

PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

May 2013

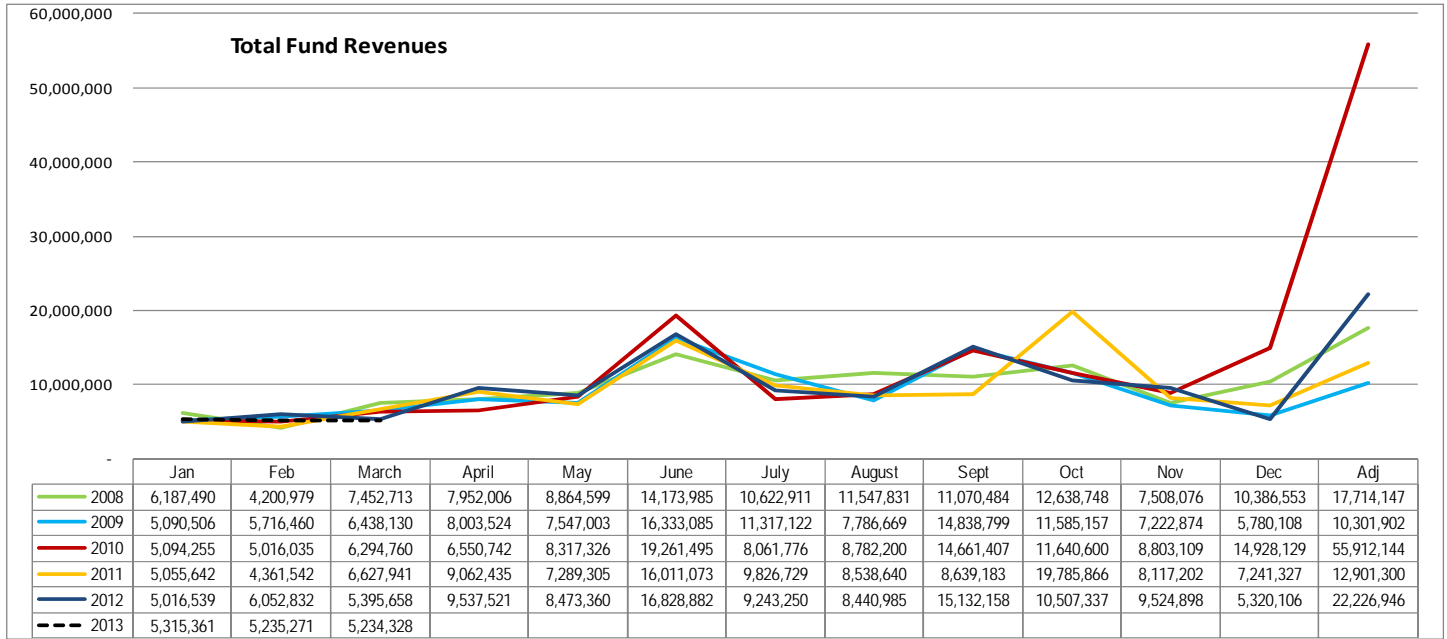


Revenue information current as of: May 13, 2013

Year-to-date revenues, expenditures, and cash flow as of: March 31, 2013

Overall Fund Revenues

As of March 31, 2013, overall fund revenues are \$15,784,960. This is a decrease of \$680,069 (-4.1%) from the same time last year. A summary of the most significant year to date variances (compared to previous year to date values) can found below. This information also includes the current budget and brief explanation of the variance.



Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	YTD 2013
	130,320,522	117,961,339	173,323,978	123,458,185	131,700,473	15,784,960

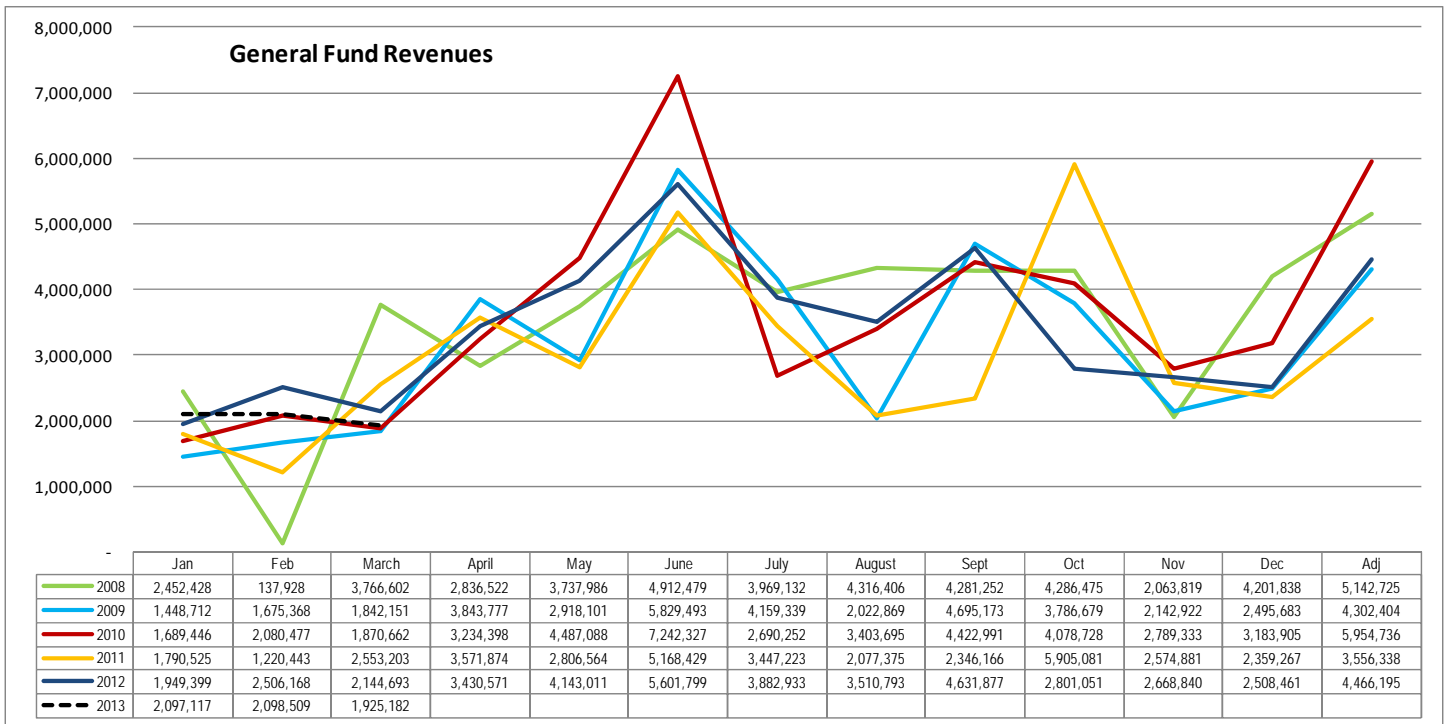
Overall Revenues

Account Group Title	Account Title	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2012	FY 2013	Difference	% Difference	Notes
REVENUES							
OTHER FUNDS							
BEL-WOOD	CONTRACTUAL ALLOW - PA	-	(919,351)	(695,611)	223,740	-24.3%	Less patients equal less public aid write-offs
JUV DETENTION CENTER	DETENTION CHARGE-OTHER	372,500	-	152,596	152,596	-	Payments from other Counties
COUNTY BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION COST REIMBF	294,000	-	143,933	143,933	-	Cost construction reimbursement shift to County Bridge.
HEALTH DEPT.	FEDERAL GRANT	750,000	34,924	159,230	124,306	355.9%	Increase due to lead mitigation funds
BEL-WOOD	PATIENT INC-PRIVATE PAY	2,740,920	463,968	565,349	101,381	21.9%	Increase in private pay patients thus far in '13
INMATE BENEFIT	SERVICE FEES-THIRD PARTY	55,000	(12,363)	71,617	83,980	-679.3%	Adjustments in the prior year
HEALTH DEPT.	WIC GRANTS	720,000	63,400	119,864	56,464	89.1%	WIC Grants received in FY 13.
BEL-WOOD	PROPERTY TAX	1,898,585	427,305	474,646	47,341	11.1%	Bel-Wood tax accruals are up due to larger Bel-Wood levy
EMPLOYEE HEALTH	HEALTH FEES-EMPLOYER	5,486,412	1,273,460	1,317,154	43,693	3.4%	Employer portion of medical premiums
BEL-WOOD	MEDICARE FEES	3,276,000	232,910	272,173	39,263	16.9%	Increase in medicare volume.
P&Z GRANT	STATE GRANT	199,460	-	36,619	36,619	-	State grant received in FY 2013
EMPLOYEE HEALTH	HEALTH FEES-EMPLOYEE	1,857,306	424,603	449,936	25,333	6.0%	Employee portion of medical premiums.
BEL-WOOD	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	-	104,753	77,970	(26,784)	-25.6%	Volume / need is down.
ETSB	EXPENSE REIMB-OTHER	-	27,897	-	(27,897)	-100.0%	Reimbursement received in '12, but not in '13
HEALTH DEPT.	FUNERAL HOME CERT FEES	165,000	49,816	20,027	(29,789)	-59.8%	Decrease volume to date in Fy 13
RISK MANAGEMENT	EXCESS CARRIER REIMBURSE	50,000	39,897	5,693	(34,204)	-85.7%	Decrease in excess carrier reimbursement ytd.
PROBATION SERVICES	PROBATION SERVICE FEES	631,000	198,739	158,419	(40,320)	-20.3%	Volume is down from last year.
COUNTY MFT	MOTOR FUEL TAX ALLOTMEN	2,200,000	574,786	533,931	(40,855)	-7.1%	Due to decreased consumption of gasoline
BEL-WOOD	CONTRIBUTION-PUBLIC AID	-	315,248	194,404	(120,844)	-38.3%	Public aid census count is down.
BEL-WOOD	SERVICE FEES-THIRD PARTY	900,000	234,154	98,990	(135,164)	-57.7%	Patient volume / need is down.
CARE & TREATMENT	STATE GRANT	874,285	141,000	-	(141,000)	-100.0%	As of March 31, still waiting on state grant.
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	FEDERAL GRANT	-	159,395	-	(159,395)	-100.0%	No DOAP / 5311 money received thus far in FY 13.
BEL-WOOD	PATIENT INC-PUBLIC AID	5,892,250	2,100,691	1,881,268	(219,423)	-10.4%	Lag in posting medicaid payments.
TOWNSHIP BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION COST REIMBF	143,000	285,799	-	(285,799)	-100.0%	Cost construction reimbursement shift to County Bridge.

General Fund Revenues

As of March 31, 2013, General Fund year to date revenues were at \$6,120,808, a decrease of \$479,452 (-7.3%) when compared to March 31, 2012. A summary of the most significant year to date variances (compared to previous year to date values) can found below. This information also includes the current budget and brief explanation of the variance.

Account Group Title	Account Title	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2012	FY 2013	Difference	% Difference	Notes
REVENUES							
GENERAL FUND							
GENERAL COUNTY	STATE INCOME TAX	3,280,000	835,744	889,864	54,120	6.5%	Continued trend of increased income tax revenue.
GENERAL COUNTY	REIMBURSEMENT-CITY OF PEO	42,000	-	42,000	42,000	-	Reimbursement from City for Ferguson Group lobbying.
GENERAL COUNTY	PERSNL PROPERTY REPLC TAX	2,499,960	534,913	566,123	31,210	5.8%	Corporate taxes are leading to a continued increase in CPPRT.
GENERAL COUNTY	SALES TAX	1,390,000	79,406	105,036	25,629	32.3%	Strong unincorporated sales tax trends continue.
COUNTY CLERK	STATE GRANT	-	31,375	-	(31,375)	-100.0%	Grant received in '12, but not in '13.
RECORDER OF DEEDS	REVENUE STAMPS	890,000	216,422	184,842	(31,580)	-14.6%	Use of stamps are slightly lower than last year.
COUNTY TREASURER	INHERITANCE TAX REV SHARE	-	37,480	-	(37,480)	-100.0%	County no longer receives this tax.
CIRCUIT CLERK	COURT FINES	458,000	124,765	74,062	(50,703)	-40.6%	Decreased volume (due in part to change in collection agency)
COURT ADMIN	FEDERAL GRANT	187,623	101,057	13,894	(87,163)	-86.3%	13' grant monies not yet received.
COURT ADMIN	STATE GRANT	374,983	87,345	-	(87,345)	-100.0%	13' grant monies not yet received.
COUNTY SHERIFF	DETENTION CHARGE-FEDERAL	785,400	164,395	62,535	(101,860)	-62.0%	Decrease in volume.
CIRCUIT CLERK	FEES AND CHARGES	3,107,500	815,881	704,892	(110,989)	-13.6%	Decreased volume (due in part to change in collection agency)



Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	YTD 2013
	46,105,592	41,162,671	47,128,038	39,377,369	44,245,792	6,120,808

