



December 16, 2010



Board of Supervisors

Janet Nguyen, 1st District

Bill Campbell, 3rd District

John M. W. Moorlach, 2nd District

Shawn Nelson, 4th District

Patricia C. Bates, 5th District

County Auditor-Controller

David E. Sundstrom, CPA

About the OC Citizens' Report

The Auditor-Controller Department is proud to present you with its 8th Annual OC Citizens' Report for the fiscal year (FY) ended June 30, 2010. This report provides an overview of the County's financial condition and a brief analysis of where the County revenues come from and where those dollars are spent. It also provides an outline of trends in the local economy and how our economy compares to neighboring counties, the state and the nation.

Most of the information in this report is drawn from the financial information appearing in the FY 2009-10 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The CAFR is a more detailed and complete financial presentation prepared in conformance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and was audited by the County's independent auditors, receiving an unqualified (clean) opinion. While the financial data in the OC Citizens' Report conforms with GAAP, the statistical, economic and demographic data are taken from various sources and are not GAAP-basis data. Both the CAFR and the OC Citizens' Report are available for viewing at all County public libraries and the Auditor-Controller's website at <http://egov.ocgov.com/ocgov/Auditor-Controller - David Sundstrom/Financial Statements>.

Financial Highlights for FY 2009-10

The County prepares two sets of financial statements that measure its finances differently. The government-wide statements present a long-term perspective of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets, as well as its operations. The fund statements provide a short-term perspective of individual fund's assets, liabilities, and fund balance, which represents the excess of what the County owns over what the County owes, as well as the resources flowing in and out during the fiscal year. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County.

Here are highlights of the County's financial activities during FY 2009-10:

- Total net assets increased by \$139 million, or 3% as compared to last year.
• A total of \$93 million of bond obligations were retired, including \$63 million of bankruptcy related debt. However, this was offset by issuing \$233 million of revenue bonds related to the expansion of the John Wayne Airport.
• As of the end of the fiscal year, the County's governmental funds, which are primarily supported by tax and grant revenue, reported combined ending fund balances of \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$2 million, or less than 1% in comparison with the prior year.
• At June 30, 2010, unreserved fund balance in the General Fund was \$6.4 million, or less than 1% of total FY 2009-10 expenditures and transfers of \$2.6 billion.
• General Fund revenues and transfers ended the year 5% below budget.
• General Fund expenditures and transfers ended the year 8% below budget.

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It is my pleasure to present to you the OC Citizens' Report for fiscal year 2009-10. During this year the economy in Orange County is beginning to show some signs of recovery, although very slow. Nevertheless, the local economy continued to perform well in relation to the state, the nation and surrounding counties. Orange County's unemployment rate increased slightly to 9.6%, up from 9.5% a year ago and 5.7% in 2008. Orange County's unemployment rate is the 5th lowest of all California Counties. Median home prices were up 2.9% over the past 12 months compared to a decline of 2.8% in the preceding year. In comparison, San Diego County's current unemployment rate is 10.6%, with median home prices up 3.7%. Los Angeles County's unemployment rate is 12.9%, with median homes prices down .2%. San Bernardino County's unemployment rate is 14.2% with median home prices up 9%. Riverside County's unemployment rate is 15.3%, with median home prices up 5.3%.



The County anticipates continued impacts from an economic environment that continues to be less than predictable. The County began an early trending down of non-mandated spending and programs in late 2007, followed by targeted cuts in FY 2008-09 and 2009-10. In addition, a 2% and 8% decrease in discretionary spending was implemented County-wide in FY 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively. Results of those efforts are evident in this year's financial statements. Total expenses in Governmental Activities were reduced by over \$140 million over the prior year. This includes a reduction of over \$82 million in employee salaries and benefits. General Fund revenues finished the year 5% below budget, and expenditures finished the year 8% below budget. An additional 5% reduction was implemented for FY 2010-2011 and another 5% reduction is planned for FY 2011-2012. The impacts of the State's financial distress are not fully known at this time. The FY 2010-11 State budget is \$86.6 billion, which includes a reserve of \$1.3 billion. In balancing the budget, the legislature closed less than half of the \$17.9 billion deficit with expenditure reductions. However, it is the Board of Supervisors' policy not to backfill State budget reductions. Departments will continue to monitor the State budget for additional impact and take action when quantifiable.

In order to address identified budget issues and prepare for the continued uncertainty of the general and local economy, the following represents some of the actions taken or identified as options for early planning. Early action is critical to ensure baseline services are met and that the County continues to experience financial stability.

- The 2010 Strategic Financial Plan reflects a 20% reduction in FY 2011-12 Net County Cost limits compared to FY 2007-08
- New lower benefit pension tier for general employees
- Increased pension contribution for most safety employees
- Negotiation of labor contracts with general and safety members that includes no general salary increases
- Internal financing program to support major information technology projects

The County will continue to proactively address the economic downturn collaboratively with departments by carefully monitoring programs and financial operations to ensure that the County continues to provide outstanding cost-effective regional public services.

The bond rating agencies have responded favorably to the actions that have been taken to stabilize County finances. Ratings downgrades occurred for a variety of public and private entities. However, the County of Orange has not experienced any downgrades nor is the County on credit watch by any of the rating agencies. In June 2010, the County received the best available short-term ratings (MIG 1 by Moody's, and SP-1+ by S&P) for its 2010-11 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note of \$150 million and had its long-term issuer rating confirmed.

I hope that you find this report both useful and informative. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me by writing to me at 12 Civic Center Plaza, P.O. Box 567, Santa Ana, CA 92702-0567, dropping an email message to me at david.sundstrom@ocgov.com, or by calling my office at (714) 834-2457.

