PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

March 2012

Revenue information current as of: March 13, 2012

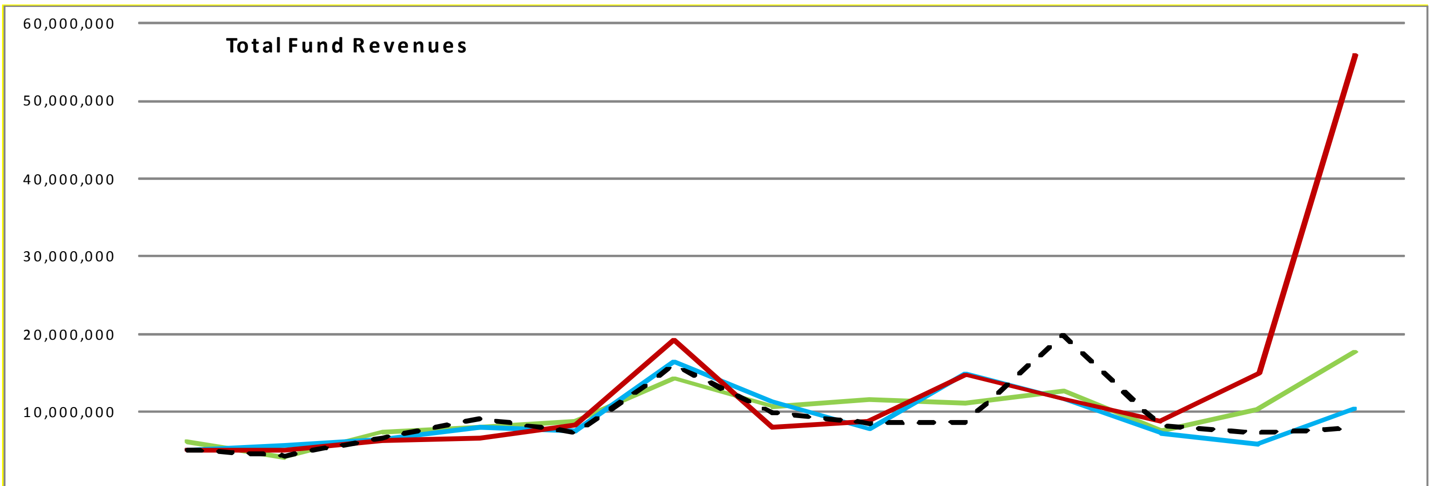
Year-to-date revenues, expenditures and cash flow as of: January 31, 2012

Overall Fund Revenues

FY 2012 total fund revenues are down $39,102.58 (-0.8%) when compared to FY 2011 levels as of January 31, 2012. The line items with notable decreases include: State reimbursement of salaries at ($182,834) (-97.8%), contractual allowance of Medicare at ($55,685) (-59.0%), contractual allowance on private accounts at ($36,707)(13%), motor fuel tax allotment at ($31,319)(-10.7%), patient income - private pay at ($28,633)(-13.8%), contribution - public aid at ($27,583)(-20.2%) and property tax collections at ($21,137)(-12.2%). The decreasing census at Bel-Wood is an issue when comparing last year's totals to this year, as the census drops the amount of revenue received will be impacted negatively. Another area of concern regarding Bel-Wood revenue deals with any drops in the reimbursement rates for Medicare and Medicaid. The State reimbursement of salaries is another example of concern in regards to state derived revenues. Delays in payments will have a negative impact on the County's cash flow. The motor fuel tax allotment is down in January 2012, but the payment for February 2012 was received and this balanced out this shortfall. Property tax collections are down as of January 2012, but this is a stable revenue source and will pick up throughout the year.

Line items with material increases include: building and zoning permits at $27,353 (+157.6%), miscellaneous revenue at $30,800 (+4055%), health fees-employer at $32,451 (8.3%), food licenses at $49,150 (17.8%), revenue stamps at $56,251 (155.8%), WIC grants at $56,400 (n/a %) and personal property replacement tax at $157,200 (37.6%). The County received some grant funding related to woman, infants and children in 2012. The employer portion of the health fees has increased and the contributions are reflected in revenue. Food license fees are up in large part to the timing of collections from vendors. The other items are discussed in greater detail in the General Fund revenues section below.

It should be noted that adjustments are still taking place in relation to the close of FY 2011.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Adj
2008	6,187,490	4,200,979	7,452,713	7,952,006	8,864,599	14,173,985	10,622,911	11,547,831	11,070,484	12,638,748	7,508,076	10,386,553	17,714,147
2009	5,090,506	5,716,460	6,438,130	8,003,524	7,547,003	16,333,085	11,317,122	7,786,669	14,838,799	11,585,157	7,222,874	5,780,108	10,301,902
2010	5,094,255	5,016,035	6,294,760	6,550,742	8,317,326	19,261,495	8,061,776	8,782,200	14,661,407	11,640,600	8,803,109	14,928,129	55,912,144
2011	5,055,642	4,361,542	6,627,941	9,062,435	7,289,305	16,011,073	9,826,729	8,538,640	8,639,183	19,785,866	8,117,202	7,241,327	7,864,870
2012	5,016,539												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	130,320,522	117,961,339	173,323,978	118,421,755	5,016,539

Total fund revenues will vary each year and revenues are not always collected in the same exact time frame each year. These revenue figures must be analyzed in conjuction with total fund expenditures and total fund cash flow in order to get a clearer picture of the situation. Capital projects will skew the outlook on revenues for total funds. Other financing sources via debt issuance will show up as revenue in our financial software. This will lead to spikes in various months (particularly December 2010 and September / October 2011).

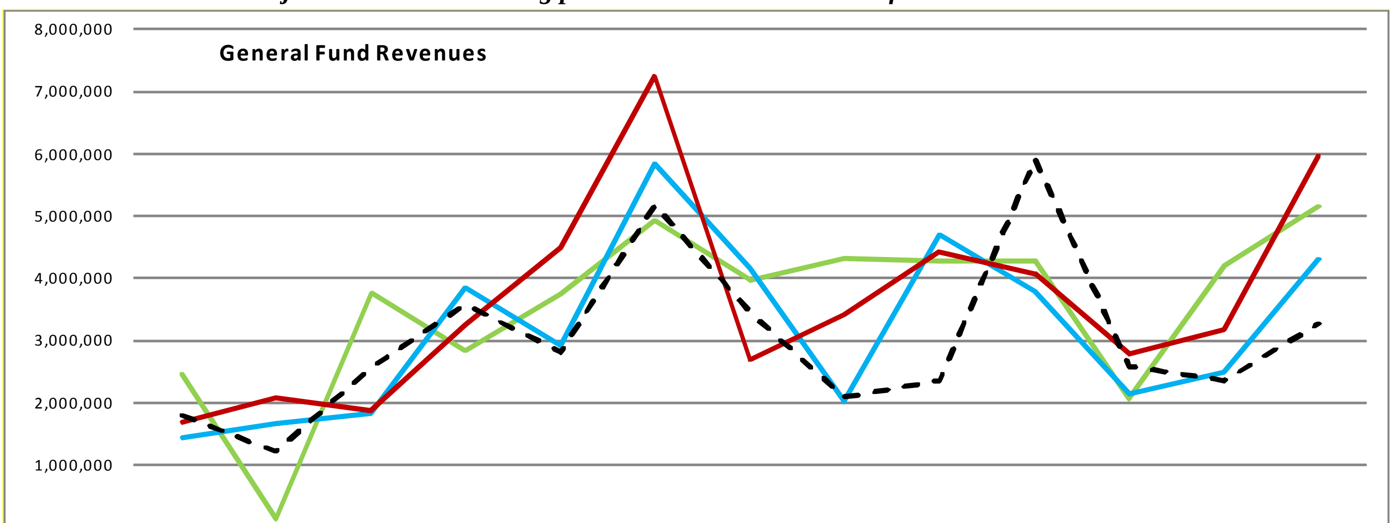
General Fund Revenues

As of January 31, 2012, General Fund revenues were up $158,874 (or 8.9%) when compared to January 31, 2011.

