

2024

CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO COUNTY FINANCES

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2024



Government Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

Presented to

Boone County Missouri

For its Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2023

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial reporting to BOONE COUNTY GOVERNMENT for its Popular Annual Financial Report (i.e., Citizen's Guide to County Finances) for the fiscal year ended DECEMBER 31, 2023. 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. In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal.

An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. BOONE COUNTY GOVERNMENT received a Popular Award for 2023. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another Award.

To the Citizens of **Boone County**



I am pleased to present the 2024 Boone County Citizens' Guide to County Finances. This marks the eleventh year of publishing this condensed report. The County submitted last year's report for independent review by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and received an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting.

This guide serves as my commitment to keeping the public informed about the County's financial activities and promoting accountability in county government. My office publishes this guide each year with the goal of providing our Citizens with Boone County financial and demographic information in a summarized format that is easy to understand. The financial information in this report is taken from the County's Fund Financial Statements presented within the 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). Please be mindful that the information in this report presents the County's financial information in a summarized format and does not conform to generally accepted accounting principles and reporting requirements for governmental entities. Additionally, unlike the ACFR, the Citizen's Guide to County Finances is unaudited and should not be used as a substitute for the ACFR. The ACFR, including the independent auditors' report, is available on the County's website at www.showmeboone.com/auditor/financial-reports/.

Boone County is committed to the highest standards of financial reporting in preparing its financial statements each year in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental entities. The County's financial activities are guided by formally adopted fiscal and budget policies which are published in our annual operating budget document. The County obtains an annual independent financial audit and has received an unmodified, or "clean", audit opinion each year. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) has awarded the County a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting every year since 1987.

I appreciate the opportunity to serve as your County Auditor and hope that you find this report informative and useful in enhancing your understanding of Boone County's finances.

Respectfully,



Kyle RiemanBoone County Auditor

This report is published by the Boone County Auditor's Office and is available on the County's website at www.showmeboone.com/auditor. Other reports also available from this webpage include the *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (ACFR) and the *Annual Budget*.

Questions or Comments?

Contact the Boone County Auditor's Office:

Roger B. Wilson Government Center 801 E. Walnut, Room 304 Columbia, MO 65201 **(**573) 886 4275

(573) 886-4280

Boone_County_Auditor@boonecountymo.org



Contents



| County Governance Structure | 5 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Officials Elected by the Citizens of Boone County | 6 |
| Boone County Demographics | 8 |
| How Do We Compare | 11 |
| Where the Money Comes From | 13 |
| Where the Money Goes | 15 |
| Fund Balances | 17 |
| Sales Tax | 20 |
| Boone County Workforce | 23 |
| Long-term Debt | 24 |
| American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding | 25 |

Photography Sources

Cover Page: Shelter Insurance Gardens - Kristin Cummins

Page 5: Boone County Government Center - Kristin Cummins

Page 6: Boone County Courthouse and Bicentennial Monument - Kristin Cummins

Page 10: Assorted open source images

Page 11: MKT Bridge - Kristin Cummins

Page 13: Columbia District - Open source

Page 15: I-70 Bridge Ribbon Cutting - Open source

Page 17: Missouri River - Kristin Cummins

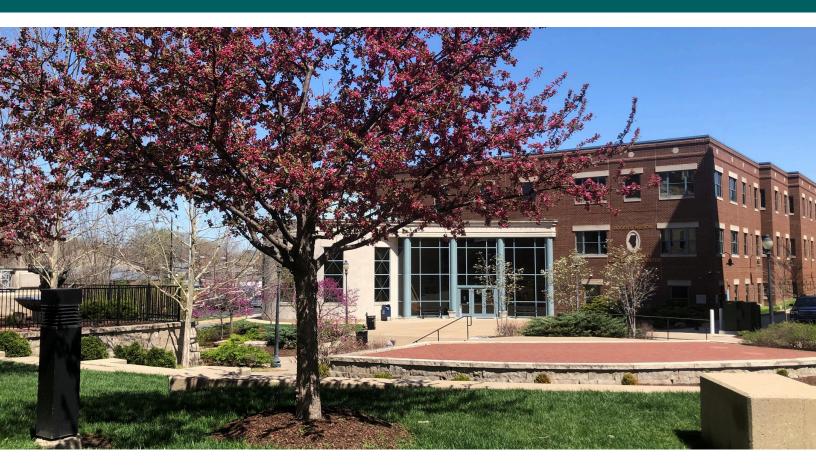
Page 20: Rocheport Katy Trail Bridge - Kristin Cummins