Sincerely,

David E. Sundstrom, CPA
Auditor-Controller

MISSION STATEMENT

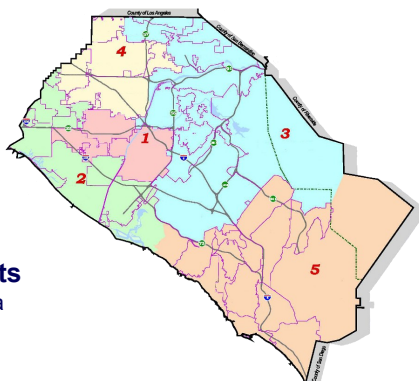
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Making Orange County a healthy, and fulfilling place to live, work, and play, today, and for generations to come, by providing outstanding, cost-effective regional public services.

The County of Orange is a charter county that is governed by a five-member Board of Supervisors who represent districts that are each approximately equal in population. The Supervisorial Districts map shows the boundaries of the County and the areas governed by each member of the Board.

A County Executive Officer oversees 17 County Departments, and elected department heads oversee seven County Departments. The Auditor-Controller is one of the seven elected County officials. The County provides a full range of services countywide, which include affordable housing; agricultural commissioner; airport; child protection & social services; child support services; clerk-recorder; coroner & forensic services; district attorney; elections & voter registration; environmental/regulatory health; flood control & transportation; grand jury; harbors, beaches & parks; disaster preparedness; indigent medical services; jails & juvenile facilities; juvenile justice commission; landfills & solid waste disposal; law enforcement; local agency formation; probationary supervision; public assistance; public defender/alternate defense; public behavioral health; senior services; tax assessment collection & appeals; veterans services; libraries, animal control, public health, behavioral health, public housing, and weights & measures. Visit the County of Orange website at <http://egov.ocgov.com/ocgov> for additional information about the County and to access available services.

Orange County's economy has routinely outperformed local surrounding counties, the State and national economies (in annual percentage growth), and in fact, ranks higher (in absolute dollars) than the economies of the majority of the world's countries. Recent external indicators show a leveling off in the local economy and various internal indicators also show slight recovery of the County's economy. First, job growth loss is expected to be less in 2010 compared to 2009, -1.3% versus -7.4%. Second, year-to-year home sales prices have reversed in trend from -2.8% in August of 2009 to 2.9% in 2010. Third, changes in taxable sales in Orange County have also reversed in trend from -8.3% in 2009 to an expected 3.0% in 2010.



Supervisorial Districts
Orange County, California

Meet your Board of Supervisors



Janet Nguyen

Chairman,
1st District Supervisor
(714) 834-3110
Janet.Nguyen@ocgov.com
Garden Grove (portions of),
Santa Ana, Westminster



Bill Campbell

Vice Chairman
3rd District Supervisor
(714) 834-3330
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Anaheim Hills, Brea,
Irvine, Orange,
Tustin, Villa Park,
Yorba Linda



John M. W. Moorlach

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Costa Mesa, Cypress,
Fountain Valley, Garden
Grove (portions of),
Huntington Beach,
La Palma, Los Alamitos,
Newport Beach, Seal Beach,
Stanton



Shawn Nelson

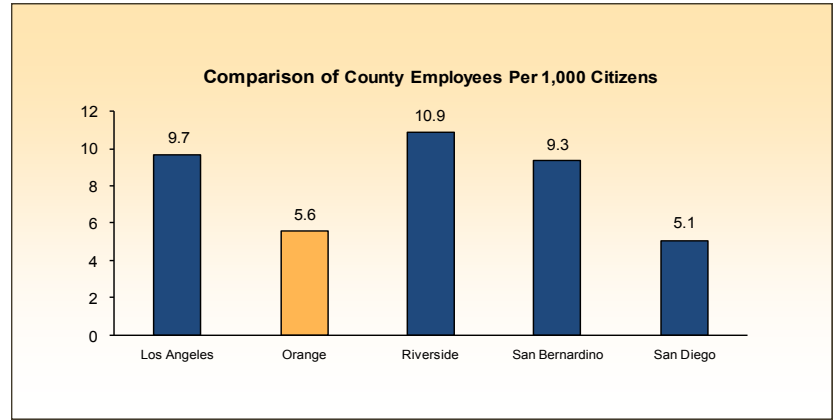
4th District Supervisor
(714) 834-3440
Shawn.Nelson@ocgov.com
Anaheim, Buena Park,
Fullerton, La Habra,
Placentia



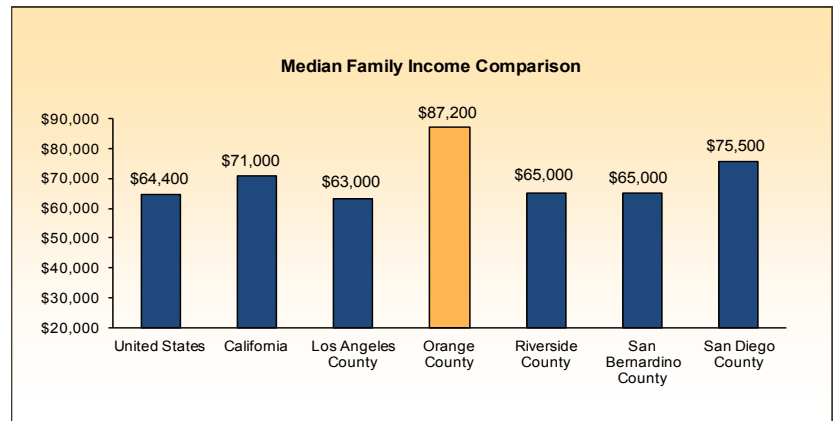
Patricia C. Bates

5th District Supervisor
(714) 834-3550
Pat.Bates@ocgov.com
Aliso Viejo, Dana Point,
Laguna Beach, Laguna
Hills, Laguna Niguel,
Laguna Woods, Lake
Forest, Mission Viejo,
the community of
Newport Coast, Rancho
Santa Margarita, San
Clemente, San Juan
Capistrano

