

County of McHenry, Illinois



Popular Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2008

County of McHenry, Illinois
POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
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November 30, 2008

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Introduction to the Popular Annual Financial Report

Citizens of McHenry County:

As your Auditor for McHenry County, I am pleased to present the inaugural edition of the County's Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008. This report is a user-friendly guide containing information about the County's revenue, spending, and financial condition and is intended to demonstrate governmental accountability and transparency.

The information in this report is derived from the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008. The CAFR is a highly detailed financial report that is prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The CAFR was audited by an independent audit firm and received an unqualified (clean) opinion. The length of the CAFR, approximately 175 pages, as well as the technical language used, makes reading and interpreting the data a rather daunting challenge. The financial schedules presented in the PAFR have been summarized and combined from assorted financial statements in the CAFR. The CAFR also presents financial statements on the business-type activities, discretely presented component unit, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, which have been excluded from this PAFR. Anyone who is interested in reading the CAFR can find the report on the County's website at <http://www.co.mchenry.il.us>, under the financial reports link.

The financial section of the PAFR is organized into three parts that represent three distinct perspectives to answer questions about the County's overall financial health. The first part assesses the County's financial health and answers the following questions: 1) Is the County able to pay its bills (both expected and unexpected) on time? 2) Is the County's overall financial health improving or deteriorating? 3) How could the County's future be affected by key economic forces? The second part includes financial schedules demonstrating the sources and uses of funds and answers what is the County's source of funding; what does the County spend its funds on; and what major functions does the County perform. The third part includes a schedule of property taxes, which shows where your property tax dollar typically ends up. The report ends with a summary of major accomplishments by the County and reference information for your use in contacting your Board Members or individual County Departments.

This report is for your use in understanding the operations of the McHenry County government. Please feel free to ask questions or to share your feedback to let us know what topics you would like to see in future editions of the PAFR. You can also call me at my office – 815-334-4204, or contact me by email at auditor@co.mchenry.il.us. Be sure to visit the Auditor's Office on the County's website at <http://www.co.mchenry.il.us>. The PAFR is also available in electronic format on the County's website, under the financial reports link.

It is my honor to serve as your Auditor and to provide meaningful and timely reports. One of my goals is to promote transparency and accountability in County government and it is my sincere hope that this report accomplishes that.

Best regards,



Pamela Palmer
McHenry County Auditor
May 19, 2009



Profile of McHenry County

McHenry County is located in northeastern Illinois in the greater Chicagoland area. The county covers a total area of 611 square miles, including 603 square miles of land and 8 square miles of water. The estimated population of the County is 318,641. Over 30 communities are situated within the County, the largest of which is the City of Crystal Lake, with an estimated population of 41,630. McHenry County is approximately 50 miles northwest of Chicago and has access to I-90 in the southwest corner of the County. Several state highway routes transect the County, making it easily accessible to areas in northern Illinois or southern Wisconsin. Adjacent counties include Walworth and Kenosha Counties in Wisconsin (north), Lake and Cook Counties (east), Kane and DeKalb Counties (south) and Boone County (west).

The County was created by the Illinois legislature in 1836. The new area was named after Major William McHenry, an Indian fighter who died in Vandalia in 1835. Originally, McHenry County stretched to Lake Michigan on the east until 1839, when voters were granted the right to form a new county, which was named Lake County. The City of McHenry was the location of the original County seat. However, after Lake County split from McHenry County, a more central location was desired and the county seat was relocated to the City of Woodstock in 1844. In December 1849, voters established a township system of government, in part to provide a better system for road taxation, due to the poor road systems in place. The introduction of railroads brought changes to the County as it enabled farmers the ability to ship their products to Chicago's markets and provided transportation for commuting to city jobs. All of the changes made throughout the early years resulted in migration of residents who sought the rural lifestyle for raising their families, while still having access to the city for their jobs. The result of this transformation was the growth and establishment of the towns, cities, and villages that exist today.

The County operates under a board-administrator structure, in addition to nine independently elected County officials. The Board is comprised of twenty-four members elected from six districts. Board members serve four year terms. The Board is both the legislative policy maker and the supervisor of County Administration. Every two years, the County Board elects one of the members as Chairman of the County Board, along with a Vice-Chairman. The County Administrator is the chief administrative officer and prepares and recommends the annual budget, implements policies and procedures, manages daily operations, and oversees department directors. The nine independently elected County officials are the Auditor, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Coroner, County Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, State's Attorney, Regional Superintendent of Education, and Treasurer. Elected officials serve four year terms.

McHenry County provides a full range of services including law enforcement, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, property assessment and tax collection, official records, elections, document recording, comprehensive planning and growth management, social service programs, judicial functions, health services, animal services, emergency disaster and response planning, storm water management, environmental protection, and the administrative functions to support all of these functions. For a detailed listing of the County's departments and the vital services that the County provides for its citizens and businesses, visit the County's website at <http://www.co.mchenry.il.us>.

Over the past several years, the County has experienced significant commercial and residential growth. As a result, the population of the County has increased from 260,077 in 2000 to 318,641 in 2008 and the County's EAV has increased from \$5.0 billion in 2000 to \$10.2 billion in 2008. To accommodate for the growth in the County, the number of full-time equivalent employees of the County has increased as well, from 877 in 2000 to 1,226 in 2008.

See page 12 for more information on the County's major accomplishments achieved during fiscal year 2008, as well as future plans to expand and enhance services.