Page 25: McBaine Katy Trail - Kristin Cummins

Back Page: I-70 Bridge Construction - Open source

County Governance **Structure**





Established in 1821, the County's operational structure is governed by state law. Elected to four-year terms, County officials serve full-time. With the exception of the District I and District II Commissioners, all are elected county-wide. Circuit Court elected officials and most of their staff are state-paid employees with additional positions voluntarily funded by the County. For all other county offices, elected officials and employees are paid by the County. The County Commission appoints department directors to oversee the day-to-day operations of various county departments as well as the County Counselor who serves as general counsel for the County. The County Commission also appoints the Medical Examiner, services obtained on a contractual basis from the University of Missouri. The day-to-day operations of the 13th Judicial Circuit Court are administered by a full-time elected Circuit Court Clerk and a full-time Court Administrator appointed by the Presiding Judge, with the consent of the *court en banc*. For all other county offices, the full-time elected official oversees the day-to-day operations. Detailed organization charts for each department and office are presented within the County's annual budget document.

The County Commission has limited ordinance-making authority and is responsible for all County property as well as approving the annual budget. The County Commission is the appropriating authority for the County's major operating funds and certain other funds; however, individual elected officials exercise appropriating authority over a variety of special revenue funds, as specified by state law. A description of all County funds is included in the County's annual budget document.



Officials Elected by the Citizens of **Boone County**





13th Judicial Circuit Court Judges



13th Judicial Circuit Court Clerk **Sherry Terrell**



County Assessor **Kenny Mohr**



County Auditor **Kyle Rieman**



County Clerk **Brianna Lennon**



Presiding Commissioner **Kip Kendrick**



District I Commissioner

Justin Aldred



District II Commissioner

Janet Thompson



Prosecuting Attorney Roger Johnson



Public Administrator **Sonja Boone**



Recorder of Deeds **Bob Nolte**



Collector of Revenue

Brian McCollum

County Governance Structure



County Treasurer

Jenna Redel



County Sherrif **Dwayne Carey**

All positions listed below are appointed by the County Commission.

County Counselor

CJ Dykhouse

Director of Road & Bridge Maintenance Operations

Greg Edington

Director of Community Services

Joanne Nelson

Director of Boone County Emergency Communication

Chris Kelley

Director of Boone County Joint Communications

Christie Davis

Director of Facilities Management & Housekeeping

Johnny Mays

Director of Human Resources & Risk Management

Angela Wehmeyer

Director of Information Technology, GIS & Mail Services

Julia Lutz

Director of Purchasing

Melinda Bobbitt

Director of Resource Management: Planning, Inspection & Engineering

Bill Florea

The position listed below is appointed by the 13th Judicial Circuit Court Judges.

Court Administrator

Cindy Garrett

Boone County **Demographics**





2024 Demographics

County Population: 192,154

Population Growth: 1.42%

Median Household Income: 69,913*

Housing Units (Estimated): 83,091

School Enrollment (K-12): 27,700

County Unemployment Rate: 2.4%

Number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)