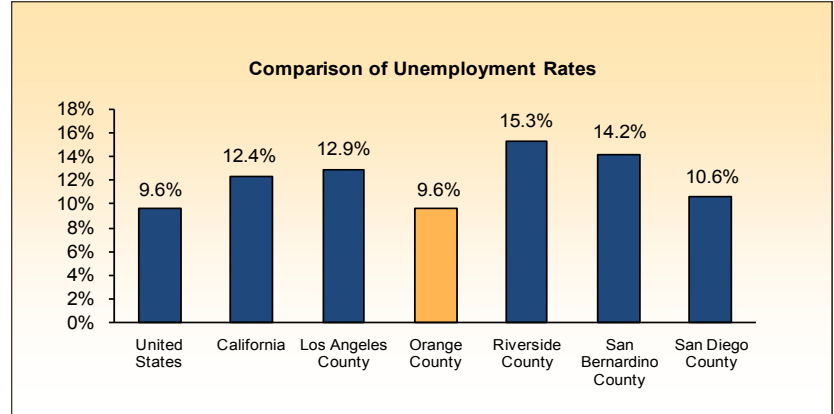
Orange County ranks as the third most populous county in the State of California with a population of 3,166,461 (at January 1, 2010), an increase of 1% when compared with the previous year. As of June 30, 2010, the County of Orange employed an estimated 5.6 employees per 1,000 citizens, which provides a measure of service levels to citizens.



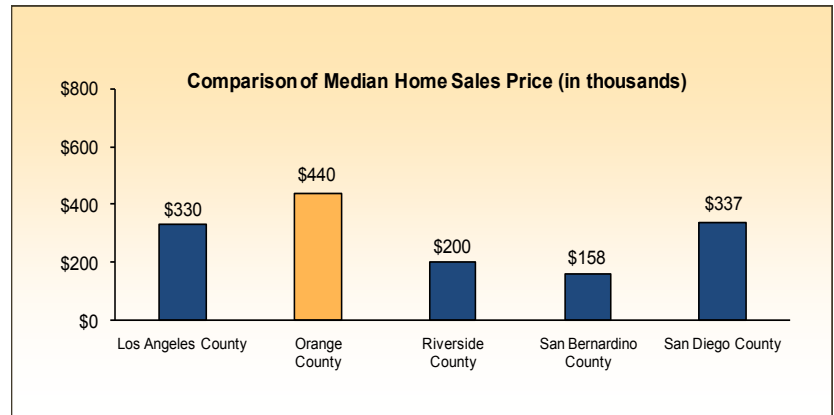
The median family income for 2010 in Orange County was \$87,200, which is higher than surrounding counties and the nation. The growth of median family income for 2010 relative to 2009 increased by 1.28%, while the statewide increase was .85%. Both the state and the county are above the nationwide increase of .63%.



The unemployment rate in Orange County continues to be below that of all surrounding counties. The County's unemployment rate in 2010 was 9.6%, which compares to the nationwide rate. This represents a slight increase from the prior year's rate of 9.5%. The County's job growth is expected to decrease by 1.3% in 2010, resulting in approximately 17,755 fewer jobs relative to 2009.



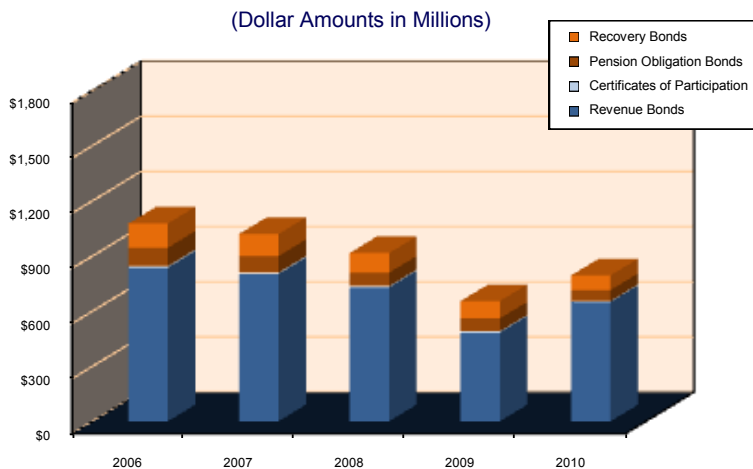
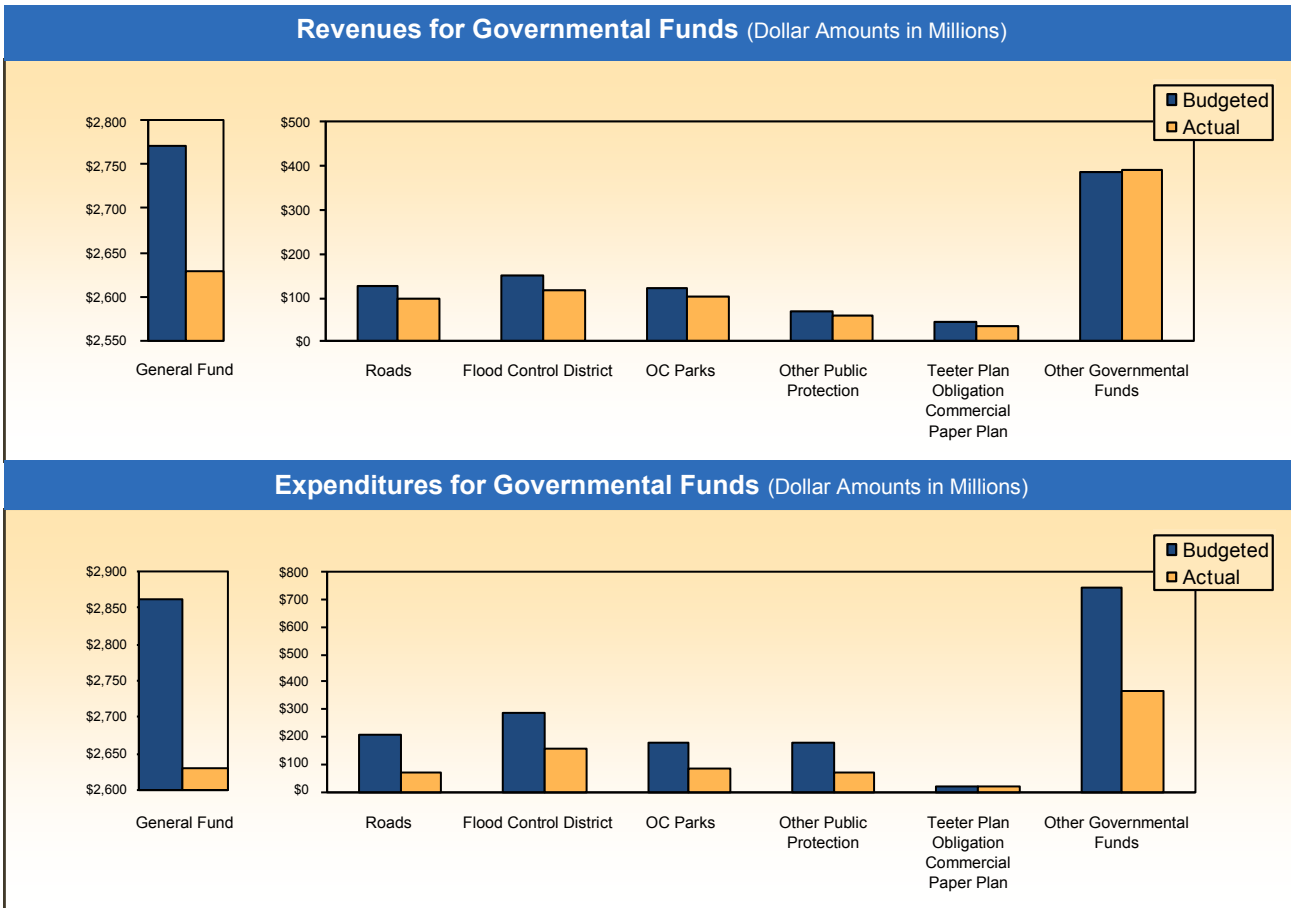
The median price for new and existing homes was \$440,000 in August of 2010, representing a 2.9% increase relative to August 2009. This increase is a reversal in trend when compared to the same time in 2009, when home prices decreased by 2.8% in August 2009 relative to August 2008. The change in trend is also reflected in other Southern California counties as well. The actual median sales price in Orange County continues to exceed all surrounding counties.