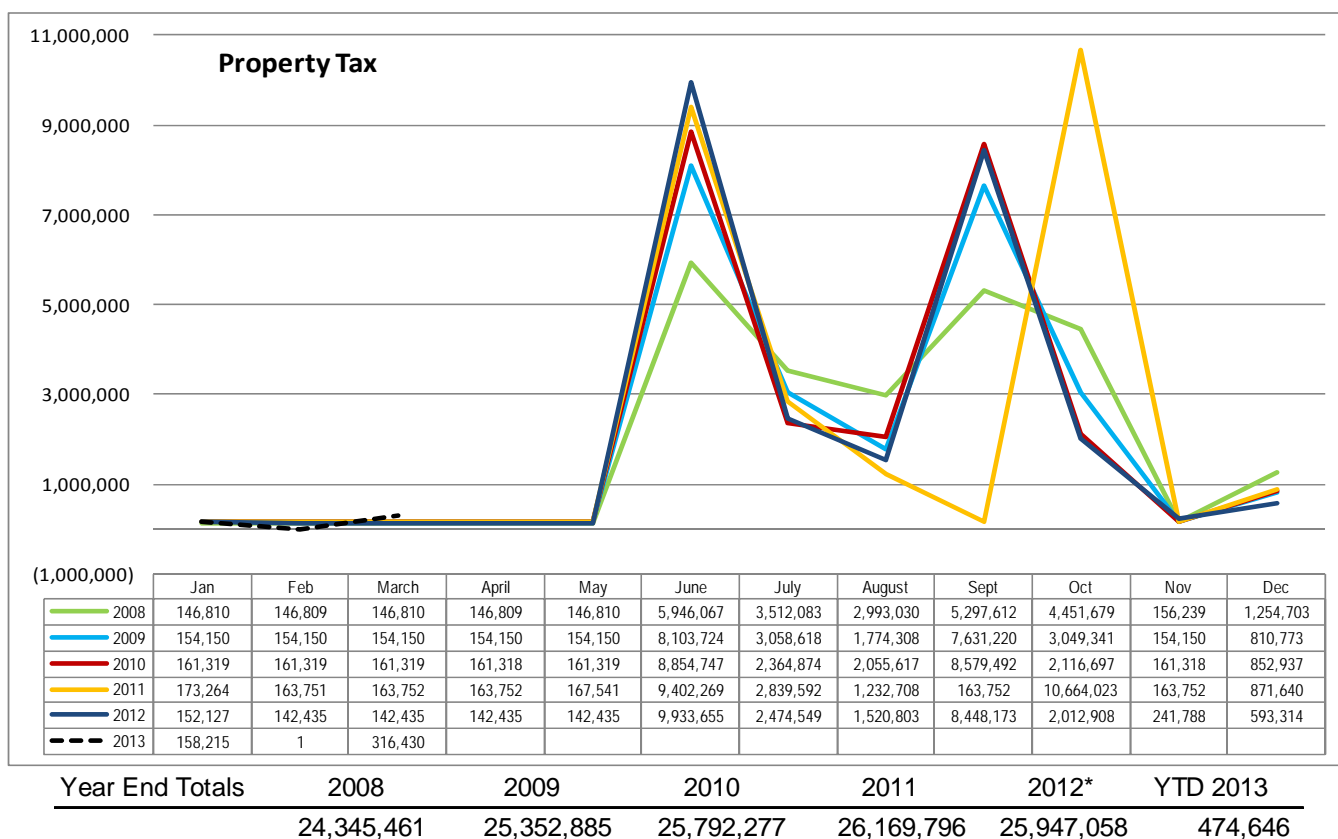
Property Taxes

The Peoria County Board has provided consistent direction to County staff over the years to keep the property tax rate in check. Generally, growth in the assessed valuation increases the County's property tax receipts without having to raise the property tax rates.

FY 2012 revenues stem from the 2011 tax levy. Property taxes are the most predictable source of tax revenue at the County's disposal. The revenue stream can be accurately predicted at the time of the levy through the combination of the tax rate, estimated equalized assessed value, and anticipated growth within that tax base.

Property tax collections spike in connection with tax bill payments due in June and September of each year.

Thus far in FY 2013, \$474,646 has been accrued as property tax revenue in relation to Bel-Wood Nursing Home since it is an enterprise fund.

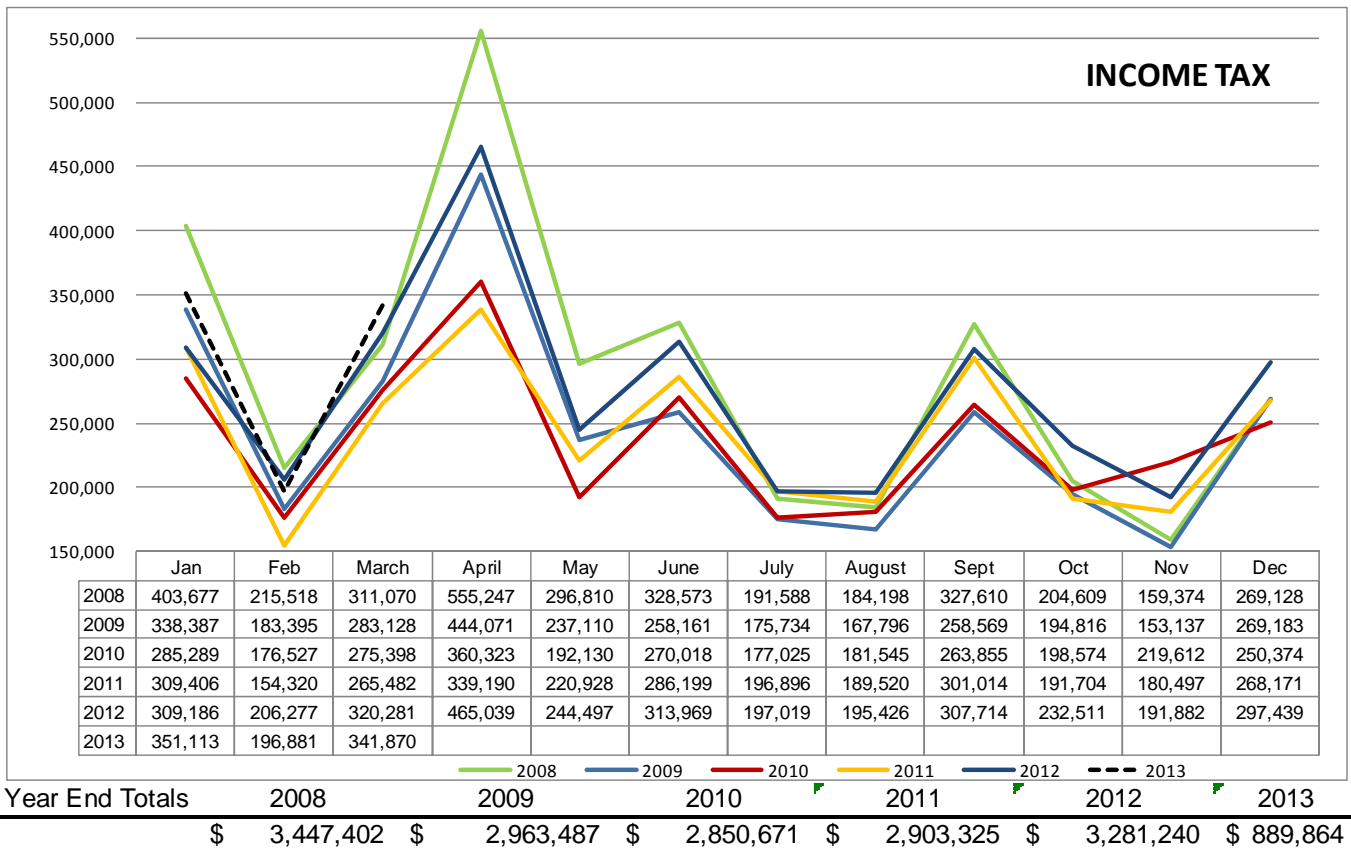


Peoria County levies a property tax on all property within the County, including that within municipalities, for services provided throughout the County. These taxes are then deposited into various governmental and proprietary funds, according to the statutory limits of those funds. For example, the maximum tax rate in the General Fund is 25.00¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation, while the maximum rate in the County Highway fund is 10.00¢. Other jurisdictions within the County have the ability to levy property taxes, including library districts, school districts, and municipalities. Property tax revenues are based on the assessed valuation of real and personal property. Exemptions are available for certain senior citizens, as well as government bodies in certain cases. Once a property is assessed, the Board of Review may adjust certain valuations.

Income Tax

Income tax revenues have a delayed response to the economy. Reductions in income taxes appear a few months into an economic recession. Reductions in income tax revenue took place from 2001-2003, yearly growth took place from 2004-2008, and another set of reductions began in 2009-2010. FY 2013 income tax revenue depends on not only the economy, but the impact that the changes in tax rates may have on local governments. A description of the tax rates can be found below.

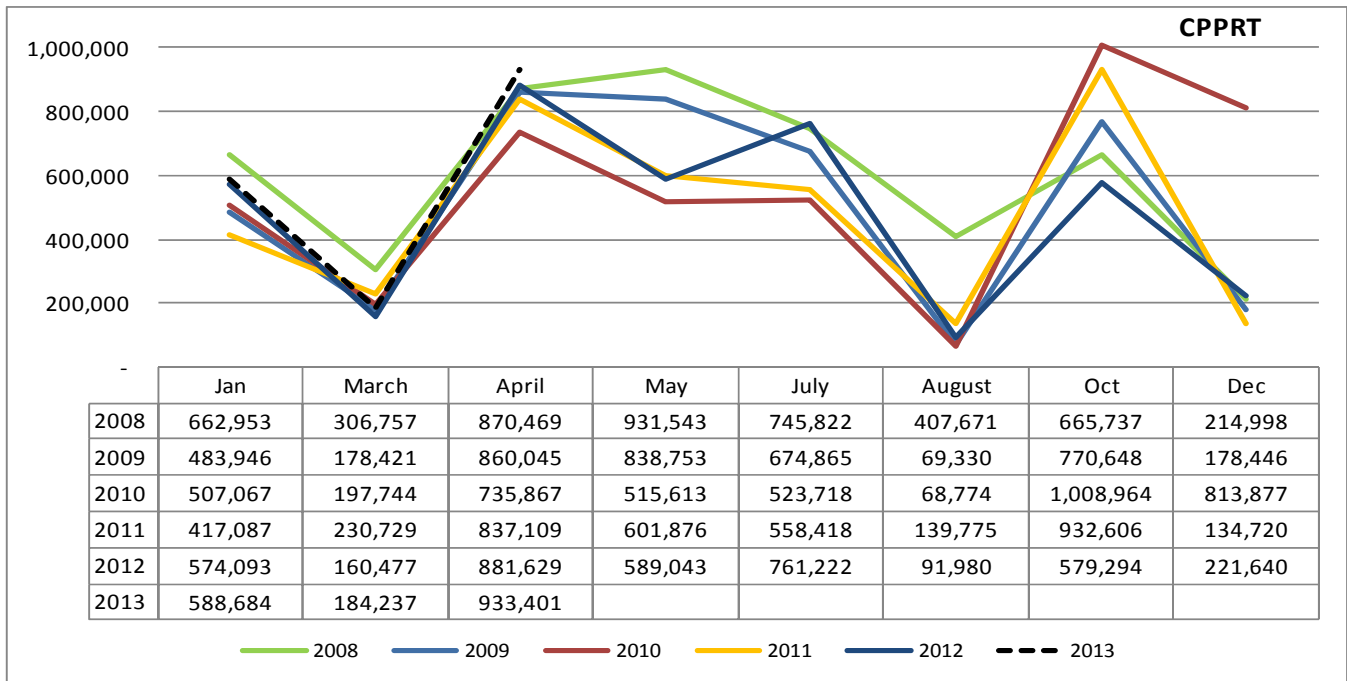
The amount of income tax received by Peoria County through March 2013 is \$889,864. This amount is \$54,120 (+6.5%) higher than the amount received at this time last year. Growth is expected to decline during the course of the year, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2013. The fourth quarter 2012 tax receipts were inflated in part due to many businesses making final payments in relation to the implementation of the new income tax rate on January 1, 2011. Delays in the implementation by businesses resulted in the higher withholding rate shifting more towards final payments.



The Illinois Income Tax is imposed on every individual, corporation, trust, and estate earning or receiving income in Illinois. The tax is calculated by multiplying net income by a flat rate. Effective January 1, 2011, the current rate is 5% of net income on individuals and 7% on corporations. The local government distributive fund (LGDF), where Peoria County receives income tax revenue, is based on 6% of the net revenue from individuals and 6.86% of the net revenue from corporations. Prior to January 1, 2011, the tax rates were 3% on individuals, 4.8% on corporations, and 10% of the proceeds went into the LGDF.

Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax

Fiscal Year 2013 CPPRT revenues are at \$1,706,322 through April 2013. This is up \$90,123 (+5.6%) from last year at this time. CPPRT continues to be one of the stronger areas of growth, but what will be a telling sign will be the October 2013 payment. In 2012 it had a sizeable decrease which wiped out all the gains made during the fiscal year. It is unknown whether the October payment will go back to traditional levels or be on par with the 2012 disbursement.