Line items that have witnessed notable growth in January 2012 include: Personal Property Replacement Tax at $127,771 (+41.5%), revenue stamps at $56,251 (+155.8%), miscellaneous at $29,294 (134,934.3%), building permits at $27,353 (+157.6%), misc. fees for services at $12,379 (+46.6%) and rent-building at $12,000 (+151.2%). Personal property tax revenues will most likely decline in the coming months, so this increase should not generate any excitement. Revenue stamp revenues are up, but revenue stamp expenditures are up as well. However, since $1.50 of revenue is generated for every $1 of expense, this is a positive occurrence. The two transactions that led to a massive increase in miscellaneous revenue dealt with a settlement in the State's Attorney's Office and a transfer from the E-911 services.

Line items that are significantly less than last year at this time include: telephone usage fees at ($11,864) (-99.8%), animal protection contract at ($12,264) (-93.6%), fees and charges at ($13,757) (-4.2%) and state reimbursement of salaries at ($52,834) (-92.7%). The timing of invoices may be part of the issue in these circumstances, but there are continued concerns in relation to decreasing revenues associated with "fees and charges" and "state reimbursement of salaries." One issue deals with local economic drivers, while the other deals with the State of Illinois and the timing of reimbursements. These deal with two separate revenue streams, but both need to be monitored closely during FY 2012.

It should be noted that adjustments are still taking place in relation to the close of FY 2011.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Adj
2008	2,452,428	137,928	3,766,602	2,836,522	3,737,986	4,912,479	3,969,132	4,316,406	4,281,252	4,286,475	2,063,819	4,201,838	5,142,725
2009	1,448,712	1,675,368	1,842,151	3,843,777	2,918,101	5,829,493	4,159,339	2,022,869	4,695,173	3,786,679	2,142,922	2,495,683	4,302,404
2010	1,689,446	2,080,477	1,870,662	3,234,398	4,487,088	7,242,327	2,690,252	3,403,695	4,422,991	4,078,728	2,789,333	3,183,905	5,954,736
2011	1,790,525	1,220,443	2,553,203	3,571,874	2,806,564	5,168,429	3,447,223	2,077,375	2,346,166	5,905,081	2,574,881	2,359,267	3,267,189
2012	1,949,399												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	46,105,592	41,162,671	47,128,038	39,088,220	1,949,399

The General fund is the main operating fund within Peoria County. General fund revenues will vary each year and revenues are not collected in the same exact time frame each year. General fund expenditures and general fund cash flow need to be included in the analsyis when discussing general fund revenues in order to paint a clearer picture of the situation. Also, it must be noted that any transfers in, changes in accounting policies and changes in the way revenues are booked will influence the level of revenues in a given month during the fiscal year. However, trends should hold fairly consitent each year and this gives some idea as to the County's cash flow for a certain period of time.

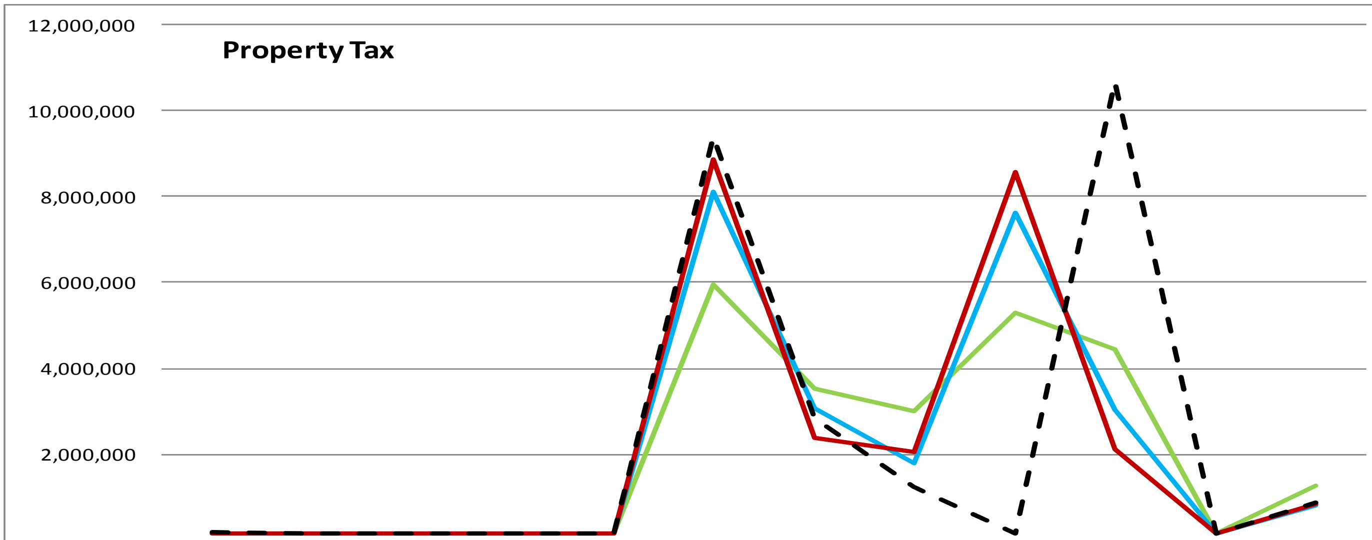
Property Taxes

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 predicable 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.

Property tax revenues are down $21,137 (or 12.2%) through January 31, 2012. The reliability of property taxes as a revenue source means that this is decrease is temporary and is not a major concern when comparing revenues to the budget. However, it should be noted that decreased assessments and a flat property tax rate should result in decreased property tax revenues in FY 2012.