The County's budget and accounting systems for governmental funds are reported on a modified accrual basis, which presents the short-term perspective of the County's financial activities. The fiscal year begins on July 1. Revenues are budgeted in the amount expected to be received or as they are applicable to the fiscal year. Expenditures are budgeted at an amount sufficient for 12 months if they are ongoing and in their full amount if they are one-time items. The Board of Supervisors adopts the budget which becomes the spending plan for County departments. Actual revenues and expenditures are monitored during the year and reported to the Board of Supervisors on a quarterly basis. The budget may be modified based on these quarterly reports to reflect new assumptions or events.

For governmental funds, revenues for FY 2009-10 were \$3.4 billion, or 7% below budget and expenditures were \$3.4 billion or 24% below budget.

The tables below show the budgeted revenues and expenditures compared to actual results for all governmental funds.



COUNTY DEBT

At June 30, 2010, the County's outstanding long-term debt totaled \$795 million, excluding capital lease obligations, compensated absences and other liabilities. A total of \$93 million of bond obligation were retired, including \$63 million of bankruptcy related debt. However, this was offset by issuing \$233 million of revenue bonds related to the expansion of the John Wayne Airport. The accompanying chart shows a five year comparison of the County's long-term debt.

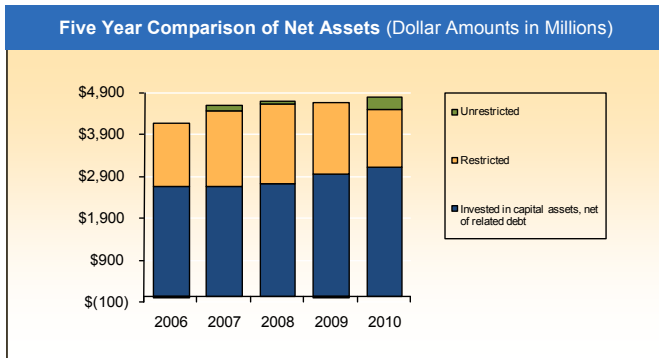
The Statement of Net Assets presents the County's financial position from a long-term perspective. It reports all of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the County's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

NET ASSETS COMPONENTS

The largest component of the County's net assets, about 65% or \$3.1 billion, was **invested in capital assets, less any related outstanding debt** used to acquire those assets. Even though the County's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate the County's debt, and so the resources needed to pay these liabilities must be provided from other resources.

\$1.4 billion or 29% of the County's net assets are **restricted**. Restricted means that these resources are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. External restrictions include those imposed by grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments, or restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provision or legislation, including those passed by the County itself.

The final component of net assets is **unrestricted net assets**. Unrestricted net assets are resources that can be used to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Unrestricted net assets totaled \$312 million, compared to a negative amount of \$1 million in FY 2008-09. The increase in unrestricted net assets is primarily due to a reclassification of \$321.8 million in restricted net assets for business-type activities to unrestricted net assets.