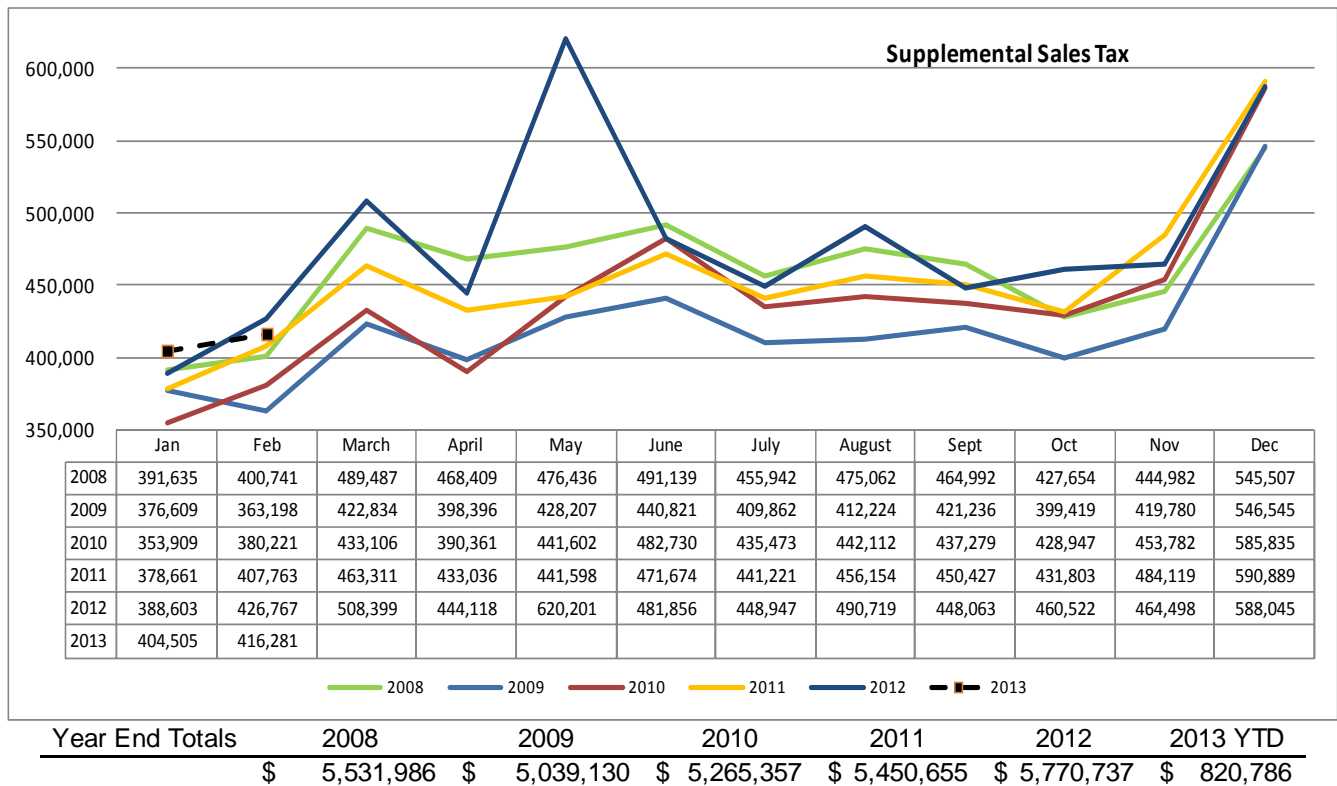
Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	YTD 2013
	\$ 4,805,950	\$ 4,054,454	\$ 4,371,625	\$ 3,852,320	\$ 3,859,376	\$ 1,706,322

Replacement taxes are revenues collected by the State of Illinois and paid to local governments to replace money that was lost by local governments when their powers to impose personal property taxes on corporations, partnerships, and other business entities were taken away. These taxes resulted when the new Illinois Constitution directed the legislature to abolish business personal property taxes and replace the revenue lost by local government units and school districts. In 1979, a law was enacted to provide for statewide taxes to replace the monies lost to local governments. Corporations pay a 2.5 percent tax on income; partnerships, trusts, and S corporations pay a 1.5 percent tax on income; and public utilities pay a 0.8 percent tax on invested capital. The State of Illinois collects the whole sum received; 51.65% goes to Cook County, while 48.35% goes to "downstate" counties. The downstate portion multiplied by the rate allocated to Peoria County (currently 0.6644568) is divided by 100 in order to derive the amount due to the County. This payment is made eight times a year: Jul, Aug, Oct, Dec, Jan, Mar, Apr, and May.

Supplemental Sales Tax

Supplemental sales taxes reflect general merchandise sales across Peoria County. While these taxes are not applicable to groceries and pharmaceuticals, they are applicable to licensed and titled goods such as automobiles.

Year to date supplemental sales tax revenues (through February 2013) are \$820,786. This is an increase of \$5,416 (+0.7%) over this time in FY 2012. While sales taxes in general are "up" in comparison to last year, the problem on a Statewide basis is that the increase in sales taxes are concentrated almost entirely in sales and use tax receipts and from motor vehicle sales (there has been a demand for new light vehicles in recent months).

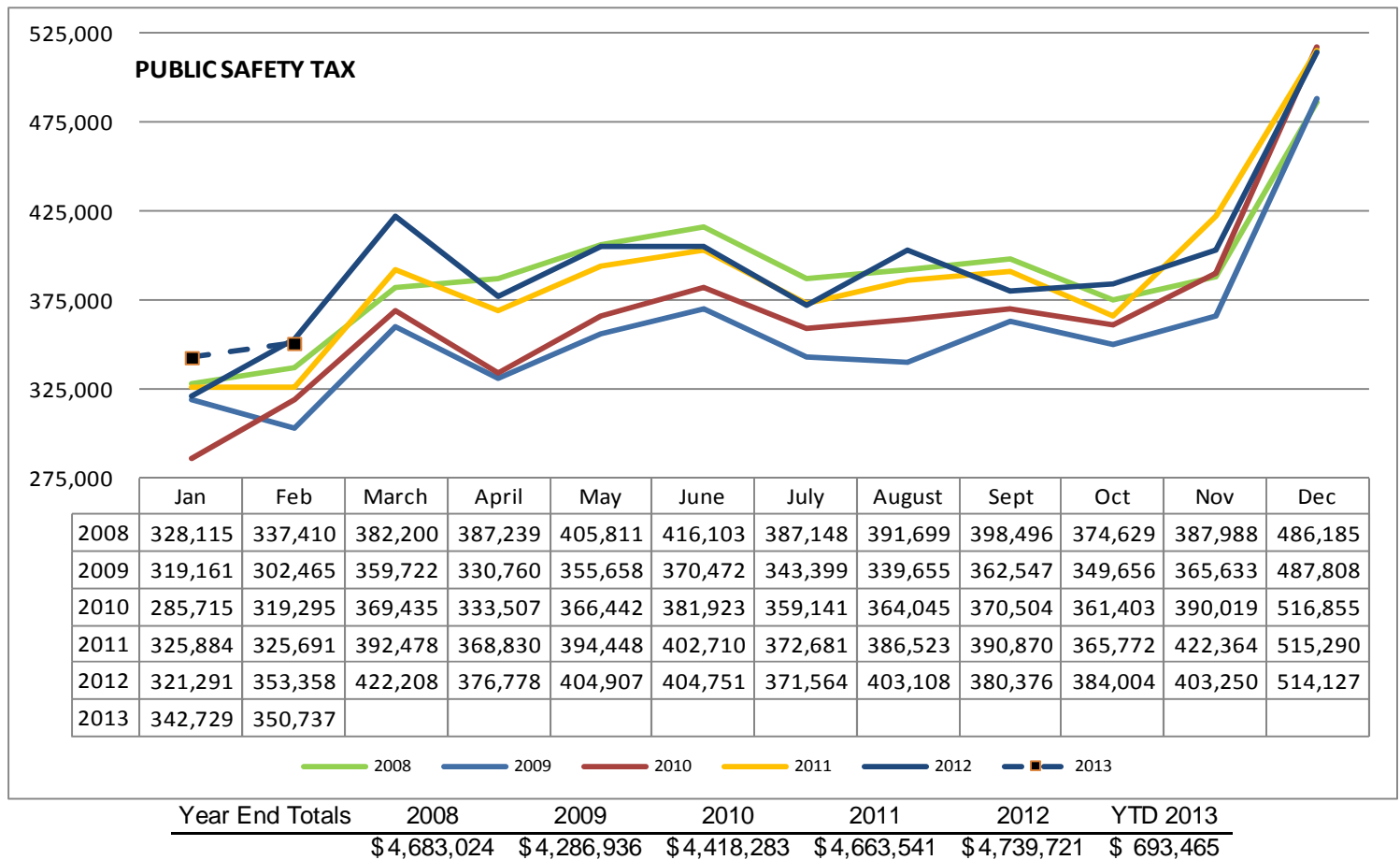


The Supplemental Sales Tax, also known as the Countywide Sales Tax, is a 0.25% tax on goods purchase throughout Peoria County. These revenues are administered and distributed by the State of Illinois Department of Revenue. There is generally a lag of a few months in this revenue stream from the date of purchase to the time it is reported, collected, and ultimately distributed back to the jurisdiction where the sale occurred.

Public Safety Sales Tax

The Public Safety Sales Tax is a 0.25% tax on applicable goods purchased within Peoria County. Licensed and titled goods are exempt from this tax, so this revenue stream coincides with the sale of general merchandise. This sales tax has been recovering since the recession in 2008 first hit. Unlike other tax streams, such as income or property tax, sales tax is very elastic with the local economy. Luckily, things have been improving steadily since late 2008.

The County has received \$693,465 through February 2013, which is a 2.8% increase compared to this time in FY 2012. Sales tax growth has taken place almost entirely within sales and use tax revenues and from motor vehicle sales. Demand for new light vehicles has been a major contributor to this growth. When motor vehicles and fuel are removed from the tax stream, as is the case with public facilities / public safety taxes, the other items applicable to the tax have performed poorly. Additionally, online retail sales now account for more than 5% of retail spending, and less than half of all the tax due on online retail sales goes uncollected. As consumers continue to shift their taxable consumption from brick-and-mortar stores to online retailers, it dampens the revenue impact of any increased consumer spending.

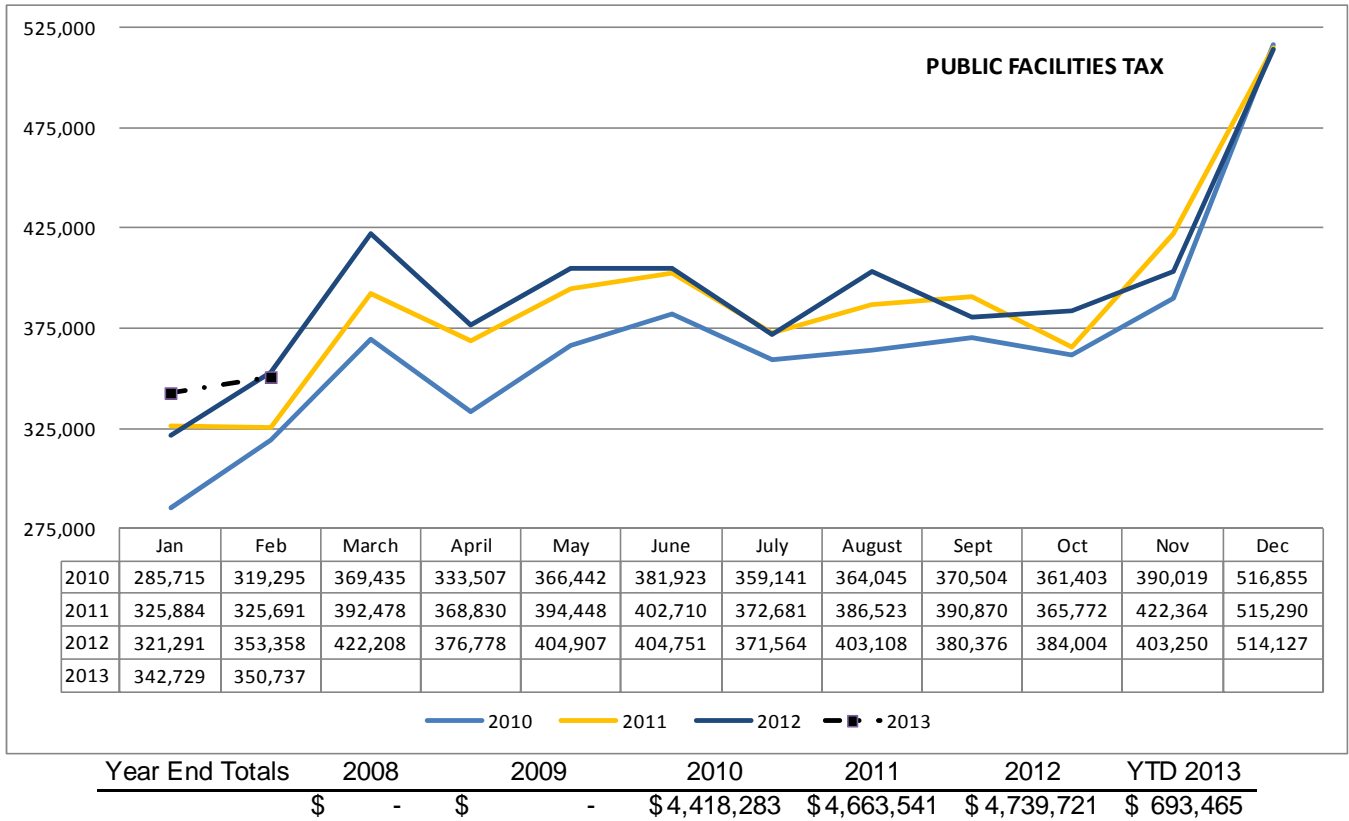


In November 1996, Peoria County voters passed a Public Safety Sales Tax of 0.25% on all tangible personal property sold for retail in the County. Illinois state statute grants permission for counties to impose this tax in 0.25% increments. The tax was originally instituted to help cover the cost of the jail expansion, the construction of a new juvenile detention center, and an outdoor warning system for areas of the county outside of Peoria City's warning system. Once these expenses were covered, the County could use the remaining tax revenue on public safety related expenditures. Public safety expenditures in Peoria County are limited to the Sheriff, Emergency Management Agency, Coroner, and Juvenile Detention.

Public Facilities Sales Tax

The Public Facilities Sales Tax is a 0.25% tax on applicable goods purchased within Peoria County. Licensed and titled goods are exempt from this tax, so this revenue stream coincides with the sale of general merchandise. While this tax stream is relatively new, first collected on January 1, 2010, it is at the same rate and applicable on the same goods as the public safety sales tax which can provide a further historical perspective on collections. Unlike other tax streams, such as income or property tax, sales tax is very elastic with the local economy.