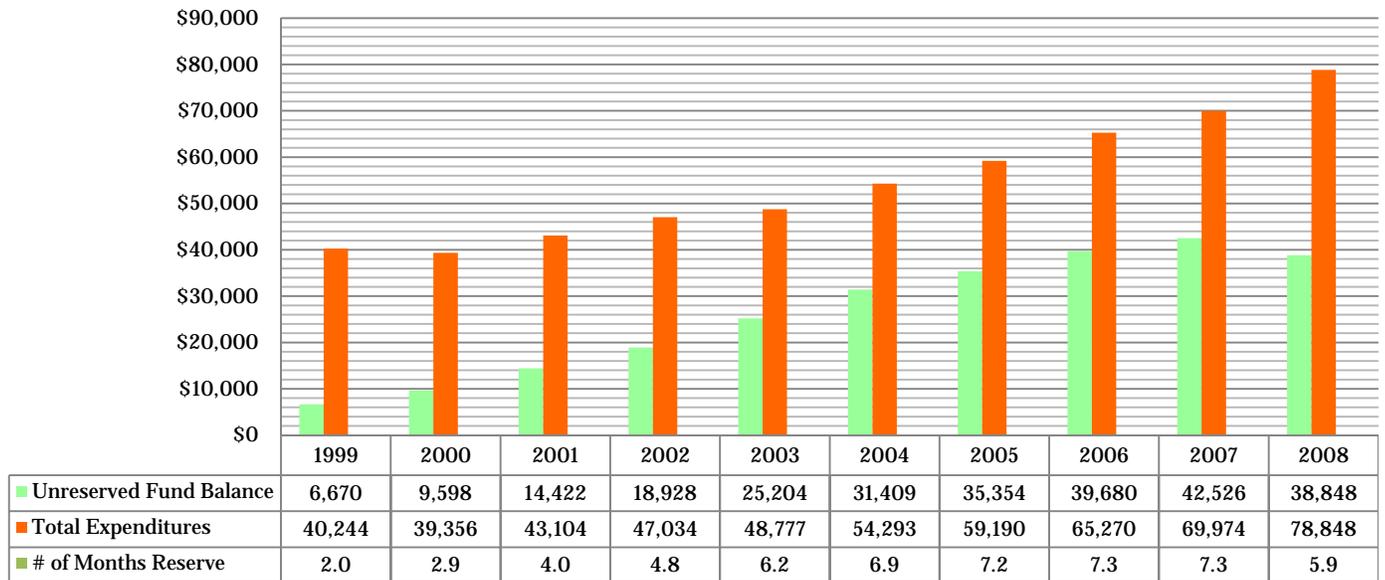
Perspective #1 – Near Term Financing Situation

A sensible starting point for assessing the financial health of the County is to analyze the County’s near-term financing situation. A review of the County’s near-term finances helps to answer the question: Is the County able to pay its bills (both expected and unexpected) on time? The most useful measure of near-term financial health is the level of unreserved fund balance in the general fund. Unreserved fund balance is a measure of net available financial resources that are available to pay future expenditures. The general fund is the main operating fund of the County.

It is vital for the County to maintain an adequate balance of unreserved fund balance to protect against revenue shortfalls, unanticipated expenditures, or other unexpected events. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that governments maintain a minimum balance of one to two months of general fund expenditures. GFOA also points out that each government is unique and prudent financial management often suggests that higher levels are needed. In the late 1990s, the County’s level of unreserved fund balance represented a reserve of two months of general fund expenditures. The County Board concluded that the reserve of two months was insufficient and created a formal policy requiring the reserve to be increased to a minimum of five months.

The following chart shows the County’s balance of unreserved fund balance compared to total expenditures in the general fund over the last 10 fiscal years.

**General Fund - Unreserved Fund Balance and Total Expenditures
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands - 000s)**



The level of unreserved fund balance will naturally fluctuate over time. Therefore, one should not place too much emphasis on the level of unreserved fund balance at any one point in time. A more useful question is: What is the pattern of unreserved fund balance over a number of years? As shown above, the County has experienced a positive trend in the level of unreserved fund balance and # of months reserve over the last 10 fiscal years. As of November 30, 2008, the County’s number of months reserve was 5.9, which is in excess of the County’s policy of maintaining a minimum reserve of 5 months. One major reason why the number of months reserve decreased from 7.3 in 2007 to 5.9 in 2008 is because in 2008, the County spent \$3.8 million for the acquisition for land and buildings, which were acquired through condemnation.

Overall, this chart demonstrates that the County’s current near-term financial health is strong, which means that the County is in a good position to withstand potential near-term revenue shortfalls, unanticipated expenditures, or other unexpected events.

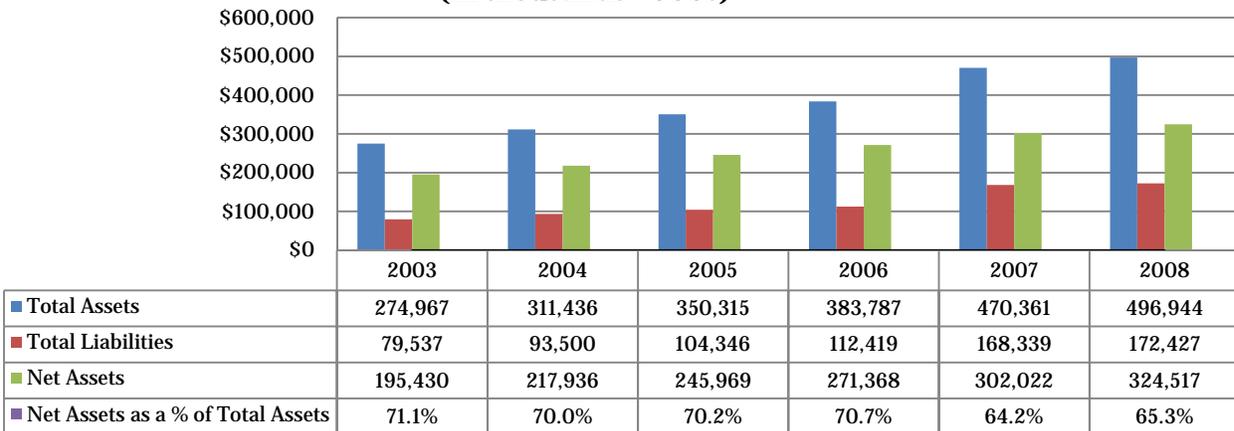
Perspective #2 – Financial Position

Unreserved fund balance in the general fund is a valuable measure of the County's near-term financial health, but it does not provide a complete picture of the County's financial position. Whereas the general fund focuses primarily on current financial resources and liabilities, there is another set of financial statements within the CAFR called government-wide statements, which present information using a perspective that focuses on all economic resources and liabilities. As a result of this broad perspective, the government-wide statements present all of the County's assets and liabilities, including capital assets, such as land, equipment, and buildings, and long-term debt, including outstanding bonds and notes, which are items that are not presented in the general fund. The government-wide statements present a more complete picture of the County's financial position, using a basis that is comparable to the basis used by private businesses.