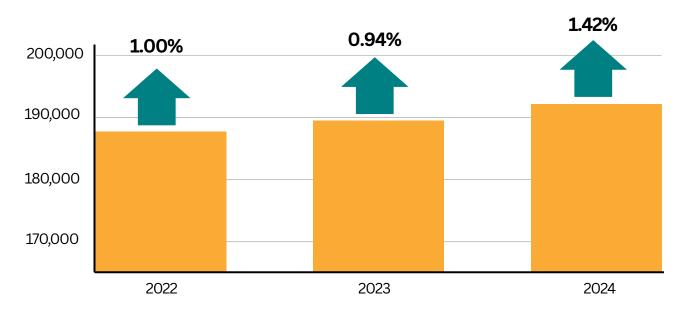
County Employees: 582

Total County Employment: 97,558

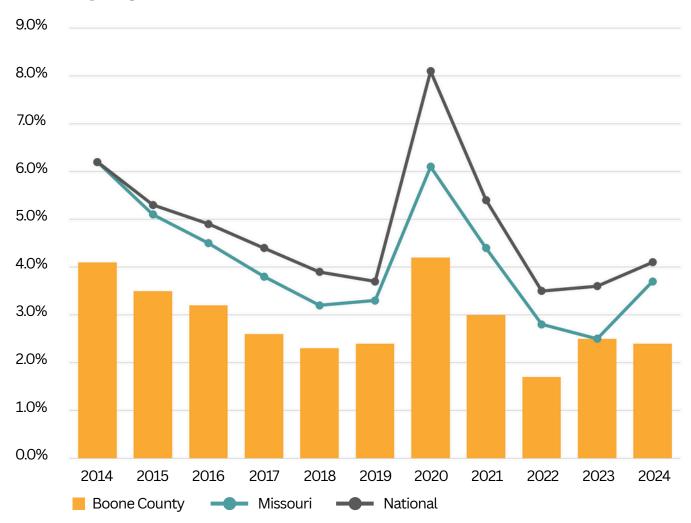
*2023 Data



Population Growth



Unemployment Rates



Boone County Principal Employers











| EMPLOYER | # OF EMPLOYEES | % OF EMPLOYMENT | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| University of Missouri | 9,998 | 10.25% | |
| MU Healthcare | 8,103 | 8.31% | |
| Columbia Public Schools | 3,014 | 3.09% | |
| Veterans United Home Loans | 2,874 | 2.92% | |
| Harry S. Truman Veterans Hospital | 2,074 | 2.13% | |
| City of Columbia | 1,442 | 1.48% | |
| Boone Health | 1,400 | 1.44% | |
| Shelter Insurance Companies | 1,115 | 1.14% | |
| Hubbell Power Systems, Inc | 675 | 0.69% | |
| Equipment Share | 618 | 0.63% | |
| TOTAL EMPLOYMENT FOR PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS | 31,286 | 32.07% | |
| Total County Employment: 97,558 | | | |







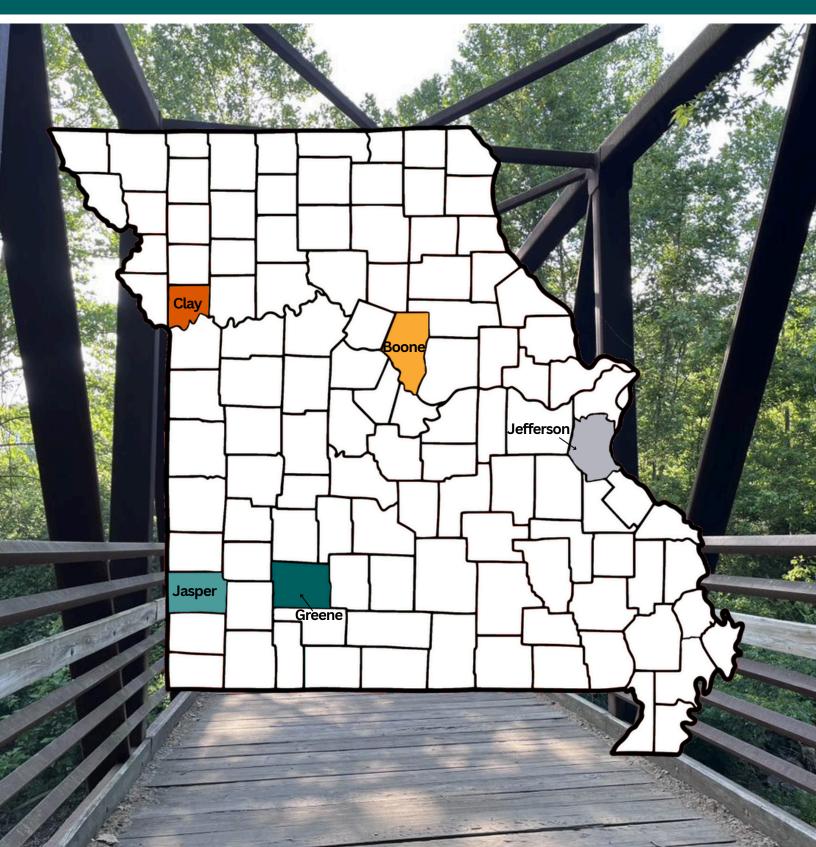






How Do We Compare?