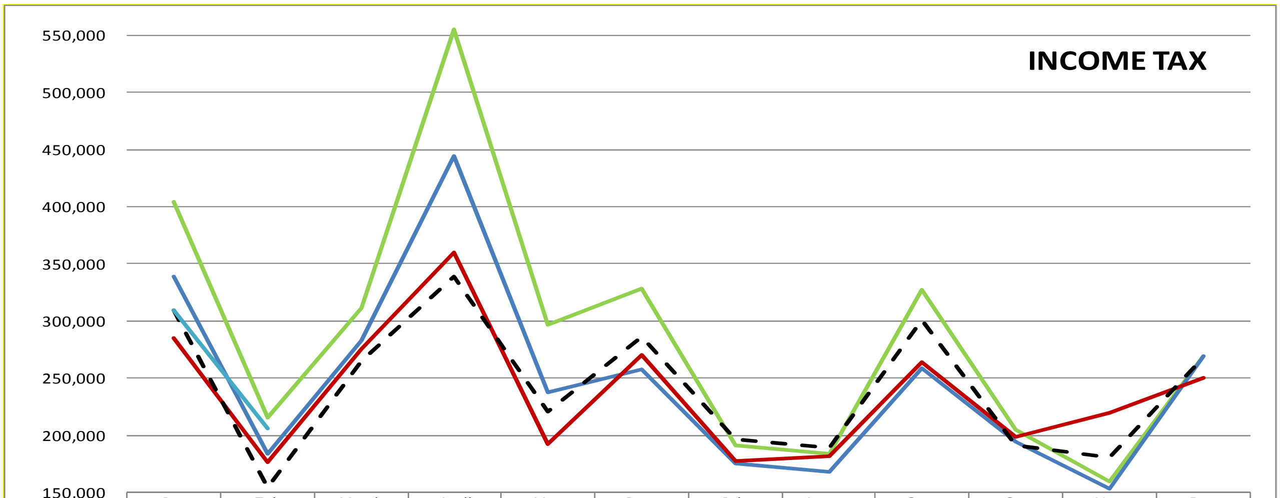


	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	146,810	146,809	146,810	146,809	146,810	5,946,067	3,512,083	2,993,030	5,297,612	4,451,679	156,239	1,254,703
2009	154,150	154,150	154,150	154,150	154,150	8,103,724	3,058,618	1,774,308	7,631,220	3,049,341	154,150	810,773
2010	161,319	161,319	161,319	161,318	161,319	8,854,747	2,364,874	2,055,617	8,579,492	2,116,697	161,318	852,937
2011	173,264	163,751	163,752	163,752	167,541	9,402,269	2,839,592	1,232,708	163,752	10,664,023	163,752	871,640
2012	152,127											

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 taxes 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. 2012 income tax revenue depends on not only the economy, but the impact that the changes in tax rate may have on local governments. A description of the tax rates can be found below. As of March 13, 2012, t*he amount of income tax received by Peoria County thus far in FY 2012 is $309,186.26. This is $220.05 (or 0.1%) less than the County received at this time in FY 2011.*



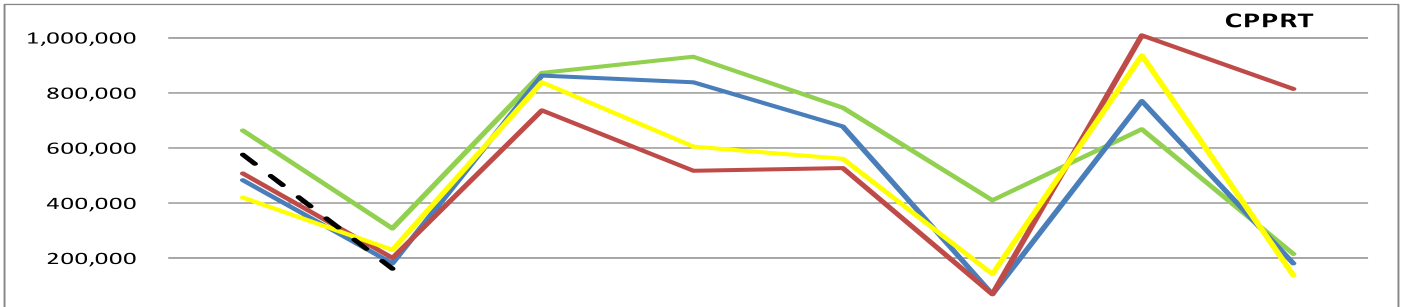
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	403,677	215,518	311,070	555,247	296,810	328,573	191,588	184,198	327,610	204,609	159,374	269,128
2009	338,387	183,395	283,128	444,071	237,110	258,161	175,734	167,796	258,569	194,816	153,137	269,183
2010	285,289	176,527	275,398	360,323	192,130	270,018	177,025	181,545	263,855	198,574	219,612	250,374
2011	309,406	154,320	265,482	339,190	220,928	286,199	196,896	189,520	301,014	191,704	180,497	268,171
2012	309,186	206,277										

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 2012
	$ 3,447,402	$ 2,963,487	$ 2,850,671	$ 2,903,325	$ 515,462.89

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 2012 CPPRT is currently up $29,758.91 or 4.2% over the amount received this time in Fiscal Year 2011. The March 2012 payment was smaller than usual at $160,477, but this was offset by a larger payment in January 2012. CPPRT will continue to be monitored closely as the State of Illinois is continuing to make refund payments out of this pool. Also, there have been talks in Springfield to utilize this pool of money as resource to pay for other elected offices in a similar fashion as the Regional Office of Education.



	Jan	March	April	May	July	August	Oct	Dec
2008	662,953	306,757	870,469	931,543	745,822	407,671	665,737	214,998
2009	483,946	178,421	860,045	838,753	674,865	69,330	770,648	178,446
2010	507,067	197,744	735,867	515,613	523,718	68,774	1,008,964	813,877
2011	417,087	230,729	837,109	601,876	558,418	139,775	932,606	134,720
2012	574,093	160,477						

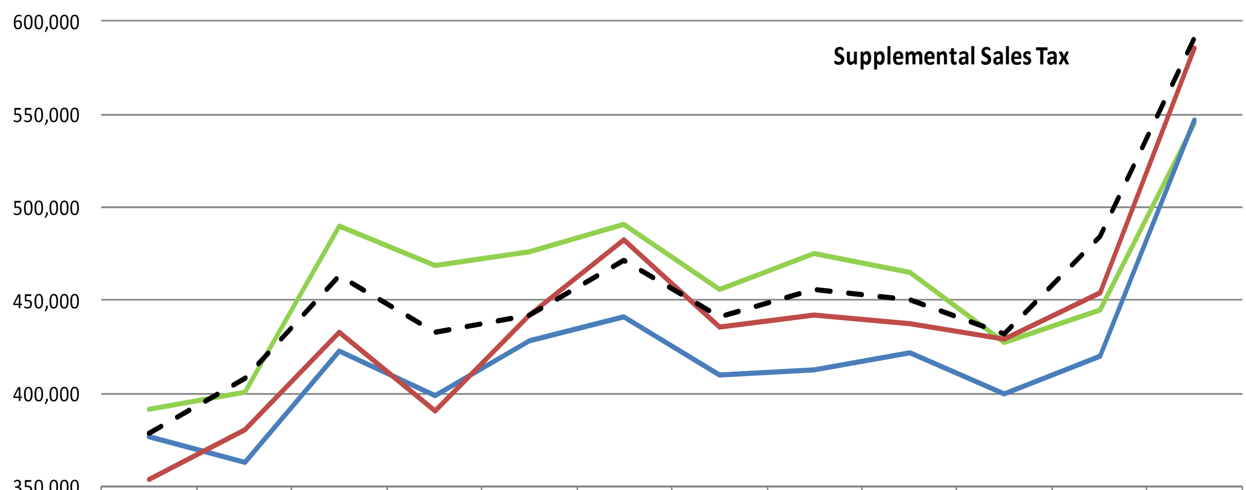
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	$ 4,805,950	$ 4,054,454	$ 4,371,625	$ 3,852,320	$ 734,570

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; 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% does 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 8 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. FY 2011 supplemental sales taxes were quite strong in the first four months of the year (average increase of $31,293 per month), while the last eight months were up by a lesser margin (average increase of $7,515 per month). *FY 2011 saw a $158,298.39 (or 3.5%) increase in supplemental sales tax revenues when compared to FY 2010.* November and December sales are closely associated with holiday spending. While November 2011 saw a $30,337 increase in supplemental sales tax revenue, December 2011 was a bit of a disappointing in comparison due to a meager $5,054 increase in tax revenue.



