaign's net assets (80.1%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County of Champaign uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the County of Champaign's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The table **County of Champaign's Net Assets** reflects the condensed Statement of Net Assets.

An additional portion of the County of Champaign's net assets (43.4%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This leaves a deficit balance of *unrestricted net assets* (\$18,116,904), or money that may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The County's net assets decreased moderately from 2008 to 2009, due to several factors, most notably a significant decrease in investment assets. As in the previous two years, the County must report negative balances in all three categories of unrestricted net assets in 2009; for the government as a whole, as well as for governmental activities, and business-type activities.

County of Champaign's Net Assets
(in thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Current and Other Assets	\$ 75,459	\$ 78,062	\$ 1,962	\$ 575	\$ 77,420	\$ 78,637
Capital Assets	74,054	75,347	22,552	23,071	96,607	98,418
Total Assets	\$ 149,513	\$ 153,409	\$ 24,514	\$ 23,646	\$ 174,027	\$ 177,055
Long-term Liabilities	59,123	61,669	84	-	59,207	61,669
Other Liabilities	34,962	33,944	2,912	2,899	37,874	36,843
Total Liabilities	\$ 94,085	\$ 95,613	\$ 2,996	\$ 2,899	\$ 97,081	\$ 98,512
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets	39,094	40,723	22,552	23,071	61,647	63,794
Restricted	33,417	35,428	-	-	33,417	35,428
Unrestricted	(17,083)	(18,355)	(1,034)	(2,324)	(18,117)	(20,680)
Total Net Assets	55,428	57,796	21,518	20,747	76,947	78,542

Governmental Activities. While total net assets decreased moderately from 2008 to 2009, the County's investments decreased significantly over the year. The decrease in investment assets (\$12.3 million) was related to tighter cash flow requirements and to limited investment opportunities, both of which are related to the continued national economic downturn. Otherwise, increases in expenses and revenues closely paralleled inflation and growth in the demand for services.

Business-type Activities. Net assets for Business-type Activities increased moderately from 2008 to 2009. This reflects an improvement in actual operations of the Nursing Home, which still lost money in FY2009, but which has shown marked improvement from previous years. The Nursing Home had an operating deficit of just under \$300,000 in 2009, compared to a 2008 deficit of \$1.8 million.

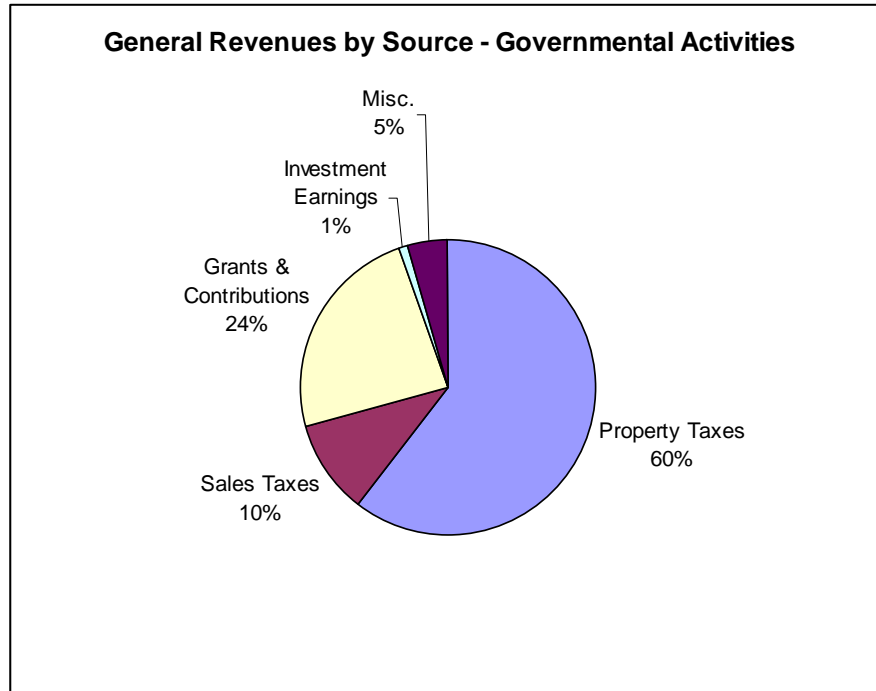
The following table summarizes the revenues and expenses of the County's activities:

County of Champaign's Changes in Net Assets

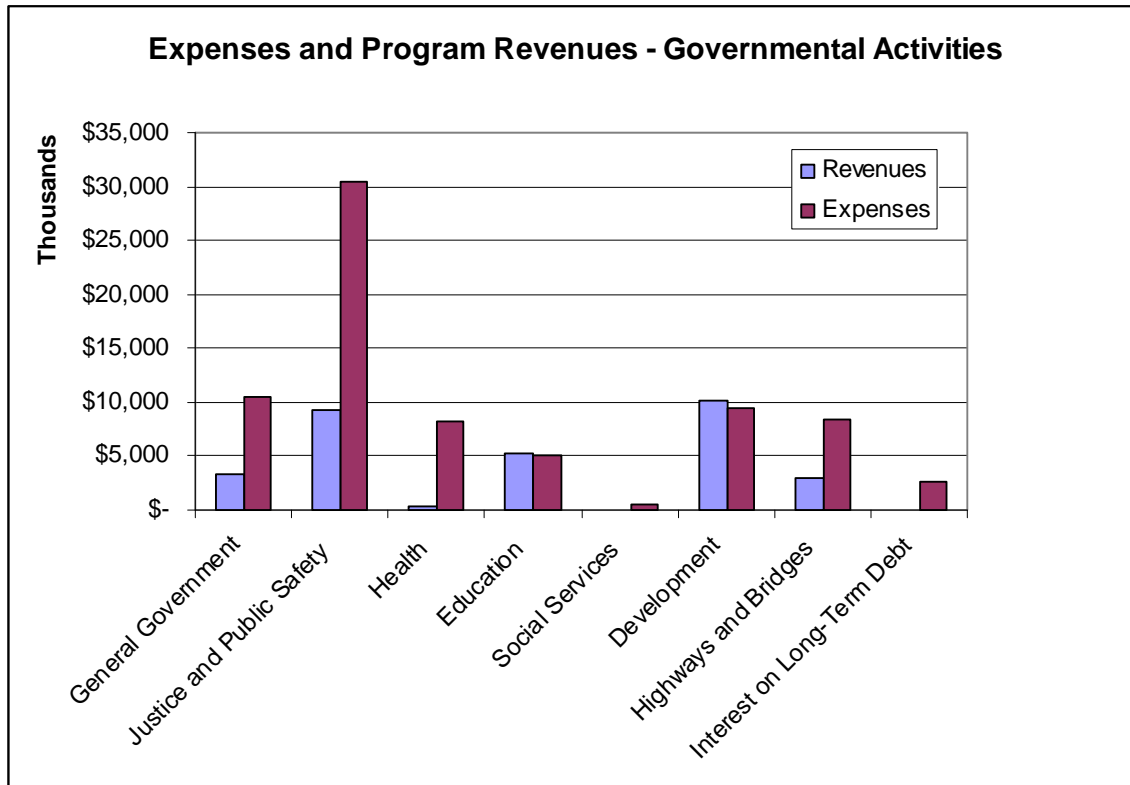
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues:						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 9,725,039	\$ 8,906,162	\$ 15,144,261	\$ 12,939,472	\$ 24,869,300	\$ 21,845,634
Operating Grants & Contributions	21,746,342	19,266,759	15,847	5,583	21,762,189	19,272,342
Capital Grants & Contributions	-	-	84,048	-	84,048	-
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	25,708,738	24,146,421	941,111	879,915	26,649,849	25,026,336
Public Safety Sales Taxes	4,243,988	4,501,359	-	-	4,243,988	4,501,359
Hotel/Motel & Auto Rental Taxes	46,994	47,486	-	-	46,994	47,486
Grants & Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs	10,371,586	11,377,690	-	-	10,371,586	11,377,690
Investment Earnings	281,549	1,284,285	4,174	10,645	285,723	1,294,930
Miscellaneous	1,923,941	3,107,641	13,590	6,551	1,937,531	3,114,192
Total Revenues	74,048,177	72,637,803	16,203,031	13,842,166	90,251,208	86,479,969
Expenses:						
General Government	10,586,030	14,606,360	-	-	10,586,030	14,606,360
Justice & Public Safety	30,389,956	27,317,391	-	-	30,389,956	27,317,391
Health	8,194,493	7,753,137	-	-	8,194,493	7,753,137
Education	5,083,438	5,236,017	-	-	5,083,438	5,236,017
Social Services	531,038	217,209	-	-	531,038	217,209
Development	9,521,521	8,242,203	-	-	9,521,521	8,242,203
Highways & Bridges	8,451,912	4,065,664	-	-	8,451,912	4,065,664
Interest on Long-Term Debt	2,698,012	2,778,834	-	-	2,698,012	2,778,834
Nursing Home	-	-	16,390,834	15,776,130	16,390,834	15,776,130
Total Expenses	75,456,400	70,216,815	16,390,834	15,776,130	91,847,234	85,992,945
Increase in Net Assets						
Before Transfers	(1,408,223)	2,420,988	(187,803)	(1,933,964)	(1,596,026)	487,024
Transfers	(960,161)	(10,040)	960,161	10,040	-	-
Increase in Net Assets	(2,368,384)	2,410,948	772,358	(1,923,924)	(1,596,026)	487,024
Beginning Net Assets	57,795,903	55,384,955	20,746,378	22,670,302	78,542,281	78,055,257
Ending Net Assets	55,427,519	57,795,903	21,518,736	20,746,378	76,946,255	78,542,281