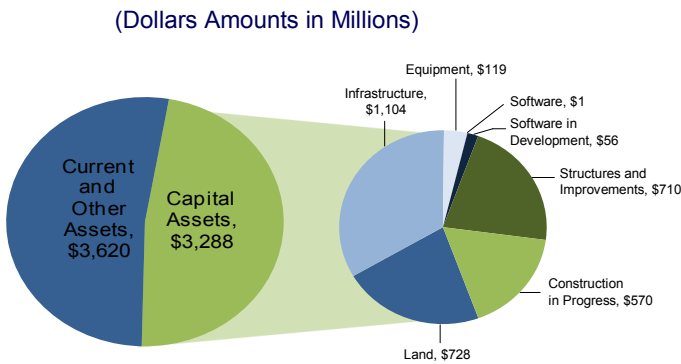


Statements of Net Assets (Dollar Amounts in Millions)

	Fiscal Years		Change
	2010	2009	
ASSETS			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,506	3 %
Capital Assets	3,288	3,081	7 %
Total Assets	6,908	6,587	5 %
LIABILITIES			
Long-term Liabilities	1,554	1,569	(1)%
Other Liabilities	560	363	54 %
Total Liabilities	2,114	1,932	9 %
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,098	2,939	5 %
Restricted	1,385	1,718	(19)%
Unrestricted	312 *	(1)	(31,300)%
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 4,795	\$ 4,656	3 %

*In accordance with the *GASB 2010-11 Comprehensive Implementation Guide*, net assets for the business-type activities have been reclassified in the government-wide statements to be consistent with the classification of net assets in the enterprise fund financial statements.

**Readers wanting more detailed financial information should refer to the *County's FY 2009-10 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)* available at the Auditor-Controller's website at <http://egov.ocgov.com/ocgov/Auditor-Controller - David Sundstrom/Financial Statements>.



CAPITAL ASSETS

At June 30, 2010, the County's assets totaled \$6.9 billion. Approximately \$3.6 billion represent current and other assets while \$3.3 billion are capital assets. Capital assets include land, structures and improvements, equipment, software, software in development, construction in progress and infrastructure that are used to provide services to the citizens of Orange County. Capital assets are reported at cost, and depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful lives.

This section reports the fiscal year's financial activities from a long-term perspective. It is designed to provide a summary of the financial health and stability of the County. Information contained within this section should provide the reader with a general understanding of how available resources are used to provide services.

As of June 30, 2010, the County's revenues for the year totaled \$3.42 billion, a decrease of \$15 million from the previous year while expenses totaled \$3.31 billion, a decrease of \$135 million from last year's total expenses. The significant decrease in expenses is primarily a result of cost containment measures, which includes an overall decrease in salaries and employees benefits of \$82.5 million due to higher vacancy factors, reduction of overtime, furloughs, layoffs, efforts to control annual leave payouts, as well as attrition. The overall effect was an increase in net assets of \$102 million.

REVENUES

Program Revenues are derived directly from the program itself or from parties outside the County's taxpayers or citizenry.

- **Operating Grants and Contributions** are monies received from parties outside the County and are generally restricted to one or more specific programs.
- **Charges for Services** are revenues that arise from charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided.
- **Capital Grants and Contributions** are monies received for capital purposes, to purchase, construct, or renovate capital assets associated with a specific program.

General Revenues are taxes and other items, such as unrestricted interest revenue not reported as program revenues.

EXPENSES

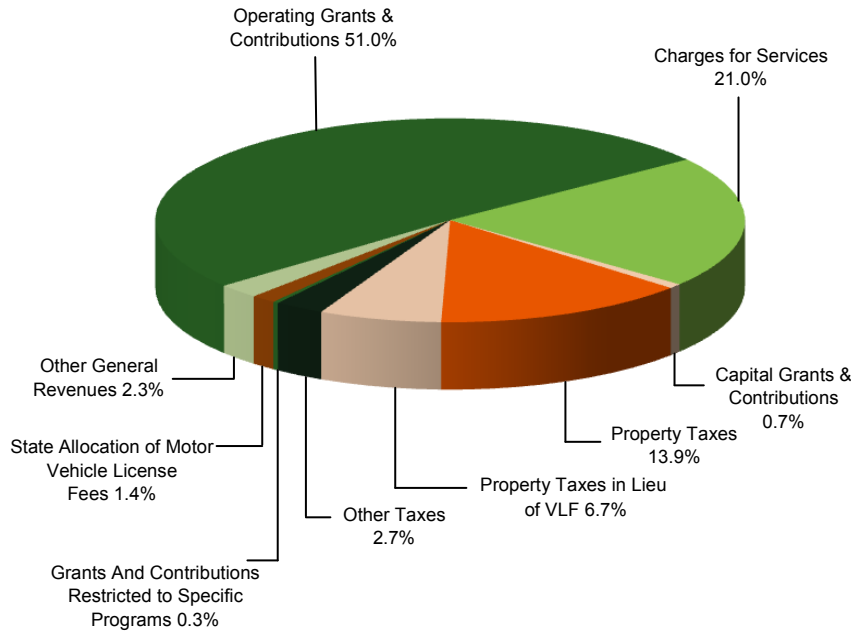
Expenses are classified by function.

- **General Government** includes expenses incurred for the Board of Supervisors, Clerk of the Board, Assessor, Auditor-Controller, County Executive Office, County Counsel, Clerk-Recorder, Human Resources, Internal Audit, Performance Audit, Registrar of Voters and Treasurer-Tax Collector.
- **Public Protection** consists of Flood Protection, Sheriff-Coroner, Office of Independent Review, District Attorney, Probation, Trial Courts, Sheriff Court Operations, Grand Jury, Child Support Services, Public Defender and Alternate Defense.

Statements of Activities (Dollar Amounts in Millions)					
Fiscal Years Ending June 30	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
REVENUES (by Source)					
Program Revenues:					
Operating Grants & Contributions	\$ 1,743	\$ 1,642	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,628
Charges for Services	718	750	751	743	693
Capital Grants & Contributions	25	101	61	76	20
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes	476	457	462	454	423
Property Taxes in Lieu of Motor Vehicle License Fees	230	233	224	207	158
Other Taxes	93	94	84	55	51
Grants & Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	10	28	24	2	2
State Allocation of Motor Vehicle License Fees	47	50	55	58	57
Other General Revenues	79	81	127	189	108
Total Revenues	3,421	3,436	3,524	3,544	3,140
EXPENSES (by function)					
General Government	165	268	264	282	228
Public Protection	1,161	1,231	1,164	1,055	973
Public Ways and Facilities	120	109	132	97	105
Health and Sanitation	579	593	576	527	468
Public Assistance	931	899	863	795	773
Education	41	41	38	33	40
Recreation & Cultural Services	91	82	75	80	73
Interest on Long-Term Debt	54	60	76	66	65
Airport	92	92	87	91	84
Waste Management	85	79	102	85	77
Total Expenses	3,319	3,454	3,377	3,111	2,886
Special Items	-	-	(7)	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets	102	(18)	140	433	254
Net Assets - Beginning of the Year, as Restated	4,693	4,673	4,545	4,143	3,888
Net Assets - End of the Year	\$ 4,795	\$ 4,655	\$ 4,685	\$ 4,576	\$ 4,142