On the government-wide statements, the difference between total assets and total liabilities is reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The following table shows total assets, total liabilities, and net assets for governmental activities for the last six fiscal years (government-wide information is only available beginning in 2003):

**Summary of Total Assets, Total Liabilities, and Net Assets -
Governmental Activities
Last Six Fiscal Years
(in thousands - 000s)**



As shown above, the County's assets have significantly exceeded its liabilities over the past six years. Also, total assets and liabilities have both increased significantly over the past six years, which is consistent with the overall growth experienced by the County over the same period of time. Net assets have also increased significantly, from \$195.4 million in 2003 to \$324.5 million in 2008, and have remained consistent as a percentage of total assets, between 64.2% - 71.1%. One major reason for the increase in total liabilities from 2006 to 2007 was the issuance of \$50 million of debt certificates, which are being used to fund road construction projects. Overall, the chart shows that the County's current financial position is strong and shows a trend of stability in net assets as a percentage of total assets.

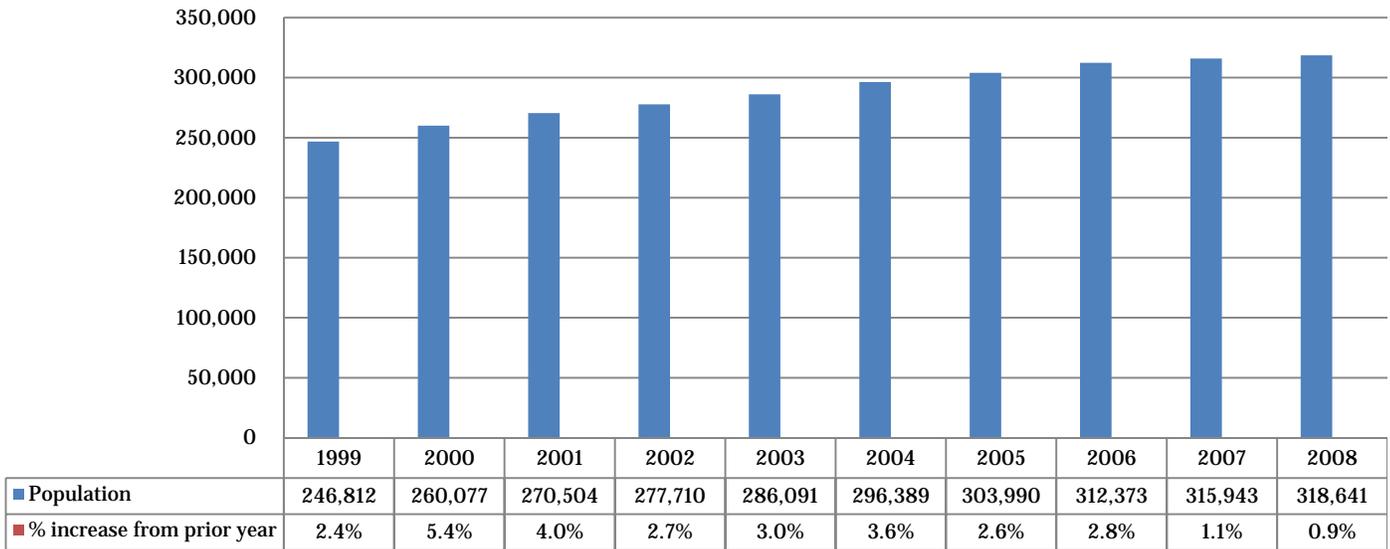
Net assets are further broken down into three categories, invested in capital assets, net of related debt, restricted, and unrestricted. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, represents the portion of net assets related to capital assets, less any related outstanding debt. Net assets in this category are not available for spending. Restricted net assets represent the portion of net assets that have legal restriction on how the resources may be spent. Finally, all other net assets fall into the unrestricted category. For 2008, invested in capital assets, net of related debt, was \$186.1 million or 57.4% of total net assets, restricted was \$94.8 million or 29.2% of total net assets, and unrestricted was \$43.6 million or 13.4% of total net assets.

Perspective #3 – Economic Condition

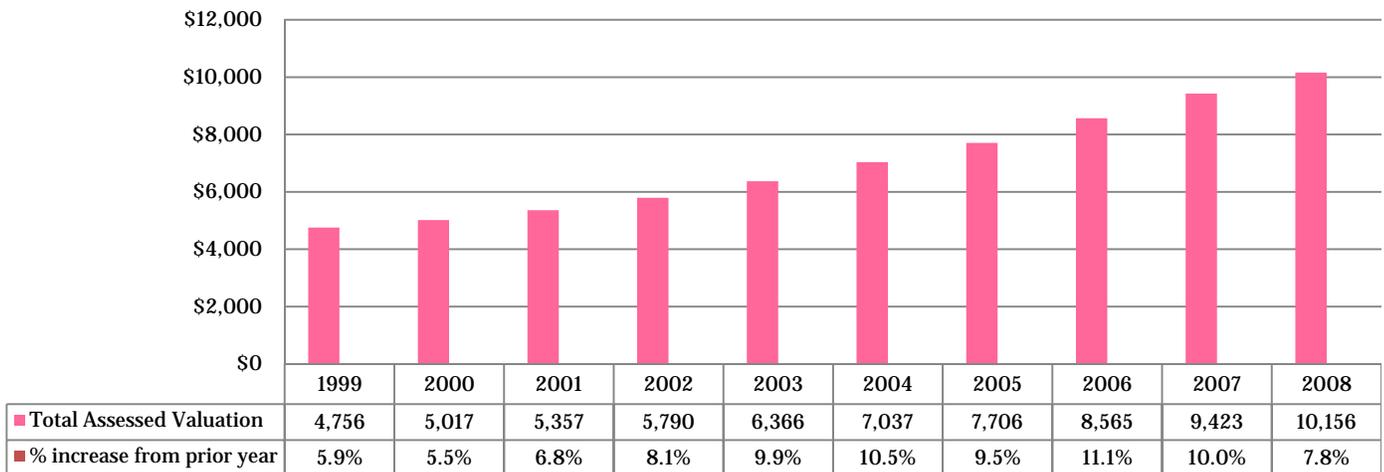
While the first two perspectives present valuable insights into the near-term and overall financial position of the County, a review of local, state, and national economic conditions is crucial for a complete evaluation of the County's financial health. Because the County doesn't exist in a vacuum, many different economic conditions and circumstances will ultimately affect the County's future financial position. Considering major economic factors can provide context for interpreting current financial information, as well as provide a basis for assessing the likelihood that the County's current financial position will improve or deteriorate in the future.