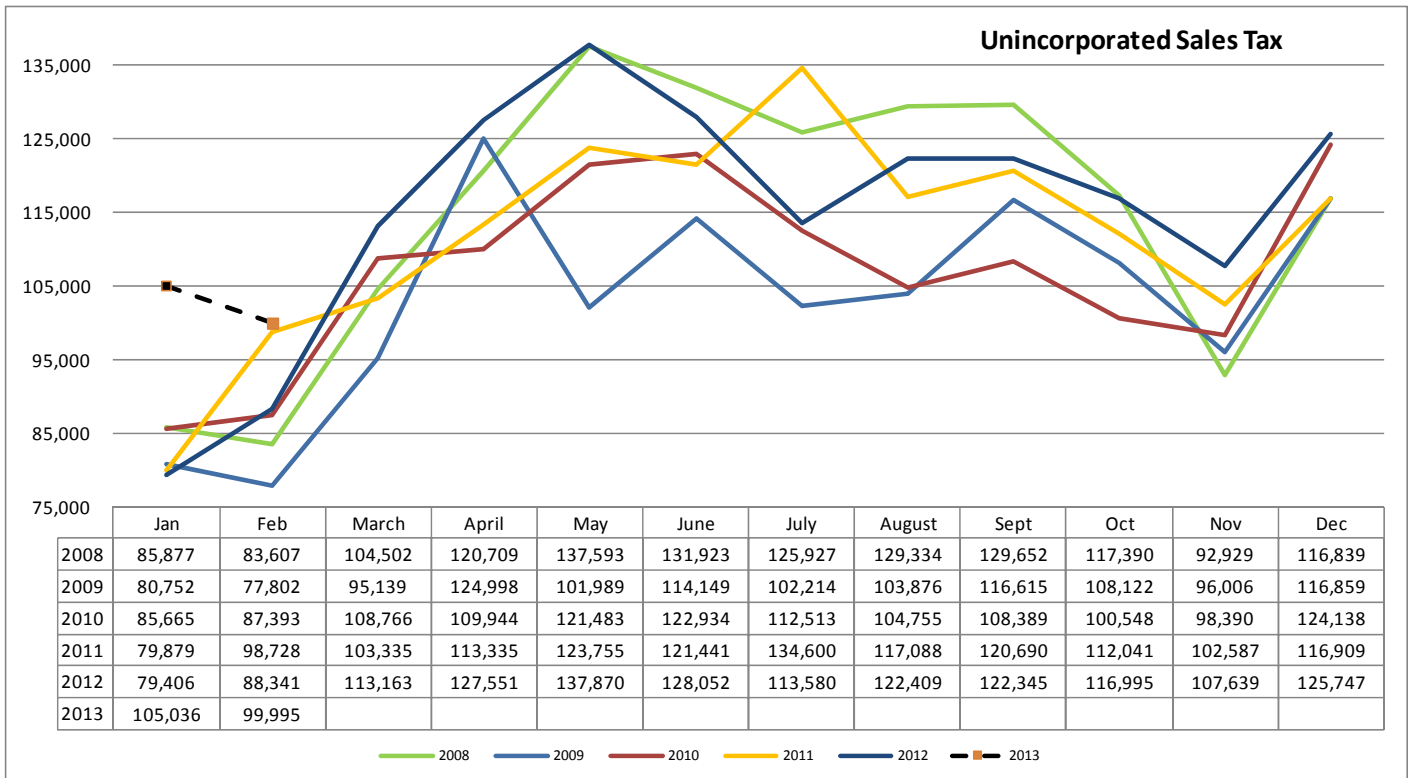
The County has received \$693,465 through February 2013, which is a 2.8% increase compared to this time in FY 2012. Sales tax growth has taken place almost entirely within sales and use tax revenues and from motor vehicle sales. Demand for new light vehicles has been a major contributor to this growth. When motor vehicles and fuel are removed from the tax stream, as is the case with public facilities / public safety taxes, the other items applicable to the tax have performed poorly. Additionally, online retail sales now account for more than 5% of retail spending, and less than half of all the tax due on online retail sales goes uncollected. As consumers continue to shift their taxable consumption from brick-and-mortar stores to online retailers, it dampens the revenue impact of any increased consumer spending.



In April 2009, Peoria County voters approved through a referendum to use a 1/4¢ public facilities sales tax in Peoria County as a funding mechanism to build the Peoria Riverfront Museum. The bulk of the revenue generated by this sales tax will be used to pay the debt service on the bonds issued to fund construction of the museum. Any revenues in excess of the debt service are available to fund other capital projects at Peoria County or could possibly be granted to other local governments for their capital projects in an effort to lessen their borrowing requirements.

Unincorporated Sales Tax

Unincorporated sales tax is collected at a rate of 1.25% on goods purchased in unincorporated areas of Peoria County. This sales tax revenue is similar to all other sales taxes in the economy in that it has been on the rebound since late 2008 when the economy was hit by a recession. The year to date total received is \$205,030, which is \$37,283 (+22.2%) more than last year at this time. There has been significant growth in unincorporated sales tax in comparison to last year. While the aggregate growth is +22.2% over two months, there was 32.3% growth in January compared to 13.2% in February. However, even at 13.2% growth, this is a significant increase and this speaks well for the unincorporated sales tax revenue stream. Although it should be noted that this is the smallest sales tax revenue stream received by the County.



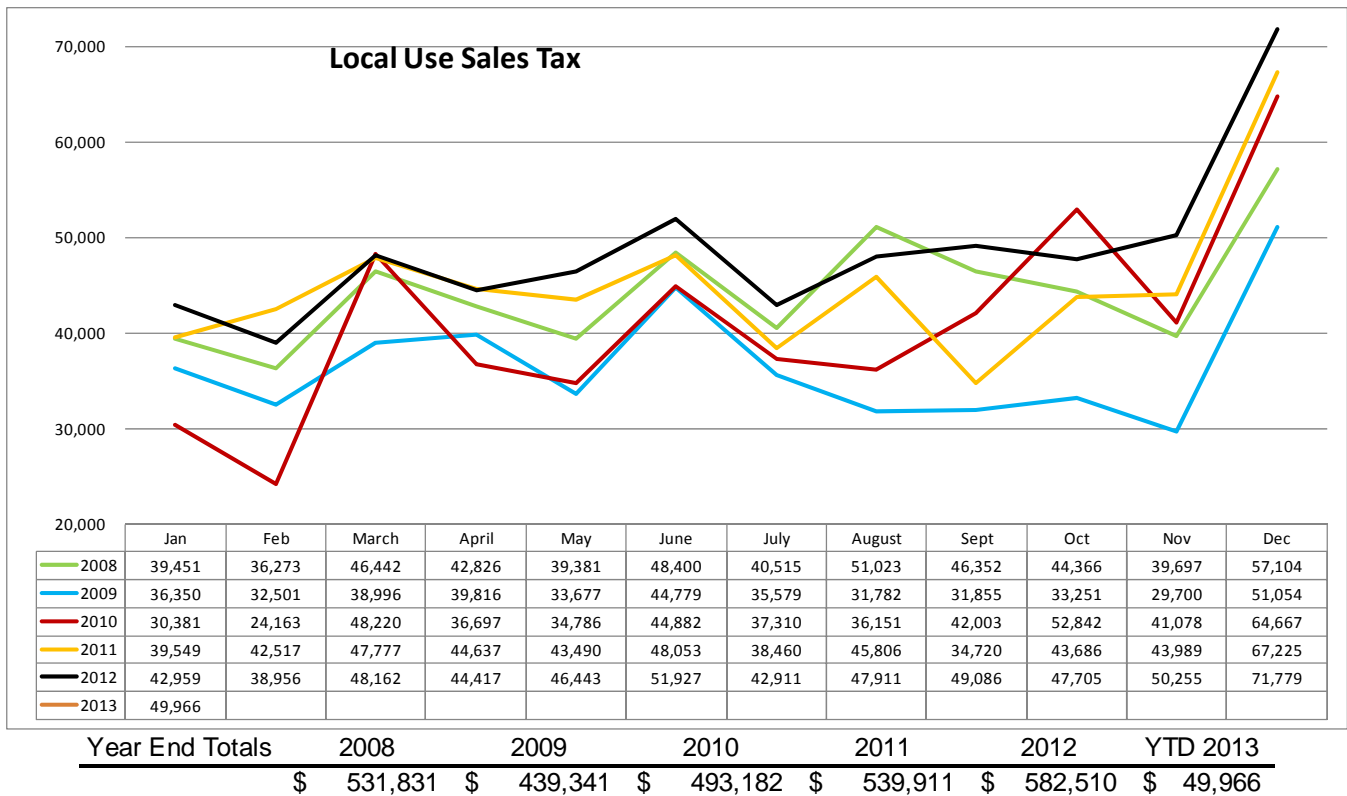
Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	\$ 1,376,282	\$ 1,238,520	\$ 1,284,918	\$ 1,344,389	\$ 1,383,100	\$ 205,030

The Unincorporated Sales Tax, also known as the County Sales Tax, is a 1.25% tax on goods purchase throughout unincorporated Peoria County. These revenues are administered and distributed by the State of Illinois Department of Revenue. There is generally a lag of a few months in this revenue stream from the date of purchase to the time it is reported, collected, and ultimately distributed back to the jurisdiction where the sale was conducted.

Local Use Tax

The local sales use tax has been growing steadily since late 2008 when the first effects of the recent recession were felt. The January 2013 distribution totaled \$49,966, an increase of \$7,007 (+16.3%) over figures through January 2012. Local sales use taxes are most often associated with online purchases.

Online retail sales now account for more than 5.0% of all retail spending, and per the Illinois Department of Revenue just less than half of all the tax due on online retail sales goes uncollected. As consumers continue to shift their taxable consumption from brick-and-mortar stores to online retailers, it dampens the revenue impact of any increased consumer spending.

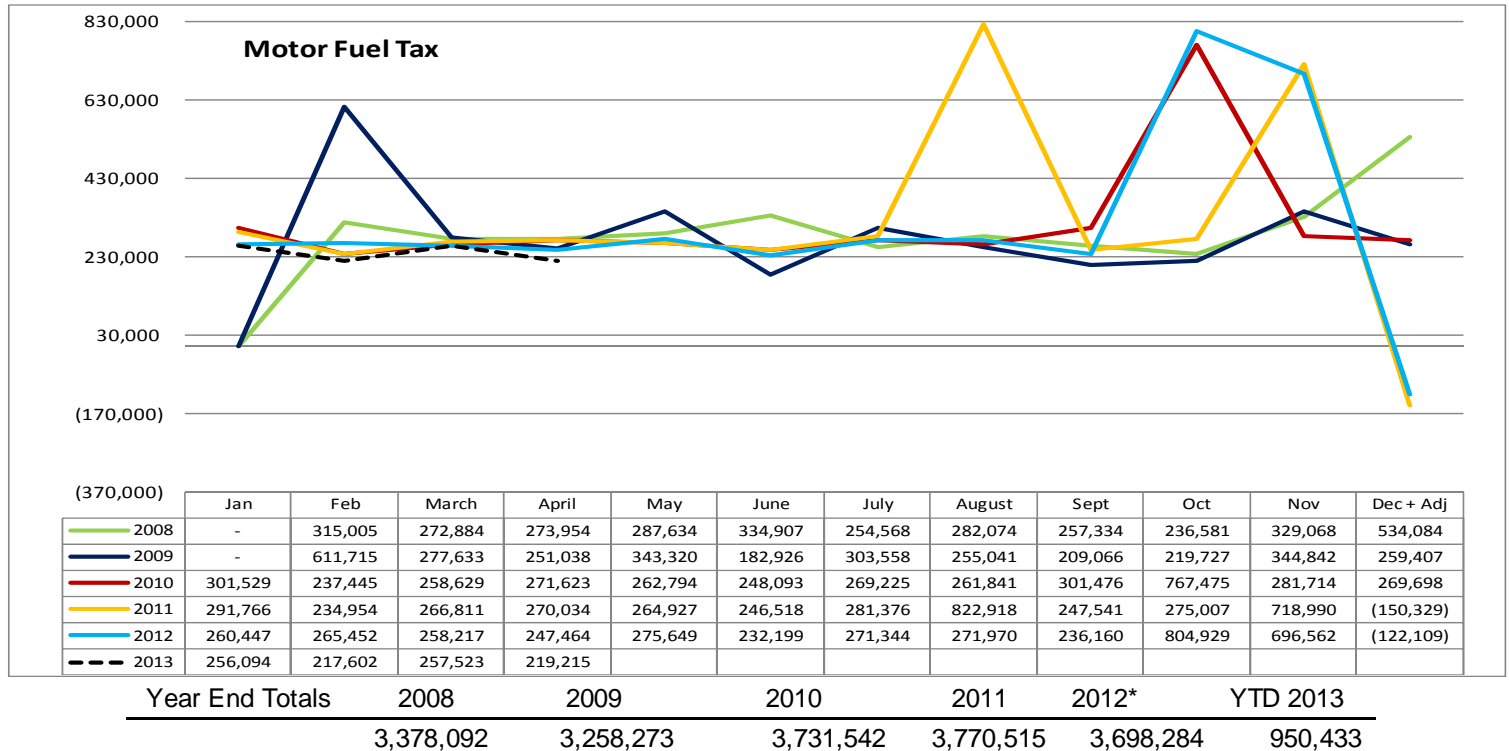


The Use Tax is a tax imposed on the privilege of using, in Illinois, any item of tangible personal property that is purchased anywhere at retail. This can occur when out-of-state vendors make retail sales to Illinois businesses or consumers, Illinois consumers purchase tangible personal property at retail from out-of-state, unregistered retailers for use in Illinois without paying tax to the retailer, or when Illinois businesses withdraw tangible personal property from their sales inventories for their own use. In this instance, at the time the item was purchased, the business did not pay tax to the vendor because it purchased the item for resale purposes. The use tax rate is 6.25 percent on purchases of general merchandise including automobiles and other items that must be titled or registered. The use tax rate is 1 percent on purchases of qualifying food, drugs, and medical appliances. Twenty percent of the collections for general merchandise and 100 percent of the collections on qualifying food, drugs, and medical appliances are returned to local governments.

Motor Fuel Taxes

Motor fuel tax (MFT) revenue is an important source of funding for building and maintaining county and township roads. Distributions are not as consistent with motor fuel taxes as with other revenue sources (such as sales taxes, which are attributed to a specific month when a transaction took place). Oftentimes there are "catch up months," which was the case in October 2010 and August 2011. These items are anomalies when making comparisons between fiscal years. However, the same bottom line can be analyzed at the fiscal year end. Motor fuel tax revenue is tied to a flat rate, so the price of fuel has no direct bearing on this revenue source. However, price levels influence fuel consumption levels, which are directly linked to the level of motor fuel tax revenue received by the County.

Four payments have been received for FY 2013. As of April 30, \$950,433 has been received, which is a 7.9% reduction from the amount received through four months in FY 2012. Based upon trend analysis, if current conditions were to hold for the remainder of the year, motor fuel taxes (which include County and Township Motor Fuel Tax dollars) would be approximately 7.5% under budget. This translates to roughly \$228,909. On April 12, 2013, the County Board passed a resolution that included delaying the Maher Road Pavement Improvement project by one year, which reduces the current year's budget by \$370,000.