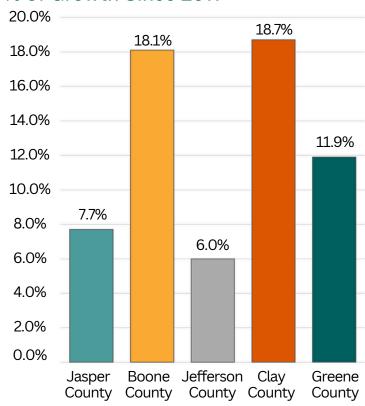


A Look Across the State

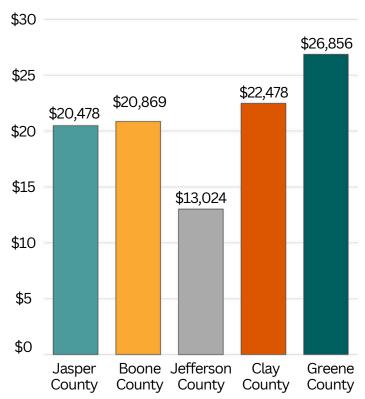
| | Jasper County | Boone County | Jefferson County | Clay County | Greene County |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| County Seat | Carthage | Columbia | Hillsboro | Liberty | Springfield |
| Land area in square miles | 638 | 685 | 657 | 397 | 675 |
| Population, July 2024 estimate | 126,479 | 192,154 | 231,888 | 263,370 | 307,942 |
| Persons per square mile | 198 | 281 | 353 | 663 | 456 |
| Population growth since 2011 | 7.7% | 18.1% | 6.0% | 18.7% | 11.9% |
| High school graduate or higher | 88.8% | 94.6% | 91.5% | 94.4% | 93.3% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 25.1% | 51.0% | 23.6% | 36.0% | 32.4% |
| Median household income, 2019-2023 | \$57,525 | \$69,913 | \$80,522 | \$86,150 | \$57,488 |
| Unemployment rate (2023) | 3.1% | 2.4% | 3.0% | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| Taxable sales, 2023 (in billions) | \$2.59 | \$4.01 | \$3.02 | \$5.92 | \$8.27 |
| Taxable sales per capita | \$20,478 | \$20,869 | \$13,024 | \$22,478 | \$26,856 |

Population Growth

% of Growth Since 2011



Amount of Taxable Sales Per Capita (in thousands)



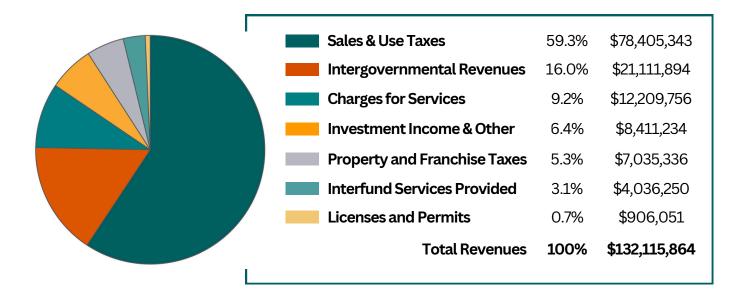


Where the Money Comes From





2024 Revenue



Sales and Use Taxes: County services are primarily funded with locally generated sales and use tax revenues. The total voter-approved sales and use tax rates for County purposes amounts to 1.75%. Included in this total is a .50% rate for general use with the remainder (1.25%) restricted to the specific purposes of road infrastructure, law enforcement services, community children's services, and 911/Emergency Management. Sales and use taxes are inherently more volatile than other sources of revenue. Boone County mitigates the risk of this volatility through fiscal and budget policies and the consistent application of sound, conservative budgeting principles. Additional sales and use tax information are presented later in this report.

County sales and use tax revenues increased by 4.48% compared to the prior year. This increase can mainly be attributable to the addition of \$11.7 million collected in County Use Tax. Sales and use tax growth has been strong over the past few years due to factors such as increased consumer spending and high inflation. In 2023 and 2022, sales and use tax revenues increased by 20.57% and 6.57%, respectively. During the 2025 budget, the County anticipated a 2% increase in sales and use tax revenue.

Charges for Services: The County Commission has limited authority to enact or change County fees because most fees are established by state law. Such fees include real estate recording fees, marriage license fees, court-related fees, and property tax collection fees. Locally controlled fees include building permit fees, animal control fees, and food inspection fees.