The following statistics represent a sample of major economic factors that impact the County's financial situation.

McHenry County Population Last Ten Years

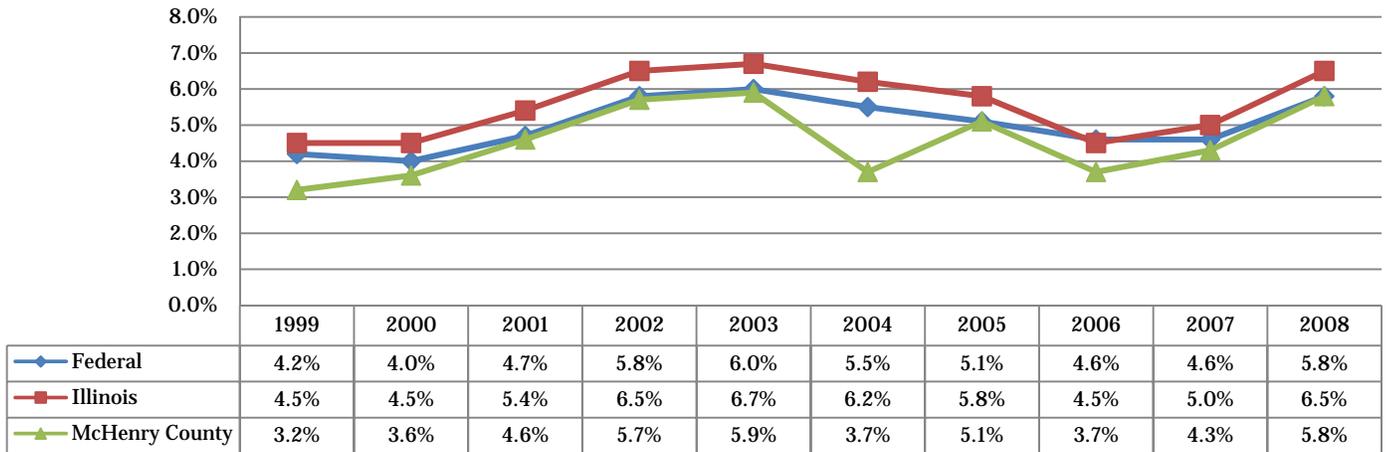


McHenry County Total Assessed Valuation Last Ten Years (in millions)

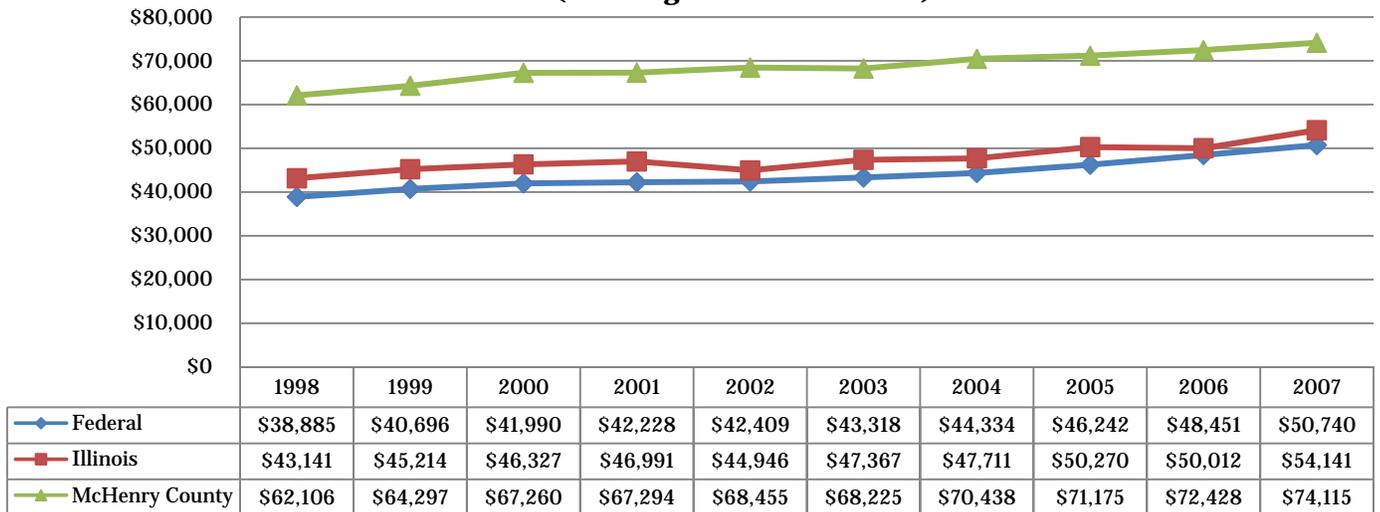


Perspective #3 – Economic Condition (Continued)

**Unemployment Rate
Last Ten Years**



**Median Household Income
Last Ten Years (2008 figures not available)**



The County's population has increased from 246,812 in 1999 to 318,641 in 2008, an increase of 71,829 or 29.1%. However, the rate of growth has slowed, from an average increase of 3.5% per year from 1999-2003, to an average increase of 2.0% per year from 2004-2008, with 2008 having the lowest rate in the last ten years (0.9%). Concurrently, the County's total assessed valuation increased from \$4.8 billion in 1999 to \$10.2 billion in 2008, an increase of \$5.4 billion or 112.5%. The rate of growth in assessed valuation has also slowed in 2008 to 7.8%, compared to an average increase of 10.2% for the years 2003-2007. Many factors affect the County's population and assessed valuation, but there is little doubt that the subprime mortgage crisis beginning in 2007 and the subsequent decline in area home values has played a major role. The state of the housing market and home values will likely continue to greatly influence these two important statistics for years to come. Possible scenarios include continued slow growth in population and a decrease in assessed valuations, which may lead to increases in property tax rates.

For the unemployment rate and median household income, there is also little doubt that the global financial crisis and economic recession is and will continue to impact the County and its citizens for some period of time. The County unemployment rate increased from 4.3% for 2007 to 5.8% for 2008 and is likely to increase again in 2009. However, the County has consistently rated better than the Federal and State benchmarks for both categories, which indicates the quality of the workforce in the County and suggests that the County is well positioned to endure the recession.