Since October 1, 1977, Illinois has imposed a motor fuel use tax on fuel used by interstate commercial motor vehicles. Revenues collected from this tax help, in part, to build and maintain roads and highways. Peoria County receives an allotment for both county and township roads, which are accounted for in separate funds. However, for the purposes of this analysis, the two amounts have been combined. Currently, \$0.19/gallon of gasoline and \$0.215/gallon of diesel purchased goes into the State MFT fund which is later distributed to Peoria County.

Bel-Wood Financials

Bel-Wood Nursing Home is a large-scale, business-like operation that warrants additional analysis due to its size. A set of financial documents related to this facility is a discussion topic that appears before the Health Committee on a monthly basis. Those financial documents include financial statements such as a detailed balance sheet, income statement, and other pertinent financial information. This document can be obtained by downloading the Health Committee Board packets at the url listed at the bottom of this page.

This page gives a snapshot view of the Bel-Wood operations in the form of a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets. This information provides a history of Bel-Wood's financials from 2007 to the current month in 2013.

Bel-wood revenues should be examined in two separate categories: operating income and non-operating revenues. The operating income is in the top section of the following table and is accompanied by a chart on the next page. This chart removes property taxes; other non-operating income, such as interest; and any losses on the disposal of capital assets from the financial statement to provide a true reflection of how the facility is running on its own. There are some concerning trends occurring in terms of operating income and those are discussed in greater detail on the next page.

The non-operating revenues provide the additional funding for the facility (or more accurately for the new elder care facility known as Heddington Oaks) in the form of property taxes and other non-operating income. This money should be excluded from discussions involving Bel-Wood operations as it is set aside to make debt service payments on the bonds issued in FY 2011. However, these monies do contribute to the overall net assets of the Bel-Wood facility and while they are a component of the total, they need to be shown separately as in the table below.

Peoria County							
Bel-Wood Nursing Home							
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets							
For the Month Ending March 31, 2013							
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012*</u>	<u>YTD 2013</u>
Operating Revenues	\$ 18,887,304	\$ 18,314,156	\$ 17,936,890	\$ 13,979,879	\$ 13,880,082	\$ 11,245,713	\$ 2,632,493
Operating Expenditures	18,366,581	17,705,266	16,729,506	12,710,114	12,447,852	12,270,697	2,919,727
Operating Income	520,723	608,890	1,207,384	1,269,765	1,432,230	(1,024,984)	(287,234)
Non Operating Revenues							
Taxes	1,659,262	1,750,609	1,838,312	1,916,856	1,947,681	1,694,698	474,646
Other Income (Including Interest)	(71,471)	16,812	20,642	46,641	26,875	264,999	2,256
Misc. nonoperating expenses	-	-	-	-	(57,121)	-	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	(5,611)	(13,743)	(6,575)	(139)	(392)	-	-
Total nonoperating revenues	1,582,180	1,753,678	1,852,379	1,963,358	1,917,043	1,959,697	476,902
Transfers In	13,423	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Assets	2,116,326	2,362,568	3,059,763	3,233,123	3,349,273	934,713	189,668
Ending Net Assets	2,903,148	5,265,716	8,325,479	11,558,602	14,907,875	12,493,315	15,097,543

<http://www.peoriacounty.org/countyboard/avcommittee/>

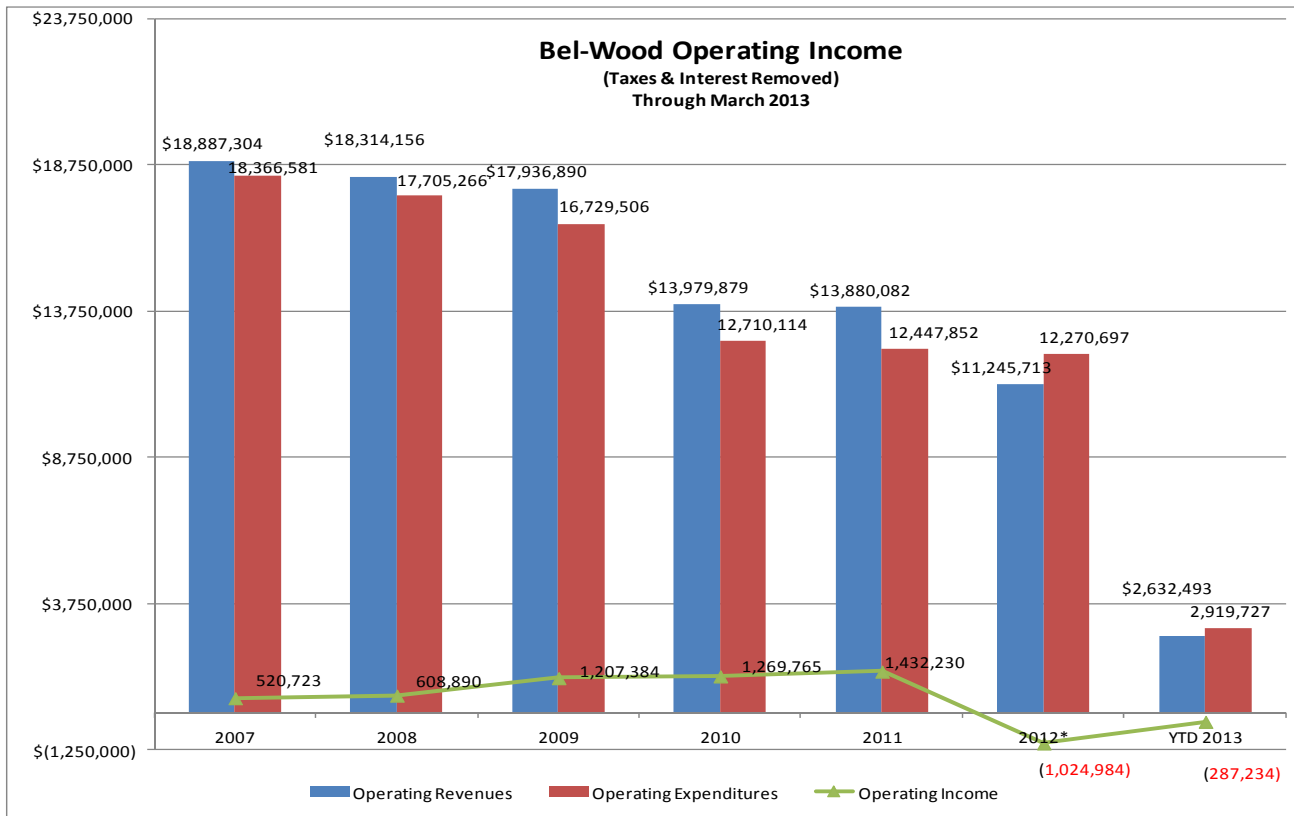
The following chart depicts the operating income of Bel-Wood Nursing Home with historical data and the current year-to-date amount. These totals remove property taxes and interest from the revenues in order to provide more accurate data on how the facility functions on its own. Totals from FY 2007 to FY 2011 are derived from audited figures, and FY 2012 and FY 2013 is based on the latest financial reports distributed to the County's Health Committee. Current year-to-date totals are accurate as of March 31, 2013.

The change in net assets for FY 2012 was \$934,713. This included the facility's property tax revenues. Any gains in additional net assets will need to offset principal and interest payments. Bond payments have been made thus far through capitalized interest. The upcoming payments will need to be made via the County's tax levy. The next several years will see roughly \$2 million in bond payments and nearly \$500 thousand in Health Fund loan payments. The net result of FY 2012 if the first years of bonds payments were included would have been a \$1.5 million loss. This situation is a significant concern since the Fund cannot rely on its property tax to support operations in any way.

Bel-Wood Nursing Home's net operating income through March 2013 is (\$287,234). Last month's net cumulative operating revenues were (\$194,406). If current trends hold, the loss to net operating income would be \$1,150,000 by the end of FY 2013.

Depreciation is an income statement expense for an Enterprise Fund such as Bel-Wood. Depreciation is responsible for \$60,900 (21.2%) of the loss in net operating income. In viewing cash flows from operating activities, depreciation would be removed from the analysis. Even when solely viewing cash flows, the result is a (\$226,334) net loss at the facility through March 2013.

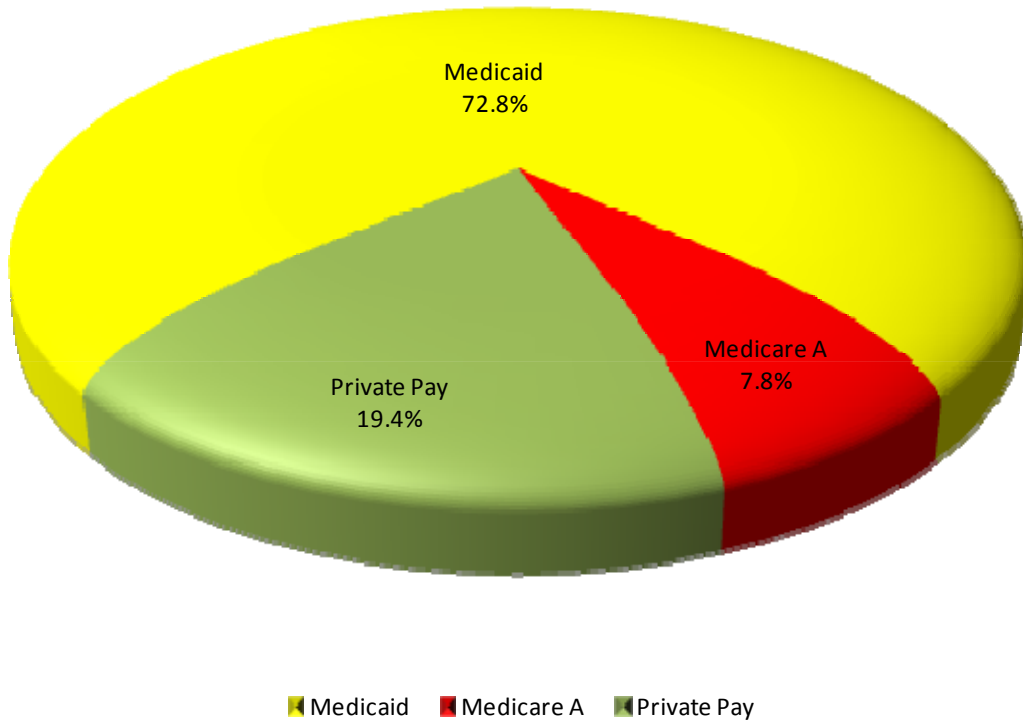
The \$189,668 in additional net assets shown in the table above is due to property taxes accruals. However, the property taxes are earmarked for bond payments, so this cannot be included in a discussion of net operating income of the facility.



The Bel-Wood payer mix figures from March 2013 are shown below. Medicaid accounts for the majority of payers at 72.8%, while private pay and Medicare comprise only 19.4% and 7.8% respectively.

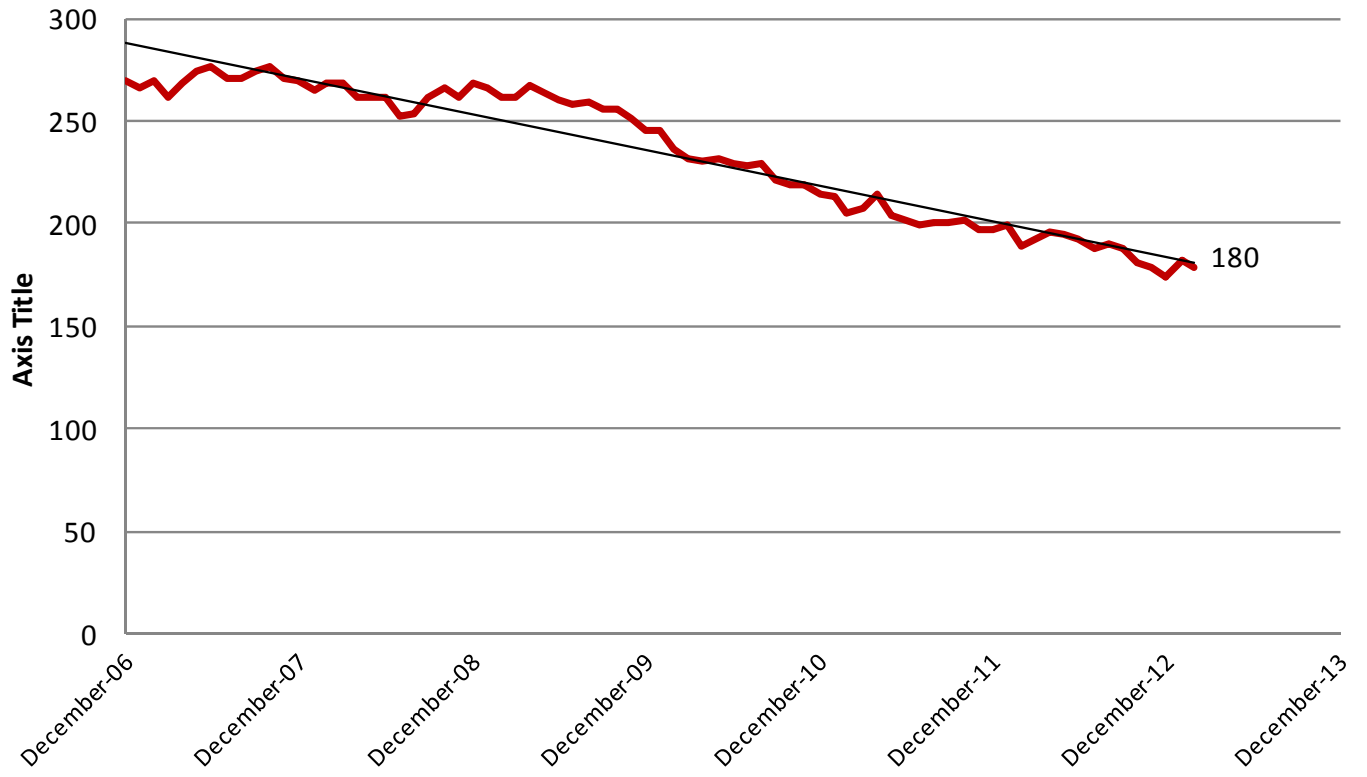
Bel-wood's census count is 180 days as of March 31, 2013. For comparison purposes, the census count was 270 days as of December 31, 2006. This drop in the census count correlates directly with the decrease in Bel-Wood revenues.