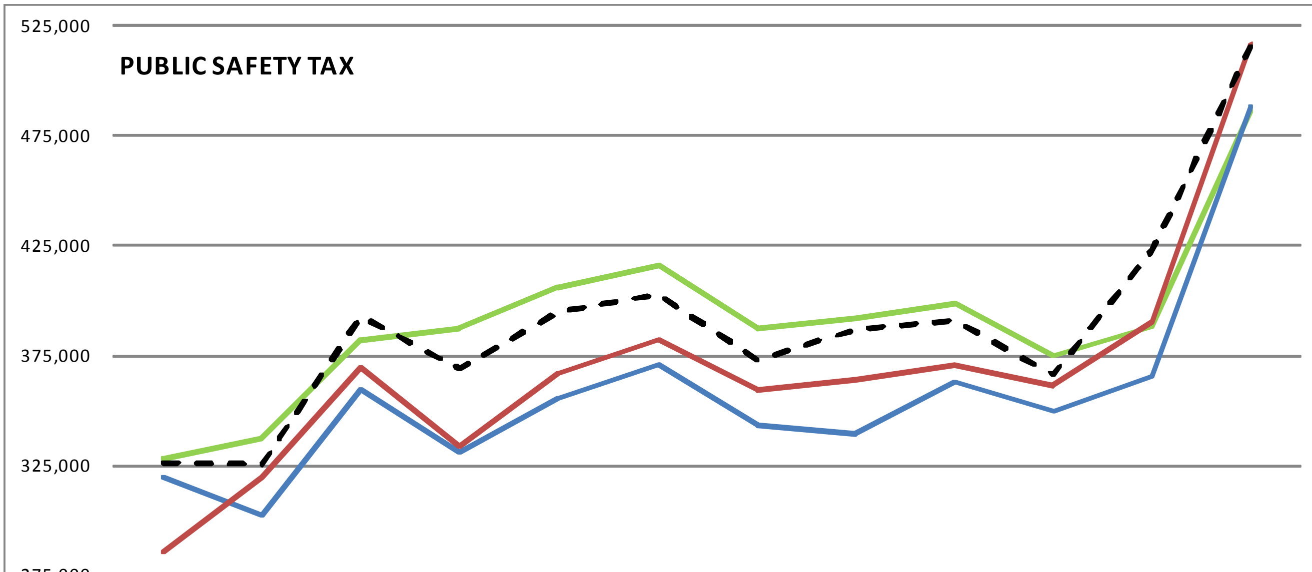
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	391,635	400,741	489,487	468,409	476,436	491,139	455,942	475,062	464,992	427,654	444,982	545,507
2009	376,609	363,198	422,834	398,396	428,207	440,821	409,862	412,224	421,236	399,419	419,780	546,545
2010	353,909	380,221	433,106	390,361	441,602	482,730	435,473	442,112	437,279	428,947	453,782	585,835
2011	378,661	407,763	463,311	433,036	441,598	471,674	441,221	456,154	450,427	431,803	484,119	590,889

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011 YTD
	$ 5,531,986	$ 5,039,130	$ 5,265,357	$ 5,450,655

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 was conducted.

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 current local economy. Luckily, things have been improving steadily from that point in late 2008. *FY 2011 public safety tax revenues grew by $245,257.34 (or 5.6 %) over FY 2010 levels. This is higher than the supplemental sales tax growth rate of 3.5%, most likely due to the purchase of essential merchandise throughout the County as opposed to luxury items or high end purchases. December 2011 receipts were actually slightly lower the December 2010 levels. This will be an area of concern if this revenue stream continues to stay flat heading into FY 2012.*



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	328,115	337,410	382,200	387,239	405,811	416,103	387,148	391,699	398,496	374,629	387,988	486,185
2009	319,161	302,465	359,722	330,760	355,658	370,472	343,399	339,655	362,547	349,656	365,633	487,808
2010	285,715	319,295	369,435	333,507	366,442	381,923	359,141	364,045	370,504	361,403	390,019	516,855
2011	325,884	325,691	392,478	368,830	394,448	402,710	372,681	386,523	390,870	365,772	422,364	515,290

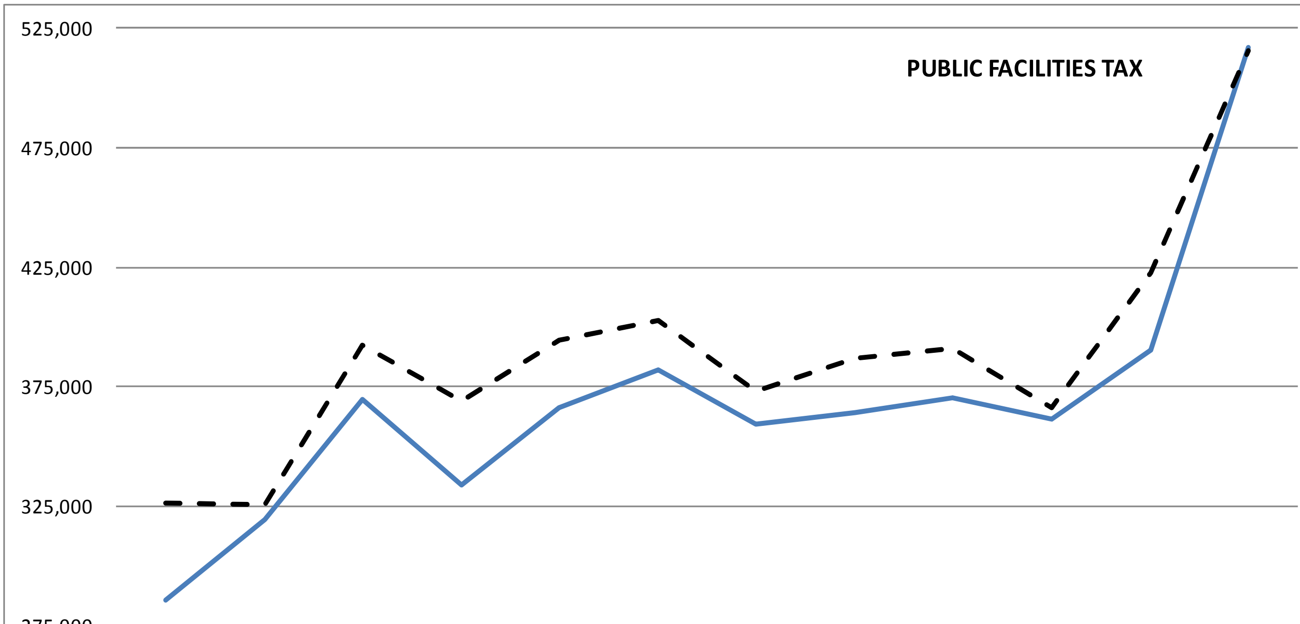
2008 2009 2010 2011

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011 YTD
	$4,683,024	$4,286,936	$4,418,283	$4,663,541

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 current local economy. *FY 2011 public facility tax revenues grew by $245,257.34 (or 5.6 %) over FY 2010 levels. This is higher than the supplemental sales tax growth rate of 3.5%, most likely due to the purchase of essential merchandise throughout the County as opposed to luxury items or high end purchases. December 2011 receipts were actually slightly lower the December 2010 levels. This will be an area of concern if this revenue stream continues to stay flat heading into FY 2012.*



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2010	285,715	319,295	369,435	333,507	366,442	381,923	359,141	364,045	370,504	361,403	390,019	516,855
2011	325,884	325,691	392,478	368,830	394,448	402,710	372,681	386,523	390,870	365,772	422,364	515,290