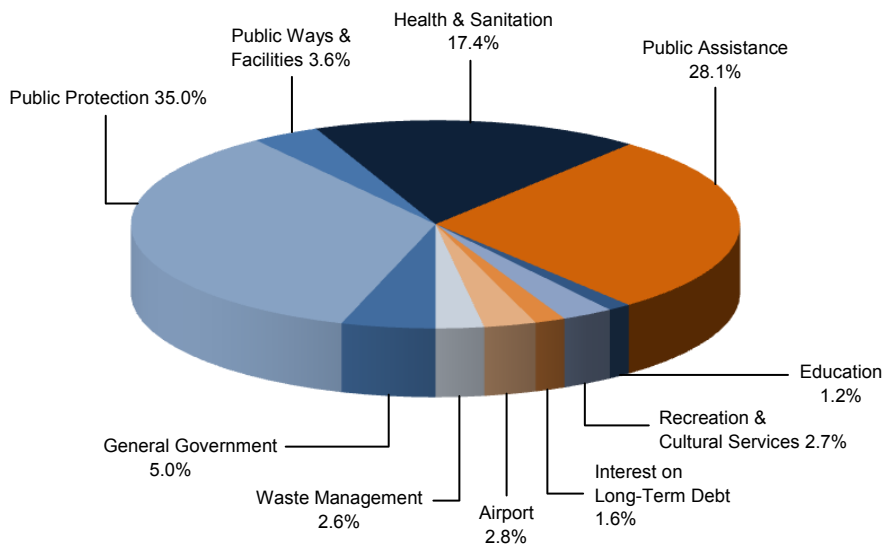
*Readers wanting more detailed financial information should refer to the County's FY 2009-10 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) available at the Auditor-Controller's website at <http://egov.ocgov.com/ocgov/Auditor-Controller - David Sundstrom/Financial Statements>.

Where the money comes from...



- **Public Ways and Facilities** consists of repairs and maintenance of public roads and parking facilities under the OC Public Works Department.
- **Health and Sanitation** includes indigent medical services, public and behavioral health, emergency medical services programs, and environmental health.
- **Public Assistance** consists of Social Services and Housing and Community Services.
- **Education** reflects the operating costs of providing library services, as well as building public libraries.
- **Recreation and Cultural Services** represents the operating and capital asset related expenses for the harbors, beaches and parks.
- **Interest on Long-Term Debt** accounts for indirect expense of interest paid on general long-term debt incurred by the governmental functions.

Where the money goes...



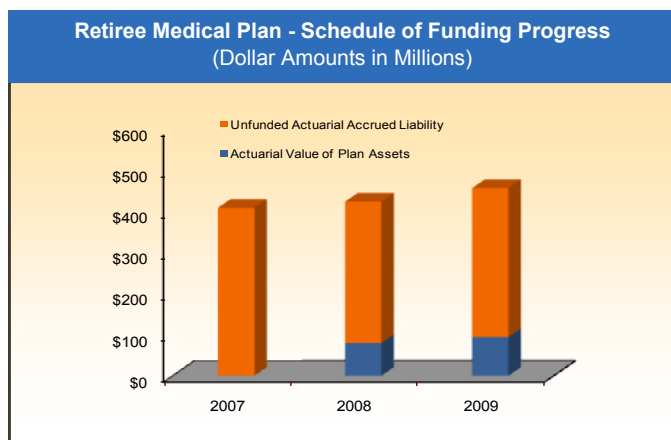
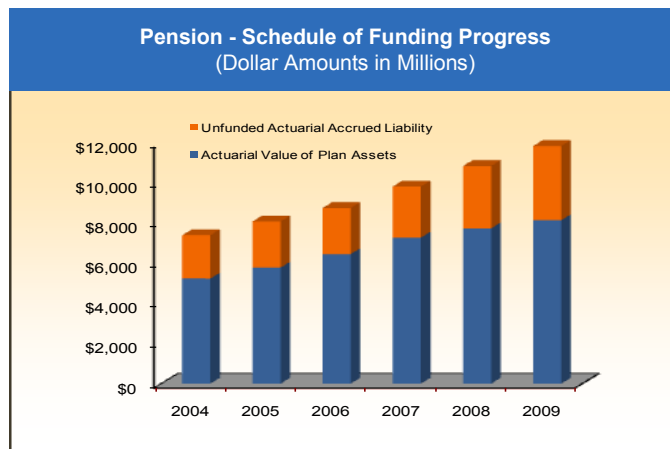
- **Airport** accounts for major construction and self-supporting aviation-related activities at John Wayne Airport.
- **Waste Management** accounts for the operation, expansion, and closing of existing landfills and the opening of new landfills.

The County of Orange is typical of most state and local entities in that we provide a pension plan with defined benefits and partially paid retiree medical benefits for our employees. In addition to supporting a secure retirement for our employees, these benefits constitute an important component of the total compensation package the County offers to attract and retain the skilled workforce needed to protect and promote the general welfare of our citizens. Accounting standards promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) require state and local governments to report their liabilities for future pension costs and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) such as retiree health care costs. These accounting standards require the use of actuarial valuations, which are complex calculations of an ongoing plan that involve estimates of the value of plan assets and assumptions about the probability of

occurrence of events far into the future. Concerns have been raised about the public sector's ability to meet the rising costs of providing its retirees with promised pension and OPEB costs once the future costs of these benefits are known. The County has approved multi-year labor agreements that include pension reform, no general salary increases and reductions in overtime costs with the Orange County Employees Association and several other bargaining units. The pension reform provides new and existing employees the option of selecting a new retirement benefit formula that would significantly reduce retirement benefit costs for employees and the County. The County continues working with the Internal Revenue Service to implement regulatory changes that are required for existing employees to select the new benefit formula.