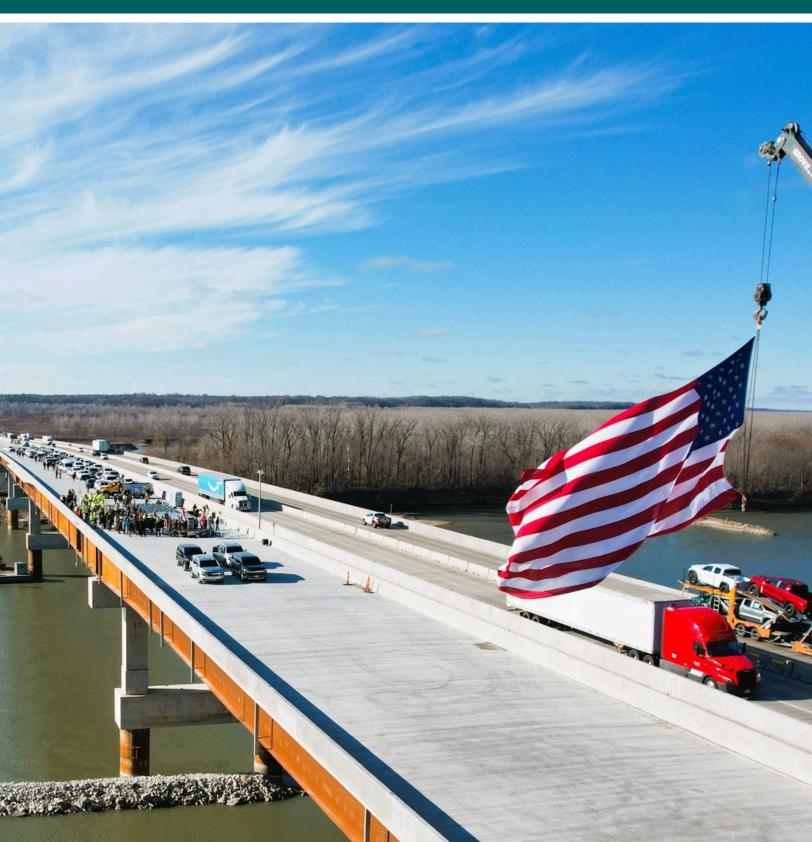
Property Taxes: The County is authorized to levy a property tax for general purposes and for road and bridge maintenance. The 2024 property tax rates (per \$100 of assessed valuation) were \$0.1200 for the General Fund and \$0.0500 for the Road and Bridge Fund. For comparison purposes, the 2024 property tax rates (per \$100 of assessed valuation) for Columbia Public Schools, Southern Boone County Schools, City of Columbia, and City of Centralia were \$5.7195, \$5.7901, \$0.4075, and \$0.9623, respectively.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Revenue received from other governments consists primarily of state reimbursements and grant revenues. State reimbursements are received for jail housing costs, juvenile detention, property assessment, and child support enforcement activities. These reimbursements are subject to appropriation at the state level and have been significantly reduced in recent years. The County also receives distributions from state-wide motor fuel taxes, state motor vehicle sales and use taxes, state motor vehicle licensing fees, as well as various law enforcement and judicial grants.

14 —

Where the **Money Goes**





2024 Expenditures

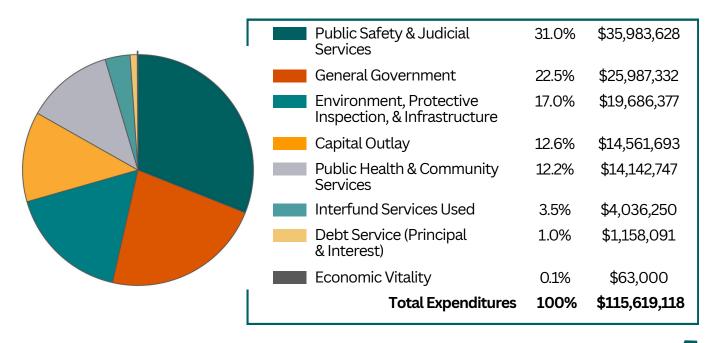
The majority of county resources are directed to statutory functions of public safety & judicial services, to maintaining and improving the County's transportation network, and to providing public health and community children's services.

Public Safety and Judicial: The County provides funding for the Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff and Corrections, 911 and Emergency Management, the Public Administrator, the 13th Judicial Circuit Court, the Juvenile Detention Center, and various alternative sentencing programs. The County provides medical examiner services through contract with the University of Missouri and is required to provide office space for the state Public Defender. With voter approval of a new dedicated sales tax in 2013, 911 and Emergency Management operations transferred from the City of Columbia to Boone County. A newly constructed Emergency Communications Center was dedicated in September 2016 and relocation of operations was completed mid-year 2017.

Environment, Protective Inspection, and Infrastructure: The County maintains approximately 800 miles of roadway infrastructure consisting of concrete, asphalt, and gravel surface types along with a variety of bridges and other drainage structures. Routine and preventative maintenance includes gravel application, asphalt and concrete patching/sealing, asphalt and concrete preservation and rehabilitation, ditching, vegetation control, and bridge maintenance repair. Routine traffic services include street signing, regulatory signing, dust control, and snow and ice control. The County also provides planning and zoning, building inspection, building code enforcement, and storm water administration services.

General Government: The County provides various services including: record preservation (real estate transactions and marriage licenses); parcel mapping; assessment of real estate and personal property for taxing purposes; property tax collection, distribution, and reporting for all taxing entities within the County; voter registration and elections; information technology support; human resources and risk management; purchasing; accounting and financial reporting; budgeting; treasury and investment management; and County Commission operations.