Revenues for the County are generated from a number of different sources and for the most part are dependent on different financial factors. The majority of revenue is derived

from property taxes, as illustrated in the following chart, which provides long-term stability:



Justice and Public Safety expenses constituted the largest single category of expense within governmental activities totaling \$30,389,956, or 40% of total expenses of \$75,456,400. General Government expenses were next largest at \$10,586,030, or 14% of total expenses, but aggressive cost-cutting in County government has produced a reduction in both the percentage of expenditures represented by General Government, as well as a reduction in the actual dollar amount spent. While most other categories of expenditures increased from 2008 to 2009, General Government saw a decrease of over \$4 million. A breakdown by program of expenses and program revenues follows:



Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds

As noted earlier, the County of Champaign uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the County of Champaign’s *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County of Champaign’s financing requirements. In particular, *unreserved fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

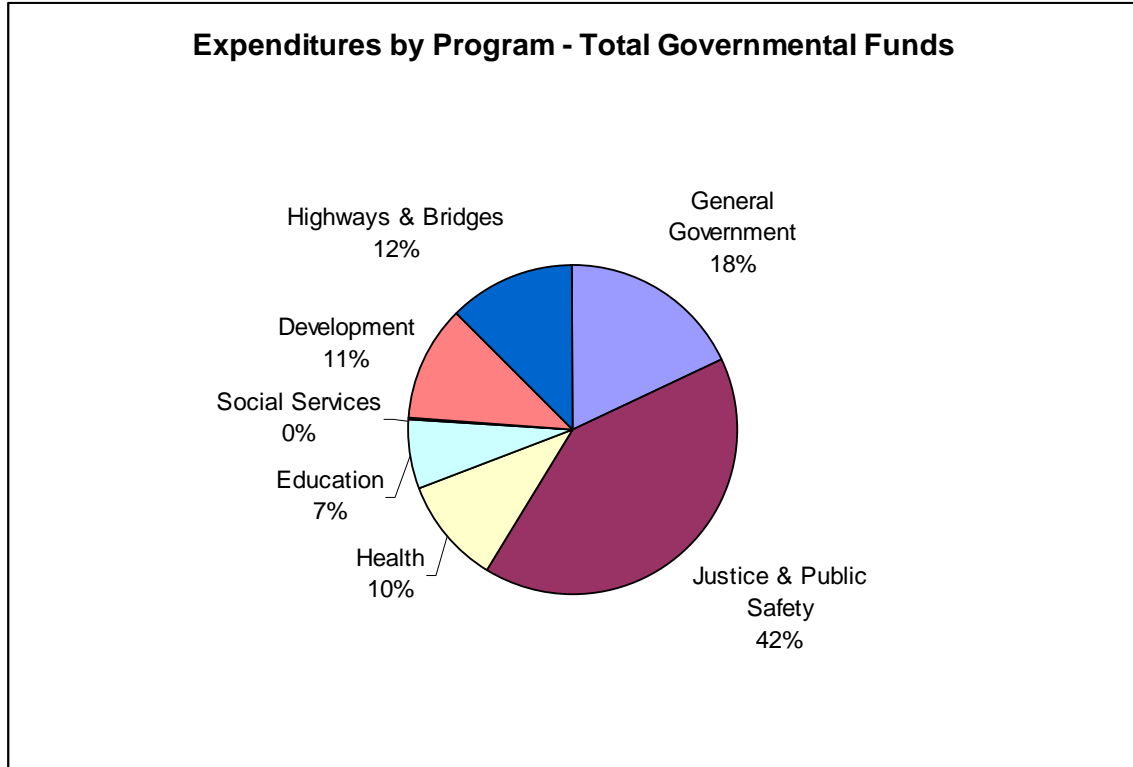
As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County of Champaign’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$37,757,615, a decrease of \$3,470,306 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 79% of this amount constitutes *unreserved, undesignated fund balance*, which is available for spending at the government’s discretion. The remainder of fund balance is *reserved* to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed for debt service (\$2,537,714) and long-term receivables (\$5,329,789).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the County of Champaign. At the end of the 2009 fiscal year, the total fund balance of the general fund was \$1,853,899, with 86% of that amount (\$1,586,658) unreserved. Reserved fund balance (\$267,241) represents just 14% of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of Champaign County’s general fund decreased from 2008 to 2009 a total of \$543,855. This decrease, representing a 23% loss to the general fund, follows a 28% decrease in the general fund balance the previous year. As the state and national economies continue to struggle, the impact is being felt by the County’s general fund. Despite reductions in some expenditures, declining revenues – particularly from the State of Illinois – continue to put pressure on the County’s finances. The general fund cannot sustain continued losses of this magnitude for long.