PENSION

For pension benefits, substantially all County employees participate in the Orange County Employees Retirement System (OCERS), an independent, defined-benefit retirement plan governed by the Board of Retirement, which is independent of the County Board of Supervisors. The OCERS Board supervises the investment of OCERS assets and the distribution of benefits to retired employees. The OCERS Board also determines the annual required contribution required (ARC) of the County to fund the pension benefits. The ARC consists primarily of two components: the normal cost (future cost of benefits earned in the current year) and the amortized portion of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL). The UAAL is the excess of obligations earned or allocated to past service over the actuarial value of plan assets, and represents the amount of the obligation for past service that must still be funded. Plan assets are held in a trust and can only be used to pay plan benefits. The County's funding policy is to fully fund the ARC, so that when combined with employee contributions and investment income, will fully provide for member benefits. The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multi-year trend information on the funding status of the Pension Plan. Over the past year, OCERS funding ratio decreased from 71.34% in December 31, 2008, to 68.77% as of December 31, 2009.



RETIREE MEDICAL PLAN

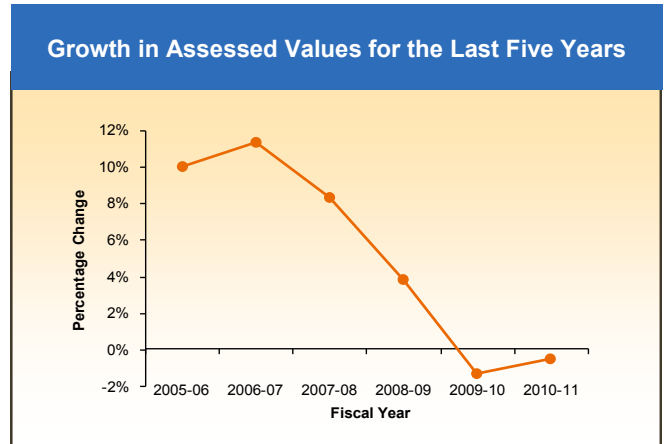
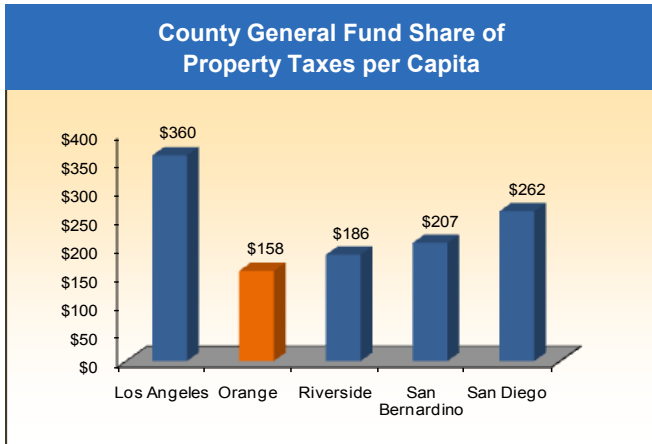
The County is one of the few large government entities that has significantly reduced its OPEB obligation. Following the Board of Supervisors' approval of agreements with labor groups for the restructuring of the Retiree Medical Plan, the valuation of the restructured plan was approximately \$362 million (unaudited), a decrease of over one billion dollars from the June 30, 2005, valuation.

The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multi-year trend information on the actuarial value of plan assets relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities. Based on the June 30, 2009 valuation, the projected funding ratio for the past three fiscal years is presented to the left.

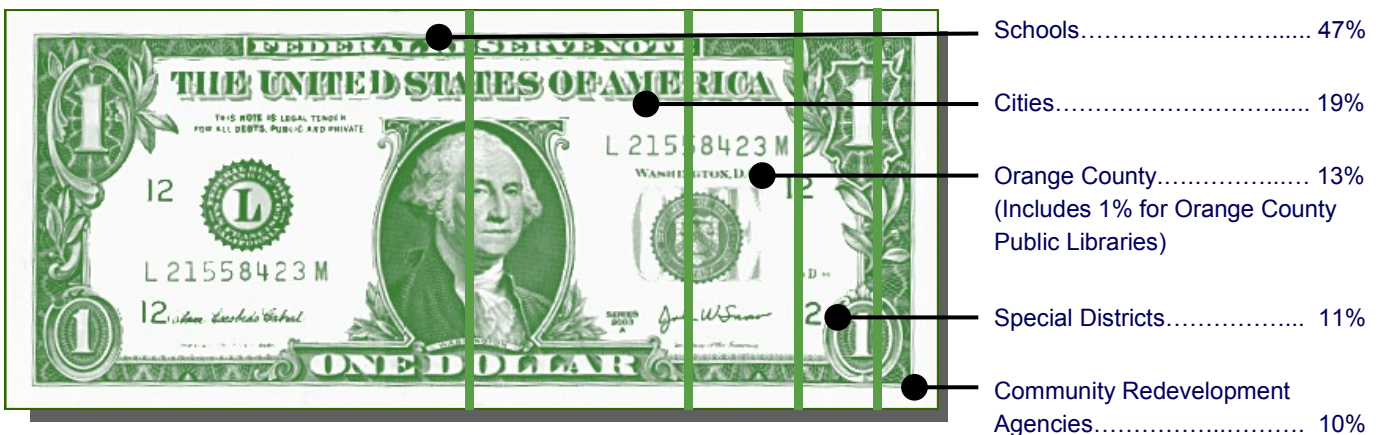
Property tax is a major source of revenue for local government in California. In FY 2009-10, \$5.9 billion in property tax was allocated to county government, cities, schools, redevelopment agencies and special districts in Orange County. County government relies on property tax as the main source of revenue to pay for county-wide services.