Public Health and Community Services: The County provides contractual funding for the Boone County/City of Columbia Health Department, a city-administered department. In addition, voters approved a dedicated sales tax for community children's services which became effective mid-year 2013. A nine-member Commission-appointed governing board is responsible for establishing annual funding allocations consistent with the eligible services allowed under state law which include counseling, family support, and temporary residential services to persons nineteen years of age or less. These services are administered through the County's Community Services Department.



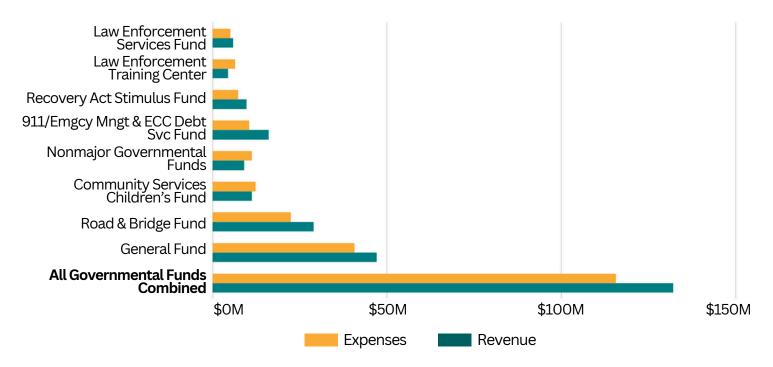
Fund Balances





Revenue & Expenditure by Fund

for the year ending 2024



Governmental funds are used to account for the revenues and expenditures associated with the County's governmental functions and activities. Revenues available for any governmental purpose are accounted for within the General Fund whereas revenues restricted as to use are accounted for within separate funds. **Over 60% of the County's revenues are restricted as to use.**

Governmental funds are classified as "major" or "nonmajor", according to established standards. The chart above shows the relationship between aggregate revenues and expenditures for each major fund and for all nonmajor funds combined as well as total revenues and expenditures for all funds combined. Detailed financial information for each individual fund is presented in the County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), which is available at www.showmeboone.com/auditor/financial-reports/.

General Fund: revenues exceeded expenditures as a result of planned spending. In addition, this increase can be partially attributed to higher-than-expected sales tax revenue.

Road and Bridge Fund: revenues exceeded expenditures in part due to unexpected increases in sales tax collections, as well as lower-than-anticipated expenses and cost savings from staff vacancies.

Community Children's Services Fund: expenditures exceeded revenues due to planned spending. Sales tax revenue received in prior years was appropriated and spent in the current year.

911/Emergency Management Fund and ECC Debt Service Fund (combined): revenues exceeded expenditures primarily due to high staff turnover and prolonged position vacancies. The resulting surplus will be allocated toward future enhancements of the County's technology and radio infrastructure networks.

Law Enforcement Services Fund: revenues exceeded expenditures, primarily due to reduced expenses for salaries and wages resulting from staff vacancies and turnover.

Nonmajor Funds: expenditures exceeded revenues primarily because of planned spending in capital project funds.

4

Fund Balances

FUND BALANCE is the net difference between the assets and liabilities of a governmental fund. Throughout the year, significant portions of fund balance consist of receivables associated with property taxes, sales taxes, and reimbursement revenues. **Therefore, fund balance should NOT be confused with cash on hand.** To ensure adequate cash flow throughout the year, County policy requires a minimum fund balance equal to two month's expenditures (17%) within each of the major funds. Fund balance amounts that exceed minimum requirements are available for appropriation through the budgeting process.

GENERAL FUND

\$35.5 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$0.9 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$2.0 million encumbered on contracts
- \$0.3 million designated to specific purposes/projects
- \$9.2 million required minimum fund balance

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$47.9 million

COMMUNITY CHILDREN'S SERVICES FUND*

\$1.0 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$5.3 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$0.1 million encumbered on contracts
- \$2.8 million required minimum fund balance

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$9.2 million

911 AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUND*

\$9.7 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$18.7 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$1.9 million encumbered on contracts
- \$6.0 million designated for technology/radio infrastructure improvements
- \$5.8 million required minimum fund balance

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$42.1 million

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES FUND*

\$1.5 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$0.3 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$0.5 million encumbered on contracts
- \$1.0 million designated for future out-of-facility inmate housing cost
- \$1.0 million required minimum fund balance