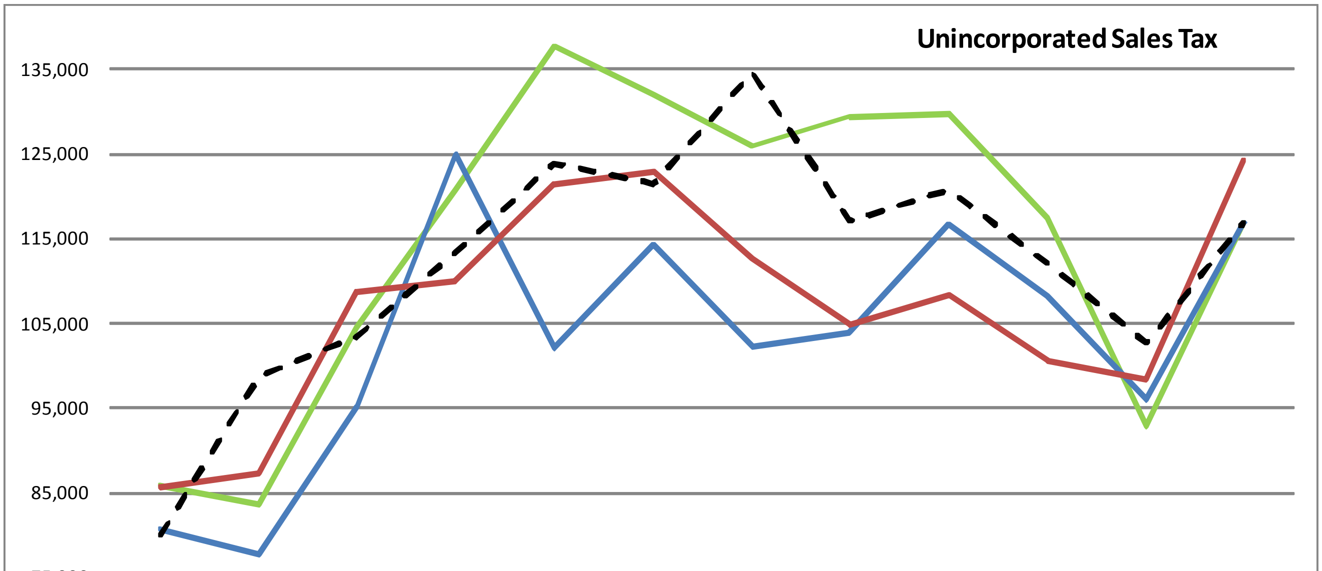
2010 2011

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011 YTD
	$ -	$ -	$4,418,283	$4,663,541

In April 2009, Peoria County voters approved through a referendum 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% 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 recession. Slow growth has occurred annually and this trend continues in 2011. *As of December 2011, unincorporated sales taxes are higher than FY 2010 levels by $59,470.94 (or 4.6%). Unincorporated sales tax does not seem to have correlation with trends in supplemental or the public facilities / public safety taxes.*



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	85,877	83,607	104,502	120,709	137,593	131,923	125,927	129,334	129,652	117,390	92,929	116,839
2009	80,752	77,802	95,139	124,998	101,989	114,149	102,214	103,876	116,615	108,122	96,006	116,859
2010	85,665	87,393	108,766	109,944	121,483	122,934	112,513	104,755	108,389	100,548	98,390	124,138
2011	79,879	98,728	103,335	113,335	123,755	121,441	134,600	117,088	120,690	112,041	102,587	116,909

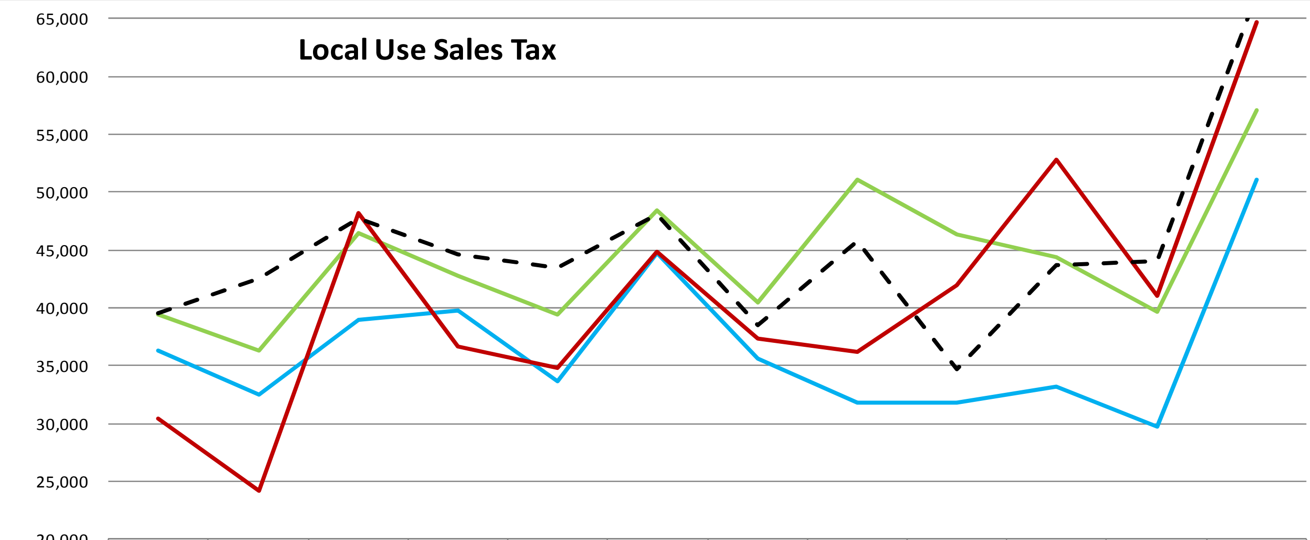
2008 2009 2010 2011

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011 YTD
	$ 1,376,282	$1,238,520	$1,284,918	$1,344,389

The Unincorporated Sales Tax, also known as the County Sales Tax is a 1.0% 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 was conducted.

Local Use Sales Tax

The local sales use tax has been growing steadily since the late 2008 when the first effects of the recent recession took place. This growth rate is significantly higher than the County's other sales taxes. *As of March 13, 2012, the last disbursement receives corresponds to November 2011 revenues. Through November 2011, revenues for FY 2011 were $44,171.17 (or 10.3%) higher than at that time in FY 2010. Following some strong August numbers, September numbers came in fairly weak (the lowest total since May 2010). October numbers witnessed some gains, albeit it at a lower amount than levels since in FY 2010. FY 2011 broke the typical trend of seeing a decline in November revenues; instead November witnessed a very small growth over the previous year. Overall, the strength of the first half of 2011 should result in revenues figures that are greater than those received in FY 2010.* Local use sales tax is most often associated with online purchases. However, it may not be the actual growth of online sales that is causing the increase in this revenue, rather the increased collection of sales taxes through online retailers. The State of Illinois is one of many states trying to collect what is owed in online transactions either from the businesses or individuals. Increased collection rates through better compliance can be attributed to a large portion of this increase, although the exact amount is undeterminable.