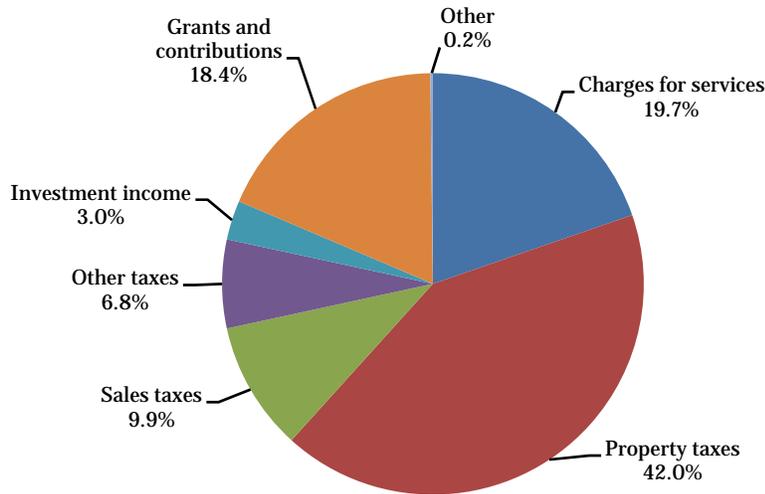
Revenues – What is the County’s Source of Funding?

The County receives its funding from a variety of sources, of which the largest single source is property taxes. The following table and chart present revenues for governmental activities for 2008 and 2007.

County of McHenry Governmental Activities - Revenues

Revenue Source	2008	2007	\$ Change	% change
Charges for services	\$ 29,884,476	\$ 29,036,555	\$ 847,921	2.9 %
Grants and contributions	27,797,654	27,400,738	396,916	1.4
Property taxes	63,395,685	60,175,903	3,219,782	5.4
Sales taxes	15,003,386	9,533,202	5,470,184	57.4
Other taxes	10,356,500	10,944,676	338,482	5.8
Investment income	4,577,645	6,713,449	(2,135,804)	(31.8)
Other	357,931	1,513,566	(1,155,635)	(76.4)
Total	\$ 151,373,277	\$ 145,318,089	\$ 6,055,188	4.2 %

Governmental Activities - Revenues Fiscal Year 2008



Charges for services represent fees paid by individuals, businesses, or other governments who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods or services provided. Included in this category for 2008 is \$7.7 million for jail space rental, \$3.6 million for circuit clerk fees, \$1.3 million for recording fees, and \$1.3 million for fees on delinquent taxes. **Grants and contributions** represent payments or donations from individuals, businesses, or other governments through contractual agreements under which the funds are restricted for use in a particular program. Included in this category for 2008 is \$9.2 million for motor fuel surcharges, \$8.4 million for public health and welfare programs, and \$5.1 million for developer donated highway improvements. **Property taxes** represent a tax on all real estate and improvements with the County. Property taxes are considered to be a general revenue source, meaning it is available to fund all programs of the County. **Sales taxes** represent a tax imposed on consumers for the purchase of certain goods and services. The increase in sales tax from 2007 to 2008 is due to an increase in the sales tax rate that went into effect in April 2008. The County’s portion of the increase is 0.25%, which is restricted for use in transportation and public safety programs. **Other taxes** include \$6.2 million for state income taxes and \$2.0 million for tax transfer stamps for 2008. **Investment income** consists of interest and other income derived from the County’s cash and investments. The principal reason for the decrease in investment income was a steady decrease in interest rates during 2008. A key interest rate averaged 8.1% during 2007, compared to 5.3% during 2008, which is a decrease of 34.6%. **Other revenues** include gains on the sale of capital assets and miscellaneous revenues.

Expenses – What does the County spend its funds on?

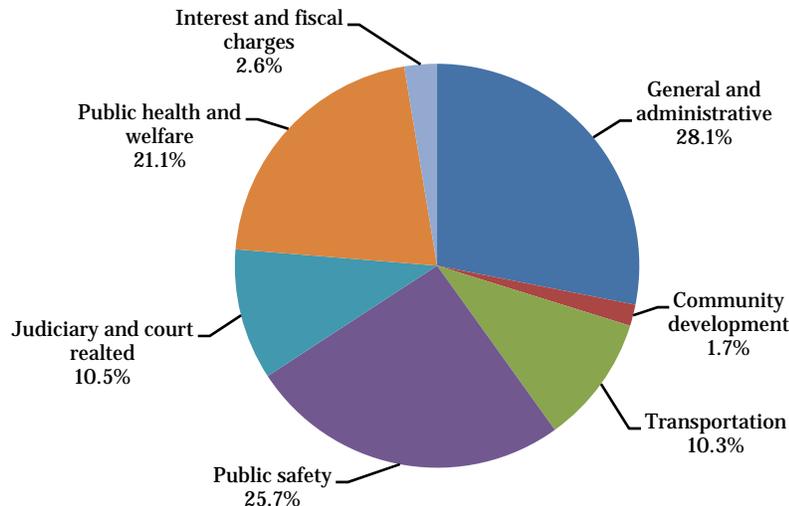
The County spends its funds administering a number of vital programs and services for the community. All of the County's activities are grouped into one of the following seven categories that describe the nature of the activity. **General and administrative** includes many essential services for citizens, such as document recording, vital records, election administration, supervision of assessments, and collection of property taxes. Also included in this category are the County Board and administration, finance, accounting, purchasing, human resources, information technology, and facilities management. **Community development** includes long-term land use planning, building permits and inspections, and the zoning board of appeals and is administered by the Planning and Development Department. **Transportation** includes constructions and maintenance of County roads and bridges and long-term transportation planning and is administered by the Division of Transportation. **Public safety** includes the activities of the Sheriff, Coroner, and Emergency Management Offices. The Sheriff's Office represents the largest component of public safety and activities performed include patrol, detectives, County jail, and County garage. **Judiciary and court related** represents all activities related to the 22nd Judicial Circuit Court and includes the activities of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Court Administration, Court Services, Public Defender, and the State's Attorney. **Public health and welfare** represents programs that protect and promote the general health and well-being of the County and includes the activities of the Health Department, Mental Health Department, Workforce Network, and Veteran's Assistance. **Interest and fiscal charges** represents interest and fees paid on the County's long-term debt.

The following table and chart present expenses for governmental activities for 2008 and 2007.