Bel-Wood Nursing Home Payer Mix March 2013

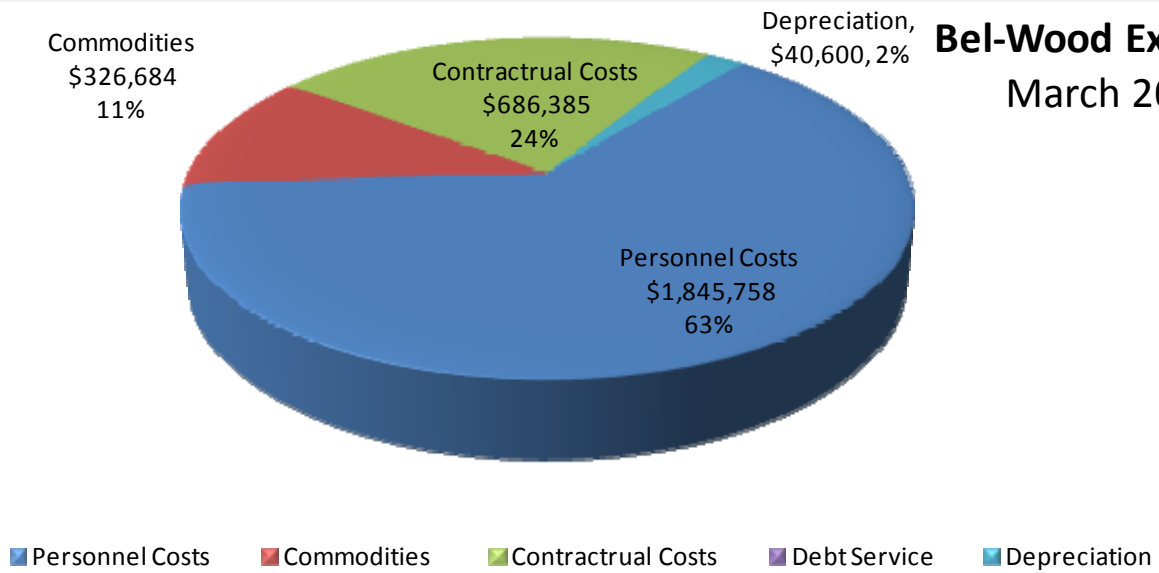


<u>Primary Payer</u>	<u>Census Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Medicaid	131	72.8%
Medicare A	14	7.8%
Private Pay	35	19.4%
Total	180	100.0%

Bel-Wood Patient Census



Bel-Wood Expenses March 2013

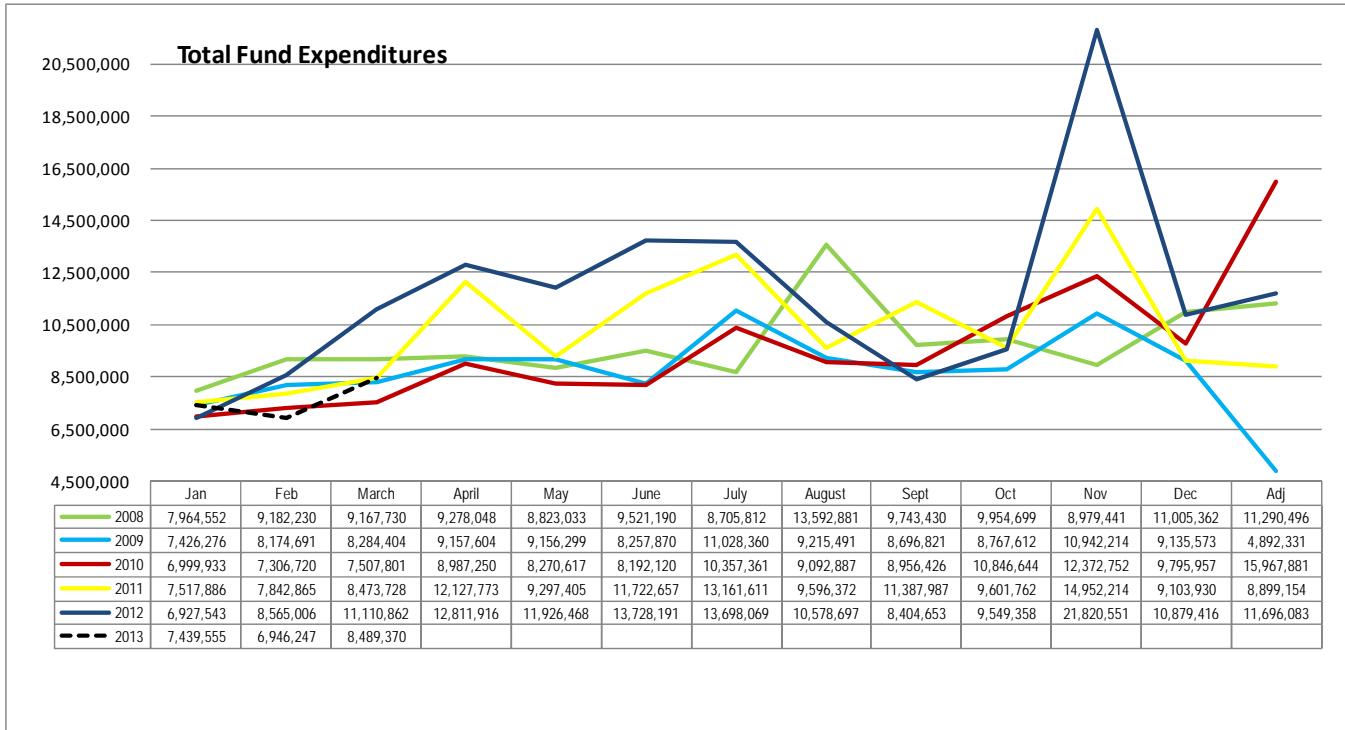


Overall Fund Expenditures

As of March 31, 2013, year-to-date expenditures for all funds are \$22,875,172, down \$3,728,239 (-14.0%) from \$26,603,411 in March 2012. A summary of the most significant year to date variances (compared to previous year to date values) can found below. This information also includes the current budget and brief explanation of the variance.

Account Group Title	Account Title	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2012	FY 2013	Difference	Difference	Notes
EXPENDITURES							
OTHER FUNDS							
PEO. RIVERFRONT MUSE	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	(4,319,859)	(155,094)	4,164,765	-96.4%	PRM built in FY 12, fully closing out project in FY 13.
CAPITAL PROJECTS	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS	(2,145,034)	(461,366)	(25,019)	436,347	-94.6%	Reduction in year to date building improvements.
MATCHING TAX	GAS AND OIL PRODUCTS	(18,000)	(206,234)	(4,462)	201,773	-97.8%	Purchased out of the County Highway Fund in 2013
BEL-WOOD	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	(6,338,830)	(1,516,210)	(1,321,351)	194,859	-12.9%	Preparation for transfer to new facility.
RISK MANAGEMENT	LIABILITY CLAIMS	(92,245)	(169,583)	(22,486)	147,097	-86.7%	Year to date reserve amounts were higher in '12
RISK MANAGEMENT	LOSS FUND ADMIN COSTS	(157,200)	(149,373)	(57,307)	92,066	-61.6%	Decrease in loss claims thus far in 2013.
MATCHING TAX	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	(12,000)	(74,946)	(5,490)	69,456	-92.7%	Purchased out of a different fund in 2013
IT FUND	CAPITAL-NON DEPRECIATION	(511,554)	(95,648)	(33,546)	62,102	-64.9%	Decrease in capital expenditures, year to date.
PEO. RIVERFRONT MUSE	LAND IMPROVEMENTS	-	(61,907)	-	61,907	-100.0%	Purchase took place in 2012, but not in 2013.
COUNTY BRIDGE	BRIDGE REPAIR	(815,000)	(56,709)	-	56,709	-100.0%	2012 - Krause Road costs
COUNTY MFT	OPERATIONAL SUPPLIES	(2,500,000)	(90,304)	(39,975)	50,329	-55.7%	Less operational supply purchases (patch & seal) year to date.
PROBATION SERVICES	DEPENDENT CHILD CARE	(700,000)	(81,877)	(33,866)	48,011	-58.6%	Billed by only one supplier thus far in '13
BEL-WOOD	TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	(829,530)	(176,010)	(130,242)	45,769	-26.0%	Reduction in the levels of temporary employees.
IT FUND	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	(1,495)	(35,035)	(1,194)	33,841	-96.6%	Decrease in spending levels in 2013.
ETSB	RADIO REPAIR MAINTENANCE	(97,500)	(34,560)	(3,519)	31,041	-89.8%	Expense moved to mechanical equipment maintenance in '13
COUNTY BRIDGE	ENGINEERING ARCHITECT	(510,000)	(41,209)	(10,971)	30,239	-73.4%	Bartholomew Road engineering took place in '12
HEALTH DEPT.	DRUGS	(205,000)	(66,721)	(38,583)	28,138	-42.2%	Reduced purchase of drugs for the Health Department (to date).
EMPLOYEE HEALTH	HEALTH FEES-EMPLOYEE	(1,857,306)	(424,603)	(449,936)	(25,333)	6.0%	Increase in the employee portion of health costs.
RISK MANAGEMENT	EXCESS INSURANCE	(640,000)	(613,552)	(640,482)	(26,930)	4.4%	Increase in excess fees.
PLNG AND ZONING GRAN	CONSTRUCTION	-	-	(31,839)	(31,839)	-	FY 2012 - \$0 spent ytd
ETSB	MECHANICAL EQUIP REPRIMAN	(8,000)	(2,203)	(34,943)	(32,740)	1486.2%	Expense was booked to radio repair maintenance in '12
BEL-WOOD	REFUND OF COLLECTED FEES	(555,000)	(41,175)	(74,238)	(33,063)	80.3%	Refunds are up thus far in 2013.
HIGHWAY	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	(300,000)	-	(39,329)	(39,329)	-	Purchased out of a different fund in 2012
HIGHWAY	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	(2,578,000)	(472,086)	(515,489)	(43,403)	9.2%	Some employees paid out other funds previously.
EMPLOYEE HEALTH	HEALTH FEES-EMPLOYER	(5,486,412)	(1,273,460)	(1,317,154)	(43,694)	3.4%	Increase in the employer portion of health costs.
EMPLOYEE HEALTH	EXCESS INSURANCE	(335,193)	(80,190)	(124,371)	(44,181)	55.1%	Increase in excess fees.
IT FUND	POSTAGE	(274,000)	(44,737)	(90,017)	(45,280)	101.2%	Postmaster charges took place in March 2013
RISK MANAGEMENT	WORKERS' COMP CLAIMS	(350,000)	(33,544)	(80,262)	(46,718)	139.3%	Increase in workers' comp claims in 2013.
INMATE BENEFIT	SERVICE SUPPLIES	(159,000)	(10,843)	(66,343)	(55,499)	511.8%	Purchases took place earlier in '13 than in '12
BEL-WOOD	OVERTIME PREMIUM	(351,000)	(97,782)	(158,369)	(60,588)	62.0%	Preparation for transfer to new facility.
COUNTY HIGHWAY	GAS AND OIL PRODUCTS	(1,000,000)	-	(171,792)	(171,792)	-	Purchased out of the Matching Tax Fund in 2012
CAPITAL PROJECTS	OTHER EQUIPMENT	(129,526)	(5,418)	(113,971)	(108,553)	2003.7%	Courthouse Central Control equipment in '13
CAPITAL PROJECTS	VEHICLES	(352,000)	(50,167)	(176,635)	(126,468)	252.1%	Increase in year to date vehicle purchases.
ETSB	RADIO & TELEPHONE EQUIP	(222,000)	(40,500)	(172,675)	(132,175)	326.4%	Part of the E-911 project.
IMRF	IMRF CONTRIBUTION	(5,905,560)	(1,195,266)	(1,332,074)	(136,808)	11.4%	Increase in IMRF employer contributions, year to date
IT SERVICES	SOFTWARE MAINT/LEASE	(609,200)	(241,634)	(391,843)	(150,209)	62.2%	Increase in maintenance contracts
HEALTH DEPT.	SUBCONTRACTOR SERVICES	(1,765,000)	(125,931)	(395,496)	(269,565)	214.1%	Mainly due to lead mitigation costs in 2013.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYS.	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	(2,732,962)	(17,955)	(392,200)	(374,245)	2084.3%	ICJIS project expenditures.