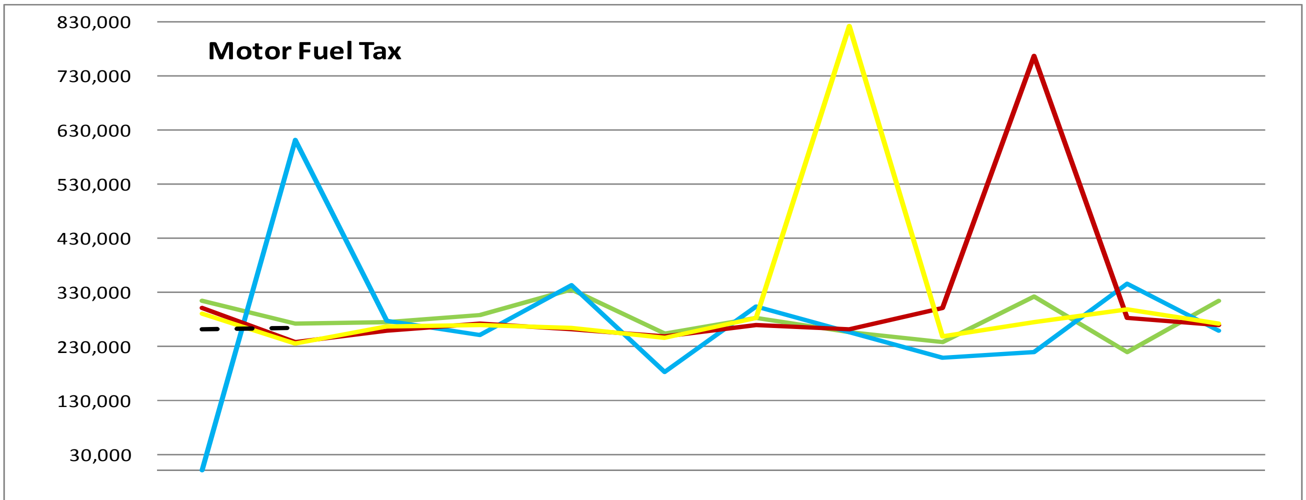
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	39,451	36,273	46,442	42,826	39,381	48,400	40,515	51,023	46,352	44,366	39,697	57,104
2009	36,350	32,501	38,996	39,816	33,677	44,779	35,579	31,782	31,855	33,251	29,700	51,054
2010	30,381	24,163	48,220	36,697	34,786	44,882	37,310	36,151	42,003	52,842	41,078	64,667
2011	39,549	42,517	47,777	44,637	43,490	48,053	38,460	45,806	34,720	43,686	43,989	67,225
2012												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011 YTD
	$ 531,831	$ 439,341	$ 493,182	$ 539,911

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). Often times there are "catch up months," which was the case in October 2010 and August 2011. These items are anomalies when making comparison 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. *Thus far in FY 2012, MFT revenue is down 0.2% compared to FY 2011. The $31,319 decrease in January 2012 was offset by a $30,497 increase in February 2012.*



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	315,005	272,884	273,954	287,634	334,907	254,568	282,074	257,334	236,581	321,797	219,824	314,260
2009	-	611,715	277,633	251,038	343,320	182,926	303,558	255,041	209,066	219,727	344,842	259,407
2010	301,529	237,445	258,629	271,623	262,794	248,093	269,225	261,841	301,476	767,475	281,714	269,698
2011	291,766	234,954	266,811	270,034	264,927	246,518	281,376	822,918	247,541	275,007	297,814	270,847
2012	260,447	265,452										

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	3,370,821	3,258,273	3,731,542	3,770,515	525,899

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.

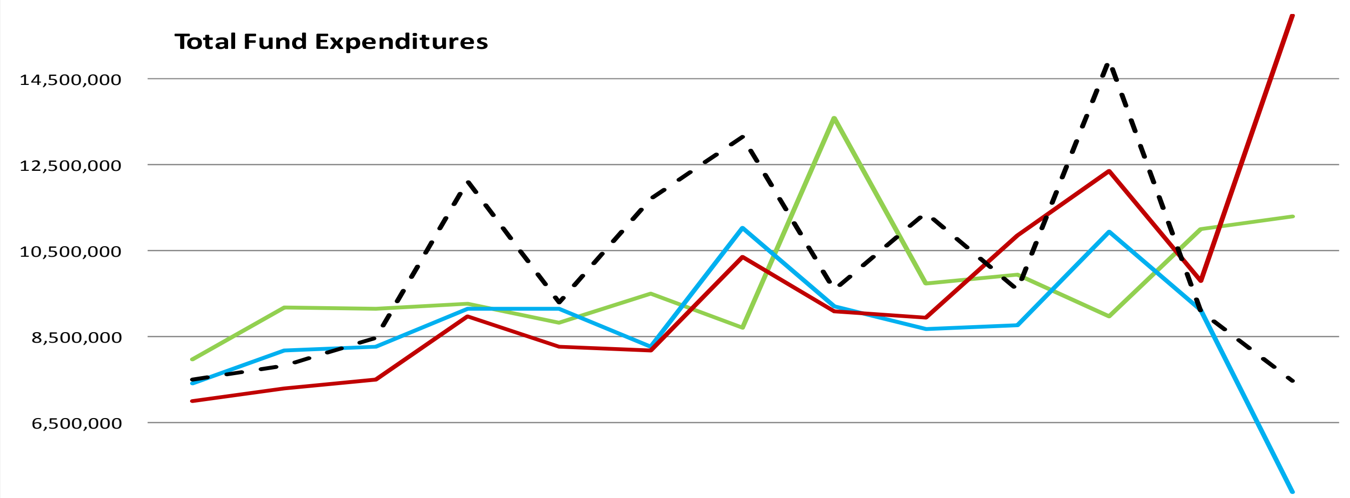
Total Fund Expenditures

FY 2012 expenditures for all funds are down $590,343 (-7.9%) from FY 2011 expenditures as of January 31, 2012. Some areas where costs increased are tied to personnel, which is the largest cost driver for the County. The purchase of a vehicle and some land improvements occurred in 2012 that did not take place in 2011. The County's risk management and employee health fund costs will vary depending to exposure on claims, some of which are highlighted below.

Line items where spending has increased include: medical health benefits at $28,655 (7.2%), vehicles at $30,803 (n/a), gas products at $31,779, medical services at $41,366 (41.9%), medical claims at $44,669 (16.5%), subcontractor services at $53,442 (939.4%), full time employees at $54,839 (2.4%), land improvements at $61,907 (n/a), loss fund admin costs at $105,325 (866.8%) and revenue stamps purchased at $138,500 (1,204.3%)

Line items where spending has decreased include: worker's comp claims at ($201,079) (-110.8%), building improvements at ($193,911) (-6,533.7%), radio & telephone equipment at ($164,884) (-92.4%), software maintenance / lease at ($122,476) (-42.1%), public defender services at ($117,838) (-100%), building construction at ($102,404) (-99.9%), operational supplies at ($57,677) (-76%), employee benefits at ($53,631) (-91.4%), utilities gas/electric at ($50,103) (-61.4%), mechanical equipment maintenance at ($27,294) (-79.4%) and janitorial services at ($26,291) (-94.9%).