County of McHenry Governmental Activities - Expenses

Function	2008	2007	\$ Change	% change
General and administrative	\$ 36,269,025	\$ 28,649,900	\$ 7,619,125	26.6 %
Community development	2,169,597	3,449,524	(1,279,927)	(37.1)
Transportation	13,292,664	12,260,312	1,032,352	8.4
Public safety	33,132,115	30,956,789	2,175,326	7.0
Judiciary and court related	13,518,255	12,829,189	689,066	5.4
Public health and welfare	27,184,973	24,368,771	2,816,202	11.6
Interest and fiscal charges	3,312,029	2,149,414	1,162,615	54.1
Total	\$ 128,878,658	\$ 114,663,899	\$ 14,214,759	12.4 %

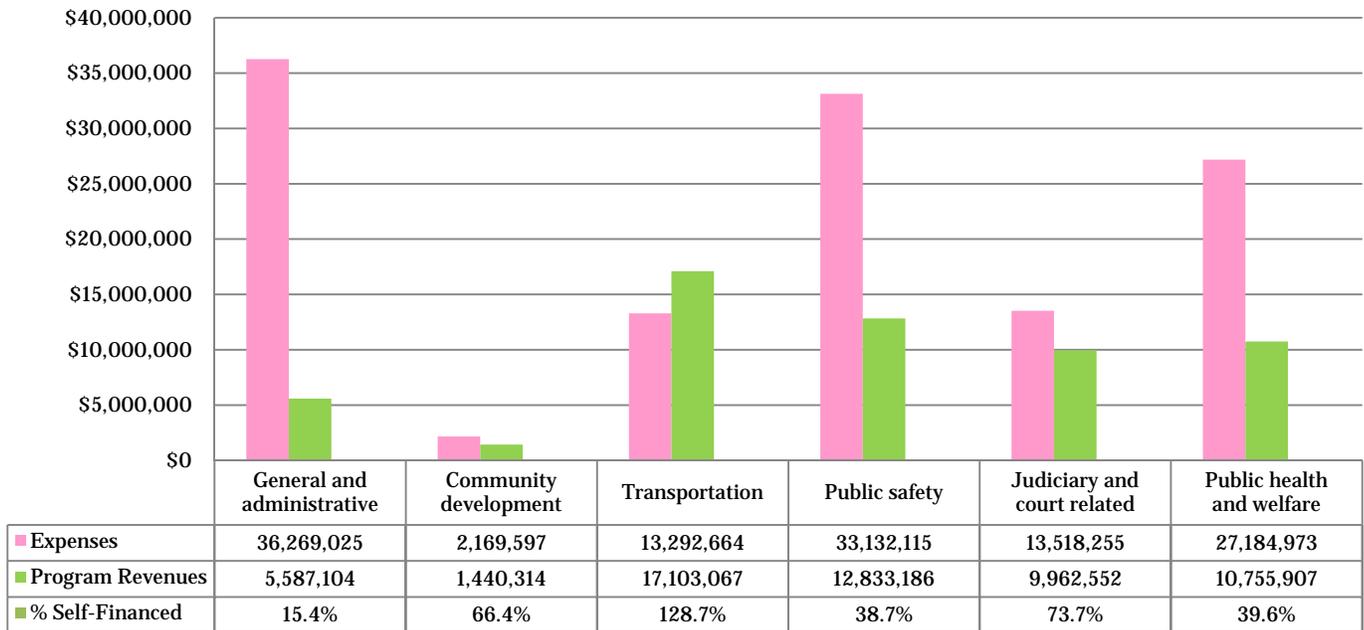
Governmental Activities - Expenses Fiscal Year 2008



Program Revenues and Expenses by Function

The following chart presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each of the County's functions. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function. Program revenues consist of charges for services and grants and contributions, which were described on page 8. All other revenues are considered to be general revenues, which means they are not associated with a particular function and are available to finance all of the activities of the County. The comparison of direct expenses and program revenues identifies the extent to which each function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

**Governmental Activities - Expenses and Program Revenues
Fiscal Year 2008**



A high percentage, as for community development, transportation, and judiciary and court related, indicates that a function is primarily self-financed through program revenues generated by activities within that function. A low percentage, as for general and administrative, public safety, and public health and welfare, indicates that a function is primarily financed through general revenues. The percentage of self-financing is not a measure of program efficiency, since many important activities cannot inherently generate program revenues, but rather a measure of how increases in service levels could impact the financing needed to pay for such increases. For example, an increase in service levels for an activity that does not generate a significant amount of program revenues, such as activities in the general and administrative function, will likely require an increase in general revenues.

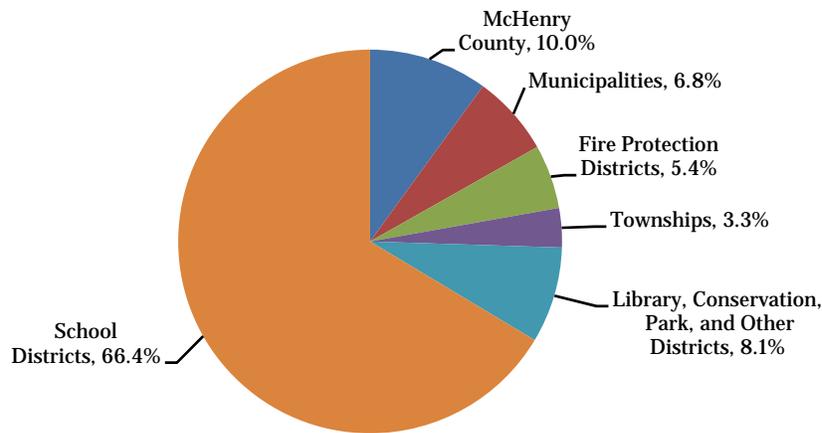
As mentioned above, some activities generate substantial program revenues, while other activities generate only a small amount or no program revenues. For 2008, transportation is the function with the highest percentage of self-financing, with a percentage of 128.7%. Included in the program revenues for transportation is \$9.2 million for motor fuel surcharges, and \$5.1 million for developer donated highway improvements. The reason program revenues exceed expenses for transportation relates to the timing of road construction projects. In years where road construction activity is light, program revenue can exceed expenses. However, once ample resources have been accumulated, major construction activity will take place and expenses will generally exceed program revenues. The function that has the lowest percentage of self-financing is general and administrative, with a percentage of 15.4%. Many of the activities in this category do not provide services directly to individuals, businesses, or other governments, but rather support the operations of other County Departments. Accordingly, such activities do not generate program revenues. These activities include the County Board and administration, finance, accounting, purchasing, human resources, information technology, and facilities management.