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$4.3 million

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND*

\$5.6 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$17.3 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$0.3 million encumbered on contracts
- \$5.4 million designated for infrastructure projects
- \$7.4 million required minimum fund balance

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$36 million

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER & CHILDCARE CENTER CONSTRUCTION

\$9.3 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$0.0 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$1.7 million encumbered on contracts
- \$0.0 million required minimum fund balance

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$11 million

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING & NONMAJOR FUNDS*

\$7.5 M

Fund balance available for future budget needs

- \$0.2 million budgeted in fiscal year 2024
- \$0.1 million encumbered on contracts
- \$0.2 million for capital projects
- \$1.0 million restricted to debt service

Total fund balance at December 31, 2024: \$9 million

*The resources of this fund may only be used for specific purposes, such as those allowed by state law or ballot language. Because of this, the revenues, expenditures, and fund balance are accounted for within a separate and distinct fund and not co-mingled with general revenues or the resources of any other fund. For many of the nonmajor funds, an elected official other than the County Commission is the appropriating authority.



Sales **Tax**





Sales Tax

County sales tax levies are authorized by state law and subject to voter approval. The sales tax levy for roads (0.500%) was initially approved by voters in 1993 for five years and has been renewed three times for ten-year periods, expiring September 30, 2028. This tax levy is accompanied by a voluntary property tax rollback and the County intends to seek voter approval for renewal. All other County sales tax levies are permanent.

The municipal sales tax rates shown above are intended to provide a rate comparison of Boone County's various municipalities with those of nearby communities. All rates are effective as of January 1, 2024.

| Cities in Boone County Cities in Missouri | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| McBaine, Midway, Prathersville, & Wilton 5.975% Columbia 7.975% | , D |
| Hartsburg, Huntsdale, & Village of Pierpont 6.475% Boonville 9.100% | % |
| Fayette 8.225% | 6 |
| Harrisburg 6.975% Jefferson City 8.975% | 6 |
| Hallsville 8.600% Fulton 9.225% | 6 |
| Sedalia 8.725% | 6 |
| Rocheport 7.475% Moberly 8.475% | 6 |
| Columbia & Sturgeon 7.975% Macon 8.6009 | % |
| Ashland Warrensburg 9.475% Warrensburg 9.475% | 6 |
| Asrilaria 9.475% Kirksville 8.725% | 6 |
| Centralia 8.475% Mexico 8.85% | |
| Springfield 8.1009 | % |
| Lee's Summit 8.6009 | % |

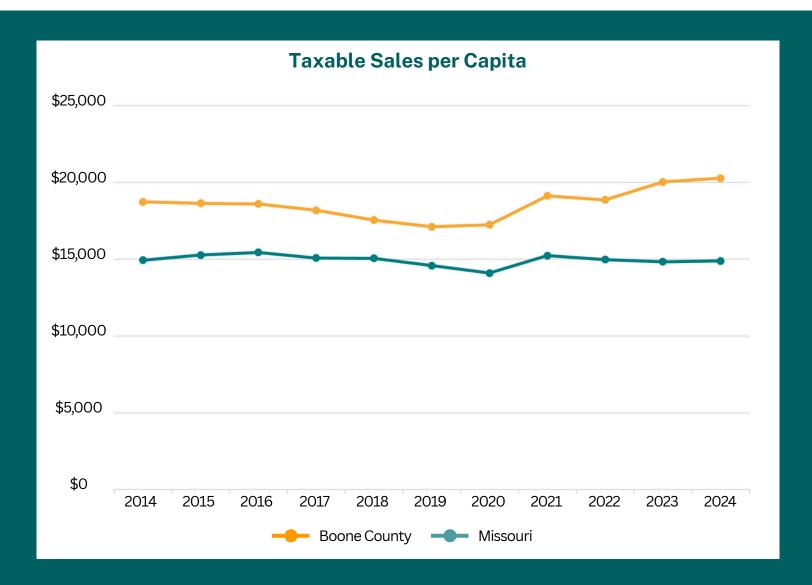
Countywide Sales Tax Rate Breakdown

| Combined State & County Sales Tax Rate | 5.975% | |
|----------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 911/Emergency Management | 0.375% | Permanent |
| Community Children's Services | 0.250% | Permanent |
| County Law Enforcement Services | 0.125% | Permanent |
| County Maintenance - Roads | 0.500% | Renewable |
| County General Revenue | 0.500% | Permanent |
| State | 4.225% | |

Taxable Sales per Capita

Taxable Sales is the County's primary tax base and Boone County's ability to fund services over time is significantly impacted by its stability and growth. Historically, population growth has been a key factor influencing local taxable sales and sales tax revenue was strongly correlated to population growth. In the chart on the facing page, the increase in taxable sales per capita reflects the impact of 40 year high inflationary price increases. Prior to this, the County was experiencing an on-going erosion of this tax base due to untaxed e-commerce. The County's population continues to grow at a steady and strong rate; however, the County's primary operating revenue has been largely flat (and sometimes shrinking) in recent years. In April of 2022, Boone County voters approved a use tax that will equal the combined sales tax rate of 1.75%. The use tax took effect on January 1, 2023, enabling the County to receive voter-approved sales taxes on remote sales.