Orange County's General Fund receives the lowest share of property taxes of all counties in the state. This is due to the property tax allocation formulas legislated in 1979 that reflected Orange County's more rural character at the time. This inequity was addressed with legislation enacted in 2009 which provides for an increase in property tax allocated to county government in the amount of \$35 million in FY 2009-10 and in FY 2010-11, increasing to \$50 million each year thereafter. Even with the additional allocation, the property taxes per capita received by Orange County's General Fund is still the lowest of the surrounding Southern California counties. The chart at the bottom compares FY 2009-10 property taxes allocated for county government in the surrounding Southern California counties.

Changes in assessed value have a corresponding impact on property tax assessments. The chart on the bottom shows the trend in assessed value over the past five years. Economic conditions have depressed assessed values resulting in a decreasing rate of growth. In FY 2009-10, assessed value actually decreased 1.3%, the first negative change in assessed value since 1994-95 and 1995-96 when there was a decrease of 1% and 0.1% respectively. For 2010-11, assessed value decreased again, but only by 0.5%. Orange County's total assessment roll for 2010-11 is valued at \$421 billion.



Where the typical Orange County property tax dollar goes ...



THE COUNTY PRESENTS 25 THINGS WE'VE DONE FOR YOU LATELY



Source: Department of Orange County Community Resources 2010 Business Plan

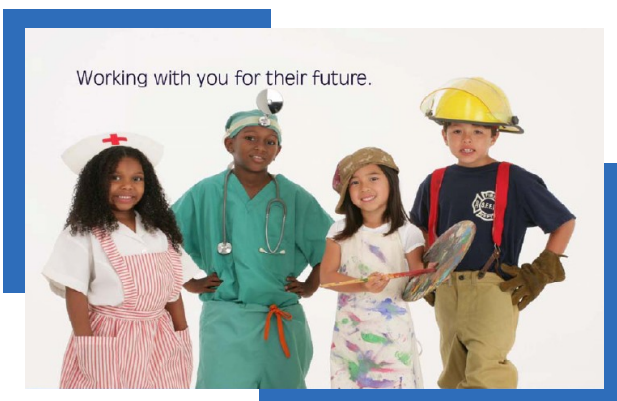
1. Constructed and opened the new 32,000 square foot Tustin Library.
2. Conducted curfew sweeps that engaged approximately 300 police officers and over 20 cities to detain minors who are violating city laws regarding curfews.
3. Provided education and counseling for juveniles and their parents, as well as requiring community service for juveniles associated with gangs through the Gang Reduction and Intervention Partnership Program.
4. Obtained 1,064 convictions of gang members.

5. Implemented the first nationwide change to the Women Infants and Children (WIC) Program that provides participants new vouchers that provide nutrient-dense, lower fat items to low income pregnant women and their children under age five.
6. Collected over \$180,000,000 in child support.
7. Implemented AlertOC, Orange County's established regional public mass notification system and received over 25,000 subscriptions.
8. Provided H1N1 vaccines to 9,059 high risk individuals at 5 separate locations.
9. Hosted 74,069 visitors at the OC Dana Point Harbor Marina Inn.



Source: Health Care Agency 2010 Business Plan

10. Assisted over 13,000 families in court to enhance the quality of life for children and families to receive financial and medical support.
11. Filed 88,447 criminal cases and achieved a 94 percent felony conviction rate.
12. Completed 35 jury and court trials, conducted 124 preliminary hearings, 107 motions and various other assignments.
13. Implemented a Summer Youth Program, funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided summer jobs to youths.
14. Provided employment and training services to over 110,000 customers through the One-Stop Center System.
15. Admitted 13,134 clients for alcohol and drug treatment.



Source: Department of Child Support Services 2010 Business Plan



Source: OC Dana Point Harbor 2010 Business Plan

16. Produced and printed 2,347,825 vote-by-mail ballots and 4,101,723 precinct ballots for three State-wide elections and one special election.
17. Provided over 3,000 consultations to make swimming pools safer and prevent drowning.
18. Provided 64,313 occupational and physical therapy appointments to frail children in need through the California Children's Services Medical Therapy Program.
19. Widened the Antonio Parkway Bridge to six lanes and the Ortega Highway 1900 feet east of Antonio Parkway to the County/City of San Juan Capistrano boundary.
20. Constructed approximately 900 linear feet of 8-foot wide sidewalk between Vale Avenue and Fairhaven Avenue in unincorporated Orange County.

The following sources were used to compile this report: Economic & Business Review, Chapman University, June 2010 • DataQuick Information System • U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development • California Employee Development Department • California Association of Realtors • California Department of Finance • California State Controller's Office • County of Orange 2009-10 Fourth Quarter Budget Report • County of San Diego Adopted Operational Plan, 2009-10 to 2010-11 • County of Los Angeles 2009-10 Final Budget • San Bernardino County 2009-10 Final Budget • Riverside County Final Budget 2009-10 • Orange County Business Council • County of Orange 2009-10 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report • Orange County Website at <http://www.egov.ocgov.com> •

- PAFR Designed by Violeta Navejas, Volunteer Graphic Artist
- Illustrations by Sandra Heaton, OC Community Resources

21. Coordinated a cleanup within the Fullerton Creek Flood Control Channel with the cities of Fullerton, Buena Park and La Palma; 141 volunteer removed 775 pounds of trash over a four mile stretch.
22. Conducted the 72nd Assembly District Special Primary Election and approximately 220,000 voters were involved.
23. Reunited 2,833 children in out-of-home care with family or permanent placement services.
24. Collected a total of 8,022,000 pounds of household hazardous waste.
25. Provided safe disposal for 3.8 million tons of Orange County waste and imported waste.

Outstanding Achievement Award

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Reporting to Orange County, California for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is good for one year. The published report must reflect the program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability and reader appeal.