Property Taxes

Where do your property taxes go? While the County issues property tax bills each year and is responsible for collecting the payments, only a small portion is retained by the County. The vast majority of property taxes are remitted to other government agencies within McHenry County. There are over 100 separate government agencies that are located, at least partially, within McHenry County. Other districts include municipalities, school districts, park districts, fire protection districts, library districts, townships, conservation districts, and various other districts. Depending on the specific location of a real estate parcel within the County, property taxes for that parcel will be collected for a combination of separate districts.

The following chart presents the breakout by government type for a typical property tax bill. The chart is for illustrative purpose only, based on an average of all property tax bills. As noted above, each real estate parcel pays property taxes to a varying combination of government agencies, based on its location, and the actual breakout by government type will vary accordingly.

Property Taxes - Breakout by Government Type



As shown on the above chart, the largest component of a typical property bill goes to school districts. The following table illustrates an average breakout by dollar amount for a sample tax bill of \$1,000. Again, the chart is for illustrative purpose only, based on an average of all property tax bills.

**Property Taxes - Breakout by Government Type
Sample Property Tax Bill - \$1,000**

District Type	Amount	% of Total
School Districts	\$ 664	66.4
McHenry County	100	10.0
Municipalities	68	6.8
Fire Protection Districts	54	5.4
Townships	33	3.3
Library Districts	26	2.6
Conservation District	25	2.5
Park Districts	21	2.1
Other Districts	9	0.9
	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	

This PAFR presents an overview of the County’s finances only. The other government districts shown above operate independent of the County. Therefore, in order to determine how your property taxes are being utilized by each district that you pay property taxes to, you would need to separately review financial reports for each district.

Major Accomplishments during Fiscal Year 2008

“Planning for the future” continues to be a priority for the County Board, especially in the current economy. The County’s strong reserves reflect the conservative strategy that has been employed by the Board.

The County Auditor’s Office was notified of their 10th consecutive year of being awarded the Government Finance Officers Association’s Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

In an effort to acquire more “green” purchasing by departments, the County became a member (the first county in Illinois) of the United States Green Building Council, which was a goal of the County Board’s Strategic Plan. Also, the County adopted the McHenry County Green Policy, which will be implemented for purchasing, building operations, and building construction.

The County Clerk’s office had a very busy year, particularly with the Primary and General elections in a Presidential year. For the General Election, voter turnout was high. A total of 23,430 registered voters took advantage of early voting at several convenient polling locations throughout the County. Final voting results showed that 140,002 residents voted out of a total of 199,378 registered voters, or 70.2%.

The County Recorder began a free subscription service offering quick, personal notification via email or telephone if a document is recorded in their name. The Recorder’s Office also began recording documents electronically (eRecording) in June 2008.

The implementation of the new tax cycle software, DevNet, has enabled the Treasurer to implement the ability for taxpayers to view and print a copy of their real estate tax bill right from their own computers.

County Administration coordinated many activities and projects throughout the fiscal year including: 1) quarterly monitoring of department budgets and has conducted analyses of various major expenditures to search for cost savings; 2) the Groundwater Resources Management Plan; 3) obtained \$1.7 million in Federal funding for road construction and public safety through the legislative agenda; and, 4) the purchase of property at the intersection of U.S. Rt. 47 and Ware Road for future expansion.

The McHenry County Sheriff’s Department has been a leader in obtaining grants to assist with their operations and received a \$500,000 grant for interoperable radio communications. The Sheriff also created a position of a CALEA (Commission for the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies) manager as the Department started the process to complete the accreditation process, which has many benefits, including greater accountability, reduced risk and liability exposure, stronger defense against civil lawsuits, operational efficiency, and increased community advocacy. The agreement that the Sheriff’s Office has with the Department of Justice’s Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to house ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) detainees resulted in nearly \$10 million in revenues for the County in FY2008.

Major Accomplishments during Fiscal Year 2008 (Continued)

The McHenry County Division of Transportation (DOT) expended \$25.8 million in 2008 and obligated an additional \$19.9 million to maintain and improve the County's transportation network. Highlights included finishing all construction, striping, signaling, etc., on 2.5 miles of Algonquin Road from Randall Road to Lakewood Road; widening 2.3 miles of Algonquin Road from Lakewood Road to IL Rt. 47; finishing the Harmony Road and U.S. Rt. 20 intersection improvements; initiating engineering on seven bridge replacements; and resurfacing 7.25 miles of County highway.

Human Resources accomplished much during the fiscal year, including the implementation of a new Wage, Grade, and Compensation system, a new Salary Administration Policy, and an Employee Wellness Program.

Information Technology (IT) plays a major role in the government as there is a great dependence by all County departments on computer systems for their daily operations. As all desktops and laptops within the organization were replaced according to the lease schedule enacted by the County, various new and updated software applications were supported by IT for several departments as well as county-wide migration of the County's email to Microsoft Exchange.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court's Office continued work with consultants to develop a fully operational integrated court information system (ICJIS) for the Circuit Clerk's Office, State's Attorney, Public Defender, and Court Service's departments. An interface will also include the Sheriff's Department.

The Health Department celebrated the opening of the new Animal Control Facility in Crystal Lake during the second week of February. The facility site was chosen to allow residents to have a more centralized location for animals and their adoption. The building also houses a nursing division unit that includes the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer program and the WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) nutritional program through the USDA.

The County's Planning and Development Department, along with the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) made significant and extensive progress in writing the 2030 Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

The first anniversary of the Mental Health Court started in April 2007 and experienced growth in the number of participants in 2008. The major objectives with this specialized court are to reduce the number of repeat offences with the involvement of law enforcement and the justice system and to improve the quality of life for those involved in the system.

Major Accomplishments during Fiscal Year 2008 (Continued)

The Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Department received authorization from the Board to participate in the USGS Joint County Aerial Project, which will allow for the County to obtain new aerial photographs. This was last completed in 2005 and joining with surrounding counties (Cook, Lake, DuPage, Kane, and Will) on this project is anticipated to reduce the final costs. In addition, GIS was able to implement a new web mapping application, Athena, which is available for the County and the general public to use.