Overall Fund Expenditures

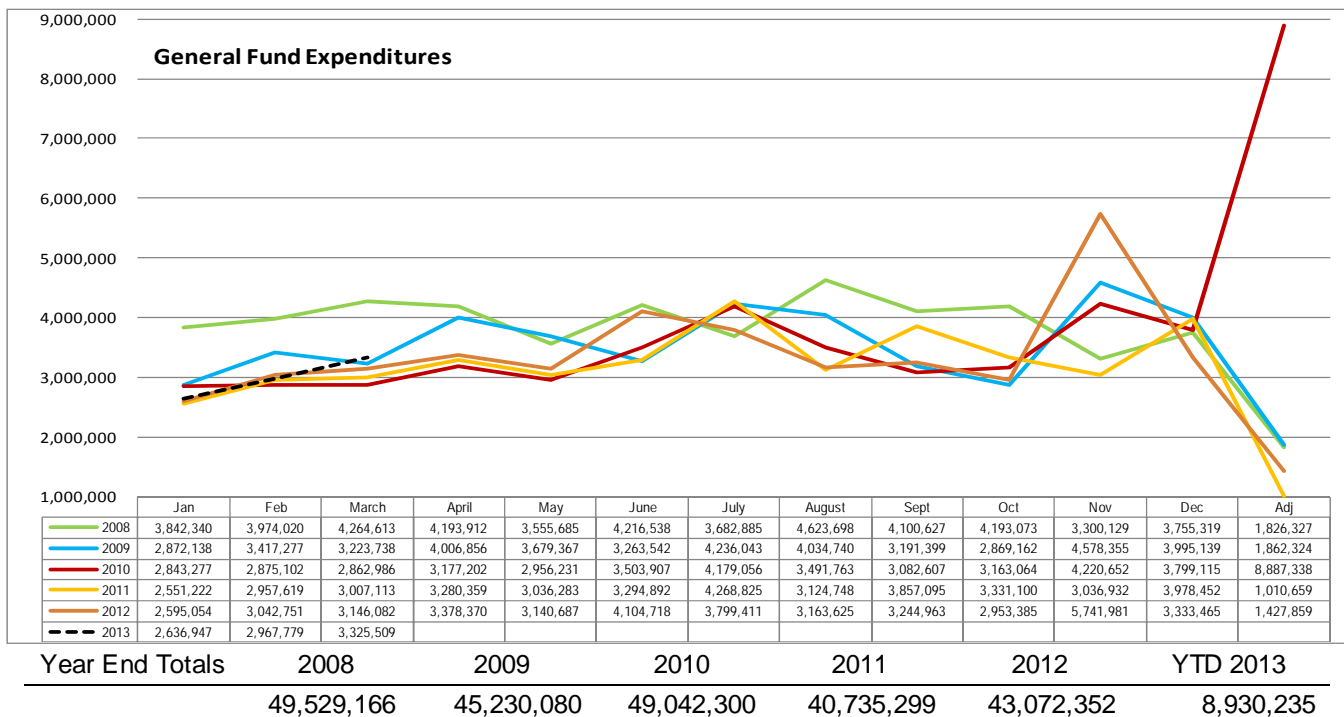


Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	YTD 2013
	127,208,904	113,135,546	124,654,349	133,685,344	151,696,814	22,875,172

General Fund Expenditures

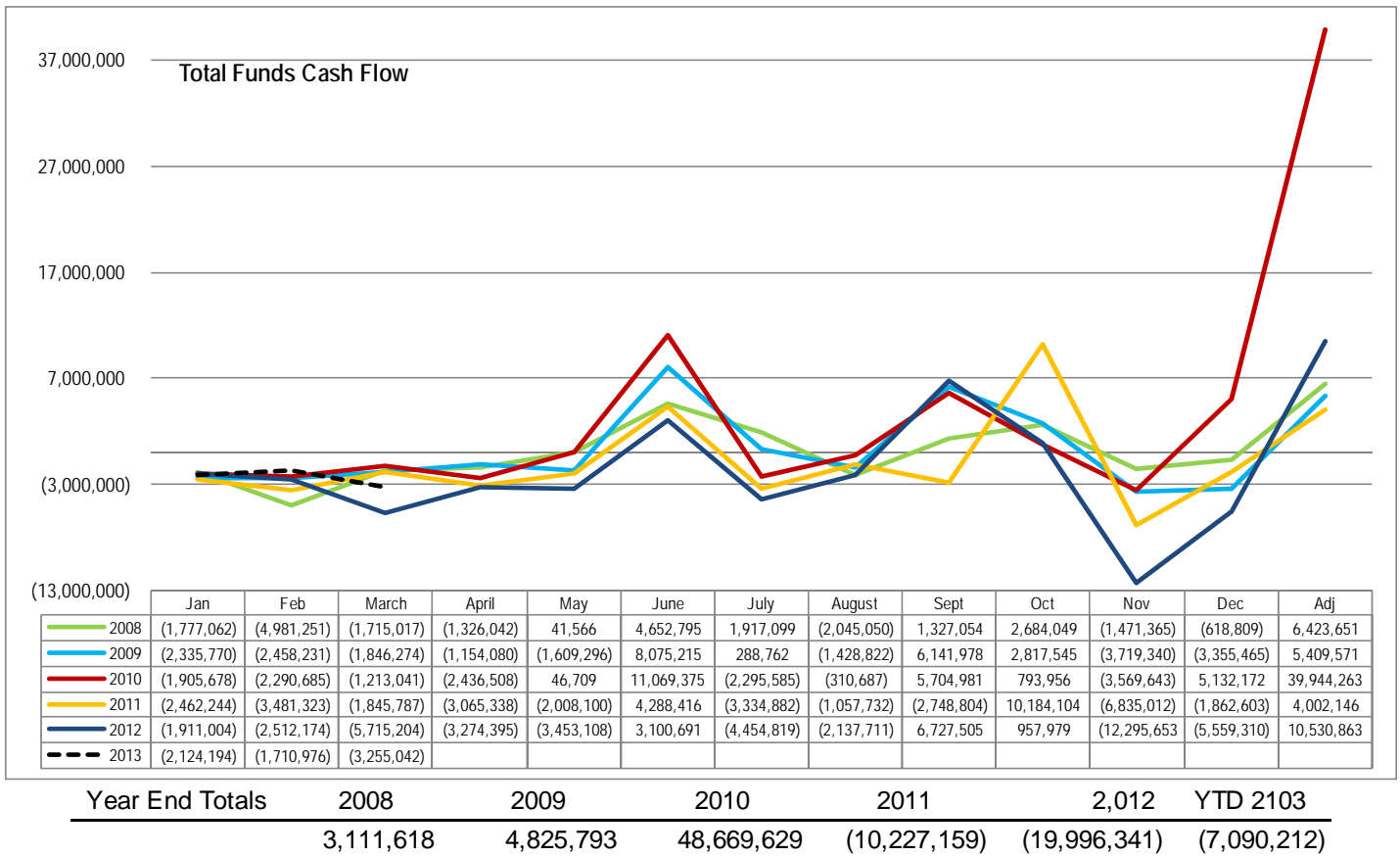
As of March 31, 2013, FY 2013 General Fund expenditures are at \$8,930,235, an increase of \$146,348 (1.7%) when compared to FY 2012. A summary of the most significant year to date variances (compared to previous year to date values) can be found below. This information also includes the current budget and brief explanation of the variance.

Account Group Title	Account Title	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2012	FY 2013	Difference	% Difference	Notes
EXPENDITURES							
GENERAL FUND							
COUNTY CLERK	ELECTION JUDGES SALARIES	(61,300)	(50,682)	(3,280)	47,402	-93.5%	Reduction in use due to elections. Payment made in April '13.
COUNTY ADMIN	CONSULTANT SERVICES	(214,000)	(39,065)	(7,811)	31,254	-80.0%	Reduction in use thus far in FY 13
COUNTY SHERIFF	LIGHT DUTY WAGES	-	(31,508)	(6,057)	25,451	-80.8%	Less use thus far in FY 2013
COUNTY SHERIFF	OVERTIME PREMIUM	(646,200)	(122,921)	(154,683)	(31,762)	25.8%	Overtime expenses are up, including courthouse related o/t
COUNTY ADMIN	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	(924,155)	(164,263)	(197,950)	(33,687)	20.5%	Large retroactive payment in FY 13
COUNTY SHERIFF	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	(9,804,950)	(1,924,036)	(1,971,488)	(47,452)	2.5%	Increase noted due to size, not percentage
RECORDER OF DEEDS	REVENUE STAMPS PURCHASED	(613,500)	(150,000)	(200,000)	(50,000)	33.3%	Use of stamps are slightly lower than last year.
PUBLIC DEFENDER	PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES	(1,411,550)	(235,258)	(352,887)	(117,629)	50.0%	FY 12 services lag until adjusted in April 2012



Overall Fund Cash Flow

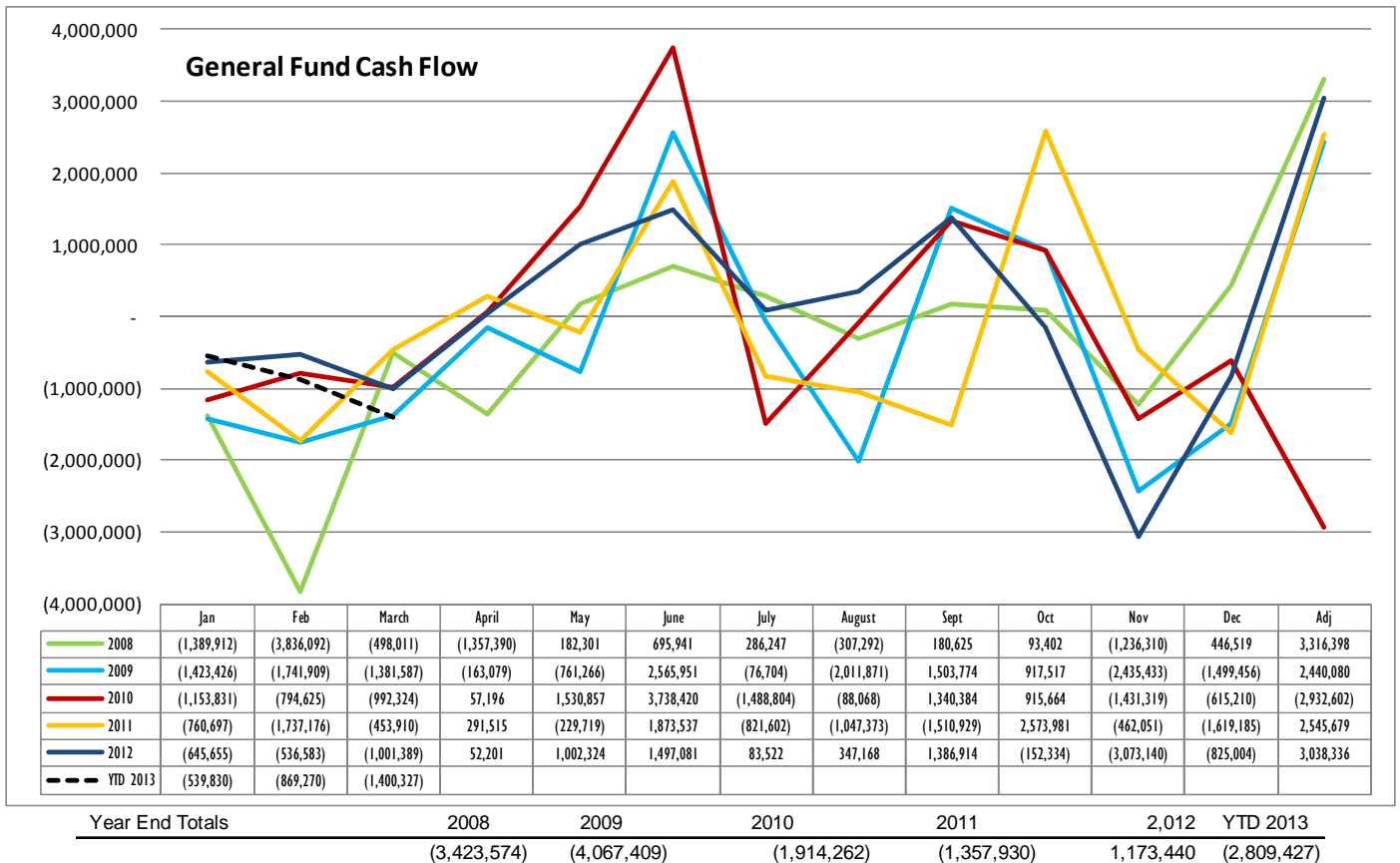
The cash flow FY 2013 for all funds is (\$7,090,212) for the year to date as of March 31, 2013. This is \$3,048,170 (-30.1%) less than the cash burn at this time in FY 2012. The County is still drawing off the funds related to the 2010 & 2011 bond issues associated with the Peoria Riverfront Museum, Heddington Oaks Nursing Home and the Integrated Criminal Justice Software project. A significant portion of this drawdown took place in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Some delays in cost reimbursement and decreased Bel-Wood revenues also caused this decrease in cash flow. However, it should be noted that revenue shortfalls account for \$680,069 (or 22.3%) of this decreased cash flow.



Total fund cash flow will vary each year. Total fund revenues and total fund expenditures need to be included in the analysis when discussing total fund cash flow. Capital projects will impact the outlook on total funds. Other financing sources from the issuance of debt, spending down these proceeds over subsequent years, and transfers/adjustments related to capital projects that took place in previous fiscal years can distort the information in this analysis. However, it is still important to know the "big picture" in terms of the County's overall use of funding (including proceeds from previous bond issues). The above chart is able to give a snapshot of this information.

General Fund Cash Flow

Through March 2013, the General Fund's negative cash flow is (\$2,809,427), last year at this time it was (\$2,183,627). This is a difference of (\$625,800) (-28.7%). The following chart presents all General Fund revenue less all General Fund expenditures. General Fund expenditures are up slightly at \$146,348 (+1.7%). However, General Fund revenues are down \$479,452 (-7.3%). This decrease in cash flow is primarily due to shortfalls in revenue. Delays in State and Federal grants, a decrease in volume related to Federal Detention charges, and notable decreases in Circuit Clerk's Office are the root of the causes thus far in the year. In speaking with the Circuit Clerk's Office, they state that as of February 1, 2013, the contract with the Circuit Clerk's former collection agency was terminated. That same week, Circuit Clerk's Office started to send new cases to the new collection agency. However, there was still a sizable amount of cases that had not been withdrawn from the previous agency, pending finalization of collection fees owed. This has since been completed and the Compliance Department is working with them to have these cases transferred back to the County, so they can then be sent to the new collection agency. Once this occurs, the County should be back to having a similar volume of cases placed with a collection agency as it did at this time last year. The Clerk's Office hopes that the new collection agency will work the cases more aggressively and by the end of this year that the shortfall that occurred this quarter will be made up by collections in future months.