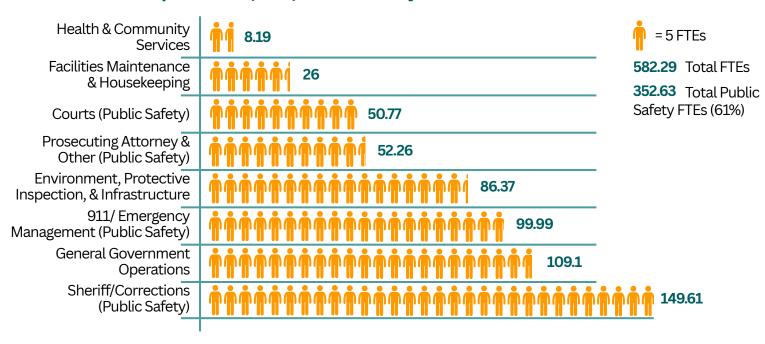
Boone County's taxable sales per capita compares favorably to that for the state of Missouri as a whole, while reflecting an upward trend.



Boone County Workforce



Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Positions by Function

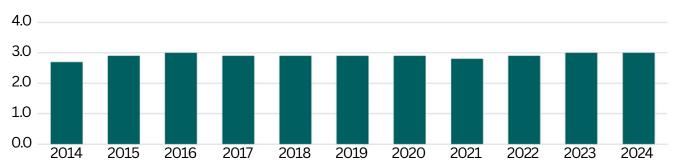


For fiscal year 2024, Boone County's work force totaled approximately 582 budgeted full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, a slight increase over the prior year attributable to fluctuations in seasonal employees and personnel demand. The overall size of Boone County's employee work force has remained stable relative to population over the last 10 years, as shown in the chart above. There are approximately 3 County employees for each 1,000 residents.

Approximately 60% of the workforce is concentrated in public safety, which has grown significantly since 2013, a result of the transfer of Joint Communications and Emergency Management activities from the City of Columbia to Boone County.

The State of Missouri provides funding for 39 FTEs for the Circuit Court Clerk's office and 23.5 FTEs for the Circuit Court. The County-paid court positions supplement the workforce provided by the state.

Number of Budgeted FTE Positions Per 1000 Residents



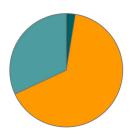


Long-Term **Debt**



Long-Term Obligations

As of December 31, 2024



The County's long-term debt consists of employee benefit obligations and bonds payable. Overall, the amount of long-term debt is very low.

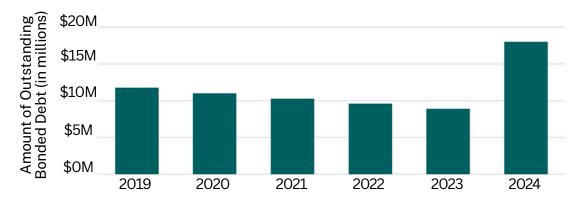
- General Obligation Bonds (\$0.68M)
- Special Obligation Bonds (\$17.32M)
- Compensated Absences & Other (\$8.44M)

Compensated Absences and Other Debt: amounts owed to county employees for vacation leave accrued according to county personnel policies, unamortized amounts associated with bonded debt, and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) associated with the County's self-insured health plan.

Special Obligation Bonds: issued to construct and/or improve various county-owned facilities and are being retired through annual appropriations from county revenues. In 2015, the County issued approximately \$13.3 million in additional debt to fund the construction of the Emergency Communications Center (ECC). The debt will be fully retired in 2034. More recently, in 2024, the County issued approximately \$10.5 million in bond debt to support the development of a new Regional Law Enforcement Training Center. The debt will be fully retired in 2044. As of December 31, a combined total of \$17.3 million remained outstanding on these bonds. The debt is being repaid using proceeds from the 911/Emergency Management sales tax and the Law Enforcement sales tax, respectively.

General Obligation Bonds: issued to construct road and sewer neighborhood improvement district (NID) projects and are being retired through special assessments billed to property