It should be noted that adjustments are still taking place in relation to the close of FY 2011.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Adj
2008	7,964,552	9,182,230	9,167,730	9,278,048	8,823,033	9,521,190	8,705,812	13,592,881	9,743,430	9,954,699	8,979,441	11,005,362	11,290,496
2009	7,426,276	8,174,691	8,284,404	9,157,604	9,156,299	8,257,870	11,028,360	9,215,491	8,696,821	8,767,612	10,942,214	9,135,573	4,892,331
2010	6,999,933	7,306,720	7,507,801	8,987,250	8,270,617	8,192,120	10,357,361	9,092,887	8,956,426	10,846,644	12,372,752	9,795,957	15,967,881
2011	7,517,886	7,842,865	8,473,728	12,127,773	9,297,405	11,722,657	13,161,611	9,596,372	11,387,987	9,601,762	14,952,214	9,103,930	7,480,123
2012	6,927,543												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	127,208,904	113,135,546	124,654,349	132,266,313	6,927,543

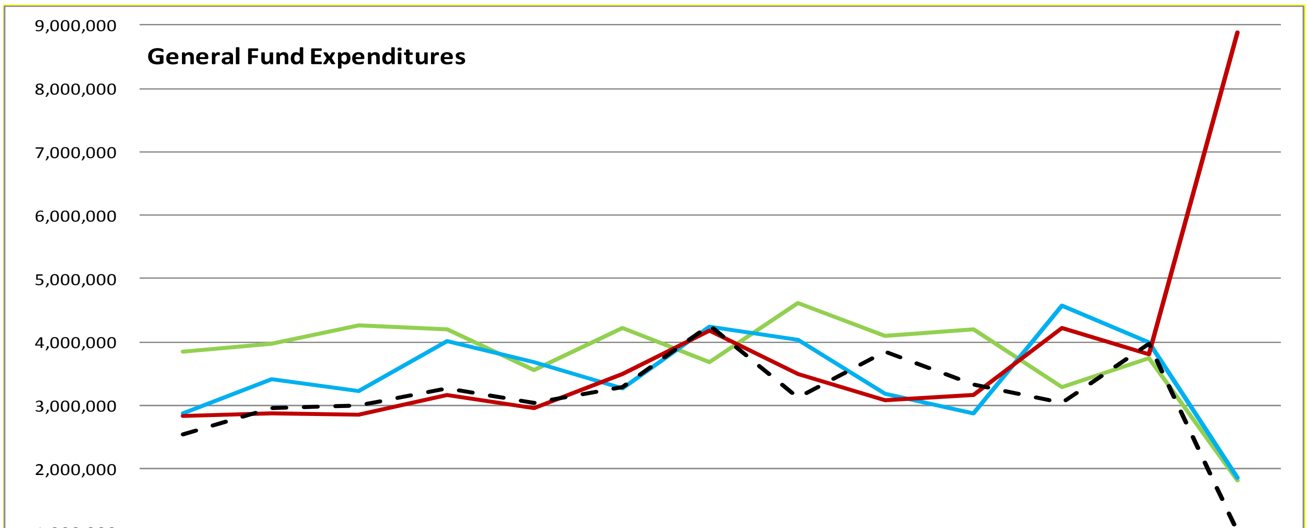
Total fund expenditures will vary each year and revenues are not collected in the same exact time frame annually. Total fund revenues and total fund cash flow need to be added in the analysis when discussing total fund expenditures. Material spending on capital projects will skew the outlook on total fund expenditures. Transfers that took place between the general fund and capital projects fund will skew the numbers up slightly. The consistency in the booking of bond proceeds is a difficulty in a conducting a multi year comparison. At this point the proceeds are going into the correct capital projects fund. Adjustments were made for both of these situations in FY 2010 (leading to a spike at the fiscal year end). Additionally, the spending down of bond proceeds for several bond issues including the Peoria Riverfront Museum, Elder Care Facility and other projects will lead to increased levels of expenditures in coming years.

General Fund Expenditures

As of January 31, 2012, FY 2012 general fund expenditures are up $43,832 (or 1.7%) when compared to FY 2011. Areas that experienced notable growth include: full time employee salaries and wages at $73,028 (+6.2%), medical health benefits at $26,567 (+12.4%), revenue stamps purchased at $138,500 (+1204.3%) and medical services at $78,516 (+153.3%). The salaries and wages include step increases and other adjustments and revenue stamps purchased are offset 1.5 times by revenue stamp revenue.

Line items that have decreased from this point last year include: public defender services at $117,838 (-100%), utilities gas/electric at $44,509 (-100%), attorney fees at $24,633 (-88%). County facilities have reduced its spending by $72,157 in a combination of areas such building repair, mechanical equipment repair, elevator maintenance, building and grounds maintenance, radio repair maintenance, snow removal and janitorial services. Some of these items are down due to the timing of billing and/or purchasing.

It should be noted that adjustments are still taking place in relation to the close of FY 2011.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Adj
2008	3,842,340	3,974,020	4,264,613	4,193,912	3,555,685	4,216,538	3,682,885	4,623,698	4,100,627	4,193,073	3,300,129	3,755,319	1,826,327
2009	2,872,138	3,417,277	3,223,738	4,006,856	3,679,367	3,263,542	4,236,043	4,034,740	3,191,399	2,869,162	4,578,355	3,995,139	1,862,324
2010	2,843,277	2,875,102	2,862,986	3,177,202	2,956,231	3,503,907	4,179,056	3,491,763	3,082,607	3,163,064	4,220,652	3,799,115	8,887,338
2011	2,551,222	2,957,619	3,007,113	3,280,359	3,036,283	3,294,892	4,268,825	3,124,748	3,857,095	3,331,100	3,036,932	3,978,452	1,006,542
2012	2,595,054												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	49,529,166	45,230,080	49,042,300	40,731,182	2,595,054

The general fund is the main operating fund within Peoria County. General fund expenditures will vary each year and the same expenditures do not place in the same exact time frame each year. These figures must be analyzed in conjunction with general fund revenues and general fund cash flow to gain a better appreciation of the information. It must be noted that any transfers out, changes in where expenditures occur (i.e. - capital project expenditures paid out of a capital line item in the General Fund vs. capital project expenditures paid out of a capital project fund) will influence the level of expenditures in a given year. However, trends should be fairly consitent each year and this gives some idea as to spending levels in the County in a given month. One anamoly was the adjustment period at the end of FY 2010. A transfer of funds relating to capital projects had taken place resulting in a $8,887,338 adjustment at fiscal year end.

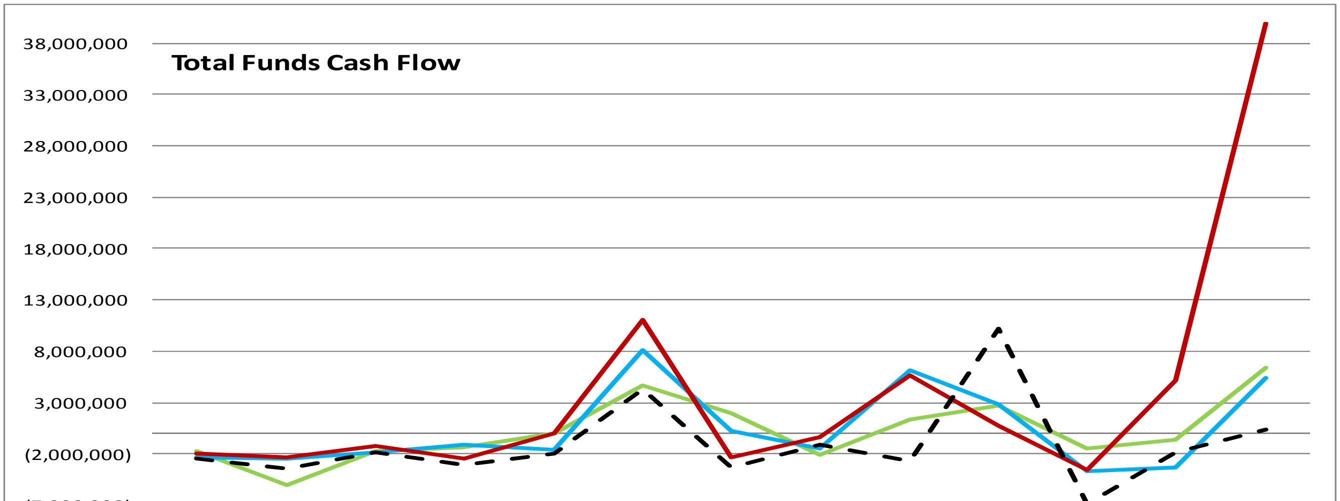
Total Fund Cash Flow

FY 2012 cash burn for all funds is ($1,911,004) as of January 31, 2012. However, this was less than the cash burn experienced in January 2009 ($2,335,770) and January 2011 ($2,462,244). This is close to the burn that took place in 2010 ($1,905,678). January normally witnesses this negative cash flow, in part due to the lack of material property tax receipts.