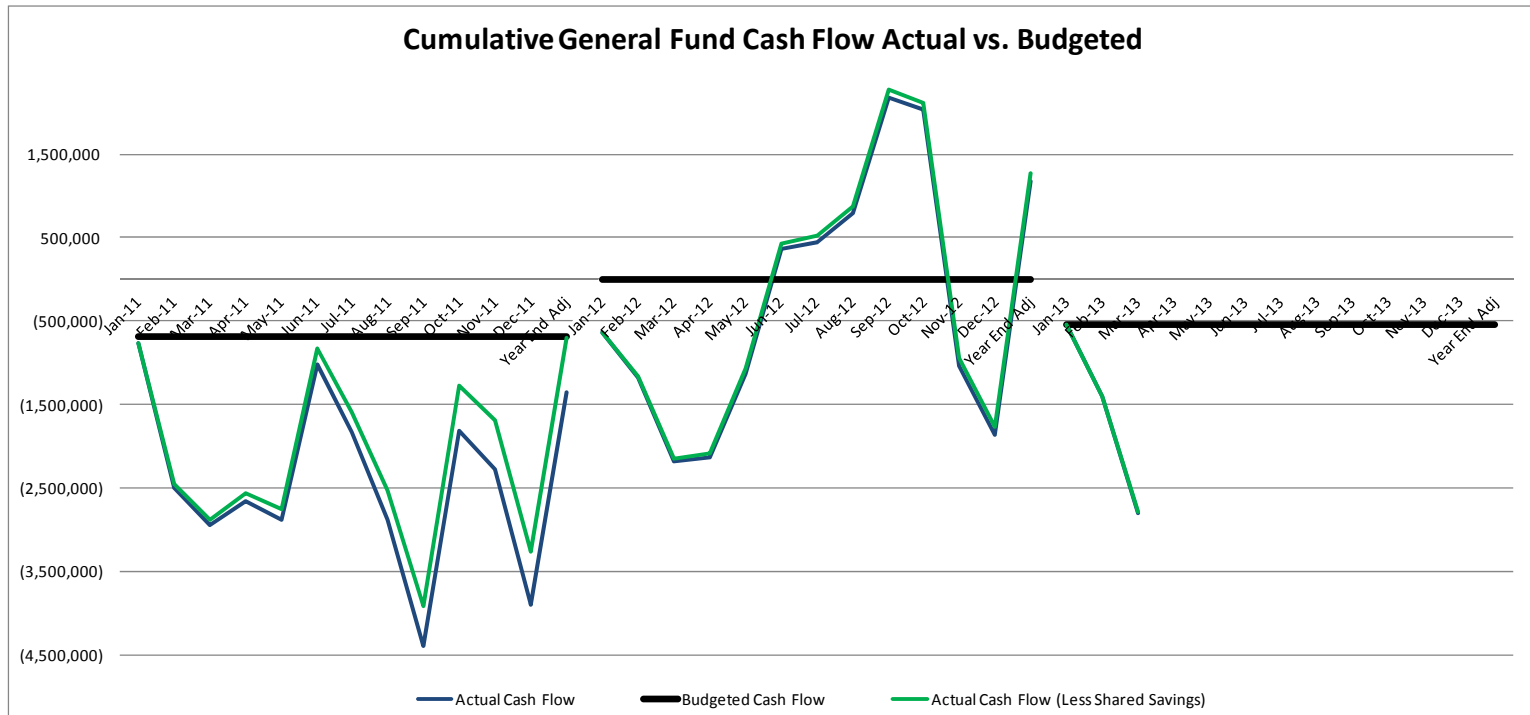
General Fund Cash Flow

The following chart illustrates the cumulative General Fund cash flow between actual values and the budgeted General Fund cash flow.

January 2011 is the starting point since it is the first fiscal year where both debt service and capital expenditures are removed from the General Fund. The FY 2011 budget had planned to use \$678,907 of reserves to still be in compliance with the County's reserve policies. At the end of FY 2011, there was a total cash burn of \$1,357,930 in the General Fund. The amount was \$679,023 more than was planned in the budget process. However, it should be noted that \$651,247 of this amount (96%) is attributed to shared savings expenditures. Shared savings expenditures are not part of the adopted budget. The amount of negative cash flow beyond the budgeted amount and excluding shared savings is only (\$27,776).

While yearend accounting adjustments are being finalized, currently through December 2012, there is a positive cash flow of \$1,173,440. Shared savings expenses only accounted for \$110,216 in FY 2012, which significantly helped the fund balance.

Through March 2013, there is currently a negative cash flow of (\$2,809,427). The General Fund budget for FY 2013 utilizes \$547,469 of departmental shared savings from FY 2012 that was returned to fund balance. The deficit beyond this balance is (\$2,261,958). \$29,516 has been used out of shared savings thus far in FY 2013.

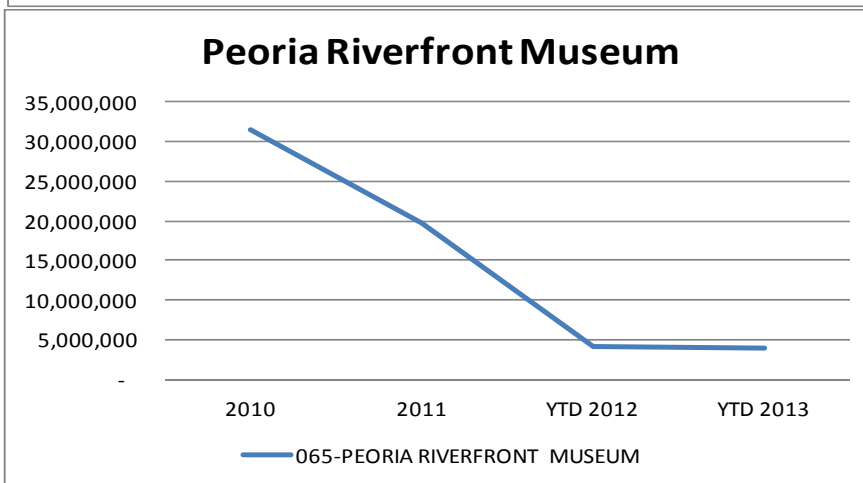
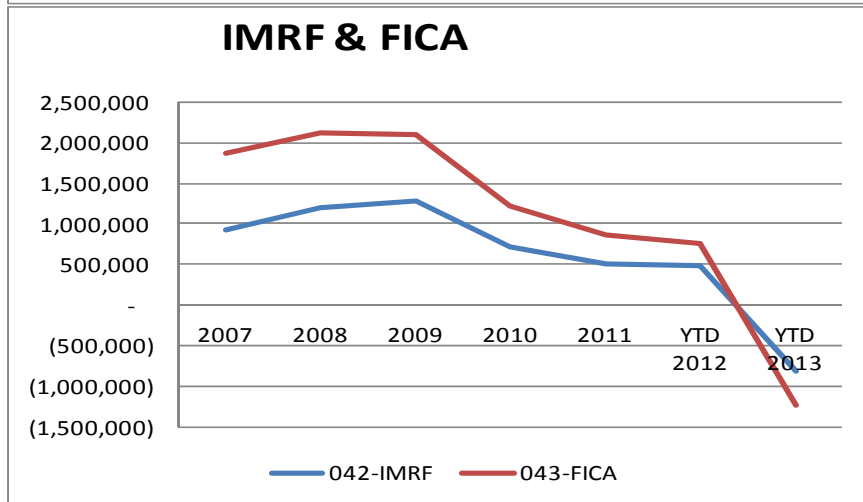
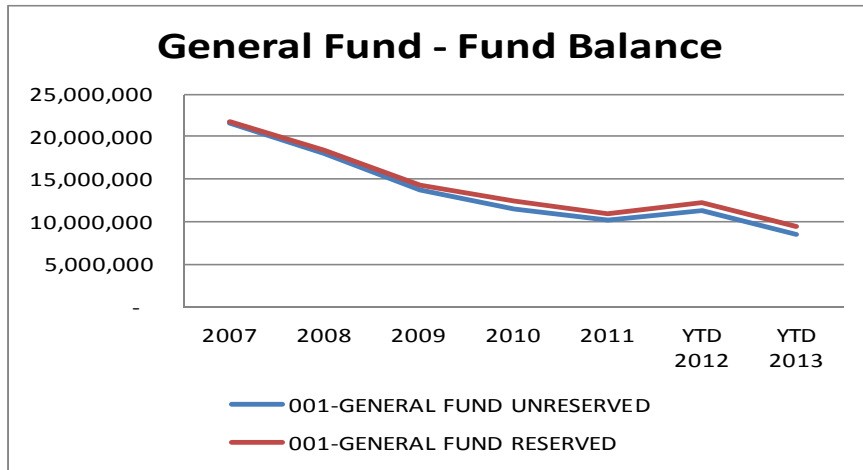


	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>YTD 2012</u>	<u>YTD 2013</u>
Budgeted Cash Flow	(678,907)	-	(547,469)
Actual Cash Flow	(1,357,930)	1,173,440	(2,809,427)
Surplus (Deficit) Beyond Budgeted Amount	(679,023)	1,173,440	(2,261,958)
Shared Savings Expense	651,247	110,216	29,516
Deficit Less Shared Savings Expense	(27,776)	1,283,656	(2,232,442)

Fund Balances (Through March 31, 2013)

FUND NAME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 2012	YTD 2013
001-GENERAL FUND UNRESERVED	21,508,115	18,045,681	13,803,765	11,541,174	10,183,244	11,356,684	8,547,257
001-GENERAL FUND RESERVED	275,365	314,223	488,733	837,059	837,059	837,059	941,951
003-EMERGENCY TELEPHONE	13,138,828	14,236,196	14,685,394	13,320,096	13,164,011	10,692,299	11,330,569
030-PEORIA CITY/COUNTY HEALTH DEPT	3,091,579	3,160,781	3,603,278	3,439,648	2,950,901	3,252,421	1,744,778
031-CARE & TREATMENT	167,374	187,133	189,912	93,438	128,479	255,072	83,860
033-COUNTY HIGHWAY	517,341	579,076	624,303	680,962	1,035,656	743,069	12,305
034-COUNTY BRIDGE	1,098,477	677,168	682,547	1,151,781	2,006,945	1,332,138	1,217,960
035-TOWNSHIP BRIDGE	338,892	631,321	632,172	632,270	62,158	62,202	596,238
036-COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX	3,766,317	2,133,012	3,073,691	1,732,801	3,488,045	5,080,365	5,574,426
037-TOWNSHIP MOTOR FUEL TAX	679,381	532,911	795,462	1,093,978	705,186	1,027,906	1,225,243
038-MATCHING TAX	1,119,078	1,204,901	1,126,116	987,085	668,974	34,047	(126,363)
040-COMMUNITY DEV ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1,229,492	1,143,661	1,068,310	1,087,938	1,096,241	1,101,233	1,104,783
041-SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	702,046	746,181	748,939	743,937	1,215,799	1,139,206	1,140,904
042-IMRF	916,005	1,192,678	1,275,914	722,819	507,654	477,905	(821,862)
043-FICA	951,766	922,635	813,711	484,790	355,476	281,860	(420,196)
044-VETERANS ASS'T COMMISSION	75,568	79,903	70,679	55,905	49,936	72,682	39,395
045-PEORIA COUNTY LAW LIBRARY	102,641	80,289	62,800	48,656	32,189	21,898	30,828
046-PEORIA COUNTY FORFEITURE	223,975	324,358	376,270	345,386	383,847	517,813	534,792
048-JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER	243,222	462,902	561,611	715,162	1,034,256	879,745	1,001,835
049-PROBATION SERVICES	441,477	470,659	767,526	1,031,059	1,093,819	1,203,975	1,333,365
051-DRUG FORFEITURE-SHERIFF	95,584	81,697	60,974	44,722	42,701	49,263	54,269
052-NEUTRAL SITE EXCHANGE	494,677	527,922	513,769	500,567	467,663	403,204	389,838
055-CHILDRENS WAITING ROOM	-	-	-	-	-	23,489	23,281
057-INMATE BENEFIT	576,449	682,565	787,157	478,186	189,051	80,869	88,421
058-RESTRICTED DONATIONS SHERIFF	47,598	45,233	45,459	41,603	48,585	50,420	52,645
060-UNIV OF ILLINOIS EXTENSION	-	-	-	1	1	2,609	2,609
061-PUBLIC FACILITIES SALES TAX	-	-	-	2,195,024	1,198,633	339,002	681,730
062-CAPITAL PROJECTS	-	-	-	5,293,696	4,242,183	3,856,762	3,541,175
063-PLANNING AND ZONING GRANT	-	(145,000)	-	-	(46)	(46)	(246)
065-PEORIA RIVERFRONT MUSEUM	-	-	-	31,587,672	19,632,457	4,193,605	4,038,569
067-GEN OBLIGATION DEBT CERTIFICATE	-	-	-	1,624,974	3,261,733	1,570,291	1,567,341
070-CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	-	-	-	5,817,095	5,274,839	3,213,197	2,786,077
075-BEL-WOOD NURSING HOME	2,903,148	5,265,716	8,325,479	11,558,602	14,907,876	15,710,394	15,958,368
076-PEORIA COUNTY PARKING FACILITY	3,081,111	3,197,649	3,266,526	3,352,396	3,480,260	3,528,980	3,563,156
080-PEORIA COUNTY IT SERVICES	3,144,836	3,016,478	3,382,081	3,356,109	2,901,463	2,845,235	2,648,676
081-PEORIA COUNTY EMPLOYEE HEALTH	8,817,999	11,686,817	12,825,837	12,768,200	12,938,813	13,105,252	13,196,326
082-PEORIA COUNTY RISK MANAGEMENT	822,741	425,662	285,719	352,535	(165,804)	141,477	(778,903)
085-PEORIA COUNTY JUDGES MARRIAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
087-PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	-	-	-	-	193,370	243,499	247,286
089- SAO AUTOMATION FEE FUND	-	-	-	-	-	4,553	7,788
090-VICTIM ADVOCATE	3,318	3,441	3,455	-	-	-	-
091-C.O.P.S.	14,160	7,192	7,186	7,192	7,192	7,192	7,192
092-VVW MEM CAPITAL PROJECT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
093-EDUC TRANSITION / VISIT	7,515	9,956	13,281	14,635	15,198	17,429	20,498
094-FAMILY VIOLENCE COORD COUNCIL	307	399	411	418	13,978	418	7,768
097-COUNTY/ST CAPITAL IMPROVE GRANT	2,930,474	4,727,983	6,517,462	10,415,984	10,278,374	10,185,793	10,190,357
TOTAL	73,550,379	76,661,991	81,487,788	130,157,414	119,930,254	99,944,325	93,388,148

Fund Balances (Through March 31, 2013)



Fund Balances (Through March 31, 2013)