Most other major governmental funds saw modest increases in fund balances over the past year. The Mental Health Fund went from \$1,529,076 in 2008 to \$1,720,869 in 2009; the Developmental Disability Fund increased from \$1,520,626 in 2008 to \$1,544,780; and the County Motor Fuel Tax Fund increased by almost \$1 million, from \$7,895,817 in 2008 to \$8,763,275 in 2009.

The following chart illustrates the breakdown of expenditures by program for all governmental funds:



Proprietary funds. The only County of Champaign proprietary fund is the Champaign County Nursing Home. This fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The Champaign County Nursing Home ended the year with a deficit in unrestricted net assets of \$750,910. Total Net Assets for the Nursing Home came to \$21,801,571, but investment in Capital Assets, net of related debt, came to \$22,552,481.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

This was a year of budget cuts, as Champaign County attempted to reduce spending in the face of the overall economic downturn. During the course of the year, expenditures were reduced \$758,169 between the original and final amended budgets. Revenues also saw an decrease, although a smaller one, at \$305,995. At the end of the year, general fund expenditures still outpaced revenues by \$1,292,373, according to the final budget. A similar deficit is found (\$1,180,715) using an Actual (Budgetary Basis).

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The County of Champaign’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of November 30, 2009, amounts to \$96,606,569 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, roads, highways, and bridges. Following is a Comparative Statement of Capital Assets, net of depreciation (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Land	\$ 1,688	\$ 1,688	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,688	\$ 1,688
Construction in Progress	7,259	6,649	-	-	7,259	6,649
Infrastructure	62,041	60,619	-	-	62,041	60,619
Buildings and Improvements	65,563	65,195	23,565	23,561	89,128	88,756
Equipment	12,990	12,909	1,139	978	14,129	13,887
Total	\$ 149,541	\$ 147,060	\$ 24,704	\$ 24,539	\$ 174,245	\$ 171,599

Additional information on the County of Champaign’s capital assets can be found in Note 11 in the Notes to Financial Statements of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the County of Champaign had total long-term liabilities of \$59,123,311. The entire amount is backed by the full faith and credit of the County of Champaign. Following is a comparative statement of outstanding debt (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 55,262	\$ 58,369	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,262	\$ 58,369
Intergovernmental Loans	392	339	-	-	392	339
Net OPEB Liability	422	-	84	-	506	-
Estimated Claims Payable	2,734	2,555	-	-	2,734	2,555
Total	\$ 58,810	\$ 61,263	\$ 84	\$ -	\$ 58,894	\$ 61,263

Additional information on the County’s long-term debt can be found in Note 18 in the Notes to Financial Statements of this report.

Economic Factors

The main campus of the University of Illinois lies in the center of Champaign County and it provides a great deal of stability to the area’s economy, as the University is the area’s largest employer (with over 20,000 employees), and is a major purchaser of various goods and services. This stability helps make Champaign County’s revenues more stable than many other counties’. The local real estate market continues to expand locally, despite negative national trends, with several new buildings under construction throughout Champaign and Urbana, both through the University and in the commercial sector.

The equalized assessed value (EAV) of taxable property in the County for the 2009 levy year was approximately \$3.75 billion, which represents one-third market value. Residential properties make up 65% of the EAV for the 2009 levy year. Commercial development constitutes 28%, while farmland is 4%.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County of Champaign’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Auditor, 1776 E. Washington, Urbana, IL 61802.