The McHenry County Mental Health Board launched a “ThinkFirst” chapter to promote awareness and prevention of traumatic brain injury in children, with presentations to more than 1,300 students throughout the county. Mental Health also funded and completed the McHenry County Affordable Housing Study with the McHenry County Continuum of Care, Senior Services Commission, and the Corporation for Affordable Housing for McHenry County (CAHMC0).

For further information, please visit McHenry County’s website:

www.co.mchenry.il.us

The screenshot shows the McHenry County Government Center website in a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar displays <http://www.co.mchenry.il.us/>. The website features a blue header with the McHenry County Illinois logo and a navigation menu including Home, A-Z Services, Departments, Employment, FAQs, and Hours. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Emergency Readiness:** Includes links for Disaster Preparedness, Handling Emergencies, and Severe Weather.
- Human Services:** Includes links for Aging & Adult Services, Health Services, and Employment Services.
- Law & Justice:** Includes links for Court Access, Court Documents, and Law Enforcement.
- Real Estate Services:** Includes links for Building Information, Property Information, and Real Estate Tax Information.
- Announcements & Events:** Lists several items, including Swine Flu Information (regularly updated), Assessment Office looking for Alternate Board of Review Hearing Officers, 2009 Budget In Brief, Gypsy Moth Program, Road Construction is HERE! (with Road Construction Information link), Mental Health Board Celebrates Mental Health (with Mental Health Board Public Hearing - 05/18/09 link), County Affordable Housing Study, County Sheriff's Most Wanted List, and McHenry County Loan Fund.
- County Online Services:** Lists Property Tax Payments Online (with View Property Tax Bills link), Pay Traffic Tickets, RFP & Bids, Search Documents Recorded in McHenry County, and Traffic Crash Reports.
- Quick Links:** Lists 2030 Plan, A-Z Services, Citrix Remote Login, County Yearbook, County Budget, County Green Pages, Crime Alerts, Health Alerts, Family Violence Council, Financial Reports, Foreclosure List, Other Links, Water Resource, and Weather.

At the bottom right, there are advertisements for Adobe Reader and TextHelp, and a "Visit McHenry County" button with a small image of a field.

McHenry County Elected Officials

County Board Members

<u>District/Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>District/Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
District 1		District 4	
Yvonne M Barnes	December 2010	Sue Draffkorn	December 2012
Robert Bless	December 2012	John Hammerand	December 2012
Anna May Miller	December 2010	Pete Merkel	December 2010
Marc Munaretto	December 2012	Sandra Fay Salgado	December 2010
District 2		District 5	
J.S. Breeden	December 2012	Tina Hill	December 2010
James Heisler	December 2012	James P Kennedy	December 2010
Kenneth D. Koehler	December 2010	Virginia Peschke	December 2012
Lyn A. Orphal	December 2010	Paula Yensen	December 2012
District 3		District 6	
Kathleen Bergan Schmidt	December 2012	Randall Donley	December 2012
Mary L Donner	December 2012	Mary T McCann	December 2010
Ed Dvorak	December 2010	Daniel P Ryan	December 2010
Barbara Wheeler	December 2010	Ersel C Schuster	December 2012

Elected Officials

<u>Office/Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Office/Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Auditor		Sheriff	
Pamela Palmer	December 2012	Keith Nygren	December 2010
Circuit Clerk		State's Attorney	
Katherine Keefe	December 2012	Louis A. Bianchi	December 2012
Coroner		Supt of Educational Service Region	
Marlene A. Lantz	December 2012	Gene Goeglein	December 2010
County Clerk		Treasurer	
Katherine C. Schultz	December 2010	William LeFew	December 2010
Recorder			
Phyllis K. Walters	December 2012		

Reference Information

For a comprehensive listing of the services that the County provides for its citizens and businesses, visit the County's website at <http://www.co.mchenry.il.us/>

County Agencies and Departments	Phone #	Fax #
General and Administrative		
Assessments	815-334-4290	815-338-8522
Board of Review	815-334-4282	815-338-8522
County Administration	815-334-4000	815-338-3991
County Auditor	815-334-4204	815-334-4621
County Board	815-334-4221	815-338-3991
County Clerk	815-334-4242	815-334-8727
County Recorder	815-334-4110	815-338-9612
Facilities Management	815-334-4016	815-334-0534
Geographic Information Systems	815-334-4280	815-334-4652
Human Resources	815-334-4220	815-334-4648
Information Technology	815-334-4138	815-334-4651
Liquor Control Commission	815-334-4214	815-338-3991
Purchasing	815-334-4818	815-334-4680
Regional Office of Education	815-334-4475	815-338-0475
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector	815-334-4260	815-338-1737
Community Development		
Planning & Development	815-334-4560	815-337-3720
Zoning Board of Appeals	815-334-4560	815-337-3720
Transportation		
McHenry County Division Of Transportation	815-334-4960	815-334-4989
Public Safety		
County Coroner	815-334-4776	815-338-1405
Emergency Telephone System Board - Enhanced 911	815-337-7911	815-337-9911
McHenry County Emergency Management Agency	815-338-6400	815-334-4633
McHenry County Sheriff's Office	815-338-2144	815-338-9285
Judiciary and Court Related		
Circuit Clerk - Civil/Criminal	815-334-4310	815-338-8583
Circuit Clerk - Traffic/Misdemeanor	815-334-4190	815-334-0516
Circuit Clerk - Administration	815-334-4302	815-338-8583
Court Administration	815-334-4385	815-338-0248
Court Services	815-334-4400	815-338-8895
Jury Commission	815-334-4131	815-338-0248
Public Defender	815-334-4170	815-334-4654
State's Attorney	815-334-4159	815-337-0872
Public Health and Welfare		
McHenry County Animal Control	815-459-6222	815-334-4682
McHenry County Cooperative Dental Clinic	815-337-5616	815-337-5624
McHenry County Department of Health	815-334-4510	815-334-4635
McHenry County Mental Health Board	815-455-2828	815-455-2925
McHenry County Tuberculosis Care & Treatment Board	815-334-4500	815-337-8740
McHenry County Workforce Investment	815-338-2437	815-338-7125
McHenry County Workforce Network	815-338-7100	815-338-7125
Valley Hi Nursing Home	815-338-0312	815-338-0458
Veteran's Assistance Commission	815-334-4229	815-334-4678