A large negative cash flow is expected to occur in FY 2012 when the County's funds are examined collectively. This is due large ongoing capital projects that were funded through bond proceeds in FY 2010 and FY 2011. The cash flow will be negative due to drawing down on these funds.

The positive cash flow of $48,669,629 in FY 2010 allows for this draw on assets to take place. This large influx of revenue (other financing source) was attributed to the issuance of debt relating to the Riverfront Museum, Criminal Justice Software and the Guaranteed Energy Savings projects.

It should be noted that adjustments are still taking place in relation to the close of FY 2011.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Adj
2008	(1,777,062)	(4,981,251)	(1,715,017)	(1,326,042)	41,566	4,652,795	1,917,099	(2,045,050)	1,327,054	2,684,049	(1,471,365)	(618,809)	6,423,651
2009	(2,335,770)	(2,458,231)	(1,846,274)	(1,154,080)	(1,609,296)	8,075,215	288,762	(1,428,822)	6,141,978	2,817,545	(3,719,340)	(3,355,465)	5,409,571
2010	(1,905,678)	(2,290,685)	(1,213,041)	(2,436,508)	46,709	11,069,375	(2,295,585)	(310,687)	5,704,981	793,956	(3,569,643)	5,132,172	39,944,263
2011	(2,462,244)	(3,481,323)	(1,845,787)	(3,065,338)	(2,008,100)	4,288,416	(3,334,882)	(1,057,732)	(2,748,804)	10,184,104	(6,835,012)	(1,862,603)	384,746
2012	(1,911,004)												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	3,111,618	4,825,793	48,669,629	(13,844,558)	(1,911,004)

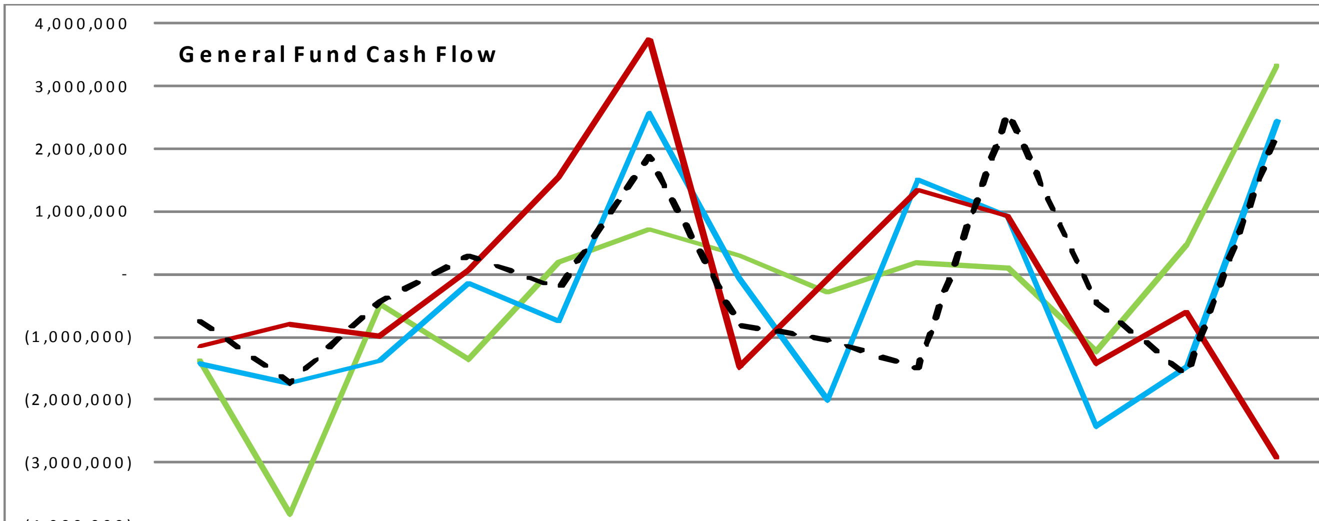
Total fund cash flow will vary each year. Total fund revenues and total fund expenditures need to be added in the analysis when discussing total fund cash flow. Capital projects will impact the outlook on total funds. Other financing sources from the issuance of debt, spending down these proceeds over 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). This chart is able to give a snapshot of this information.

General Fund Cash Flow

As of January 31, 2011, FY 2012 general fund cash flow is down ($645,655). Last year at this time it was down ($760,697). In the three years prior to that it was down between $1.1 to $1.425 million. However, in previous years capital projects were funded essentially by the fund balance of the General Fund. This no longer is the case in this fund as the capital items have moved to their own funds.

Cash flow was anticipated to be down in the amount of ($678,907) as was planned per the FY 2011 budget. Revenues will come short of the budgeted target and expenditures will come in slightly higher than the original budget, but lower than the adjusted budget. Much of this is due to spending shared savings from previous years. More information will become available after all adjustments; including accruals are booked for the close of FY 2011.

It should be noted that adjustments are still taking place in relation to the close of FY 2011.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Adj
2008	(1,389,912)	(3,836,092)	(498,011)	(1,357,390)	182,301	695,941	286,247	(307,292)	180,625	93,402	(1,236,310)	446,519	3,316,398
2009	(1,423,426)	(1,741,909)	(1,381,587)	(163,079)	(761,266)	2,565,951	(76,704)	(2,011,871)	1,503,774	917,517	(2,435,433)	(1,499,456)	2,440,080
2010	(1,153,831)	(794,625)	(992,324)	57,196	1,530,857	3,738,420	(1,488,804)	(88,068)	1,340,384	915,664	(1,431,319)	(615,210)	(2,932,602)
2011	(760,697)	(1,737,176)	(453,910)	291,515	(229,719)	1,873,537	(821,602)	(1,047,373)	(1,510,929)	2,573,981	(462,051)	(1,619,185)	2,260,647
2012	(645,655)												

Year End Totals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 YTD
	(3,423,574)	(4,067,409)	(1,914,262)	(1,642,962)	(645,655)

The general fund is the main operating fund within Peoria County. Cash flow will vary each year and the same variance does not occur in exactly the same month each year. General fund revenues and general fund expenditures need to be added in the analysis when discussing general fund cash flow. It must be noted that any transfers in / out, changes in accounting policies, changes when revenues are booked or where expenditures occur (i.e. - capital project expenditures spent out of a capital line item in the General Fund vs. capital project expenditures spent out of a capital projects fund) will influence the level of revenues or expenditures in a given month during the fiscal year. However, trends should hold pretty consitent each year and this gives some idea as to the County's cash flow over a certain period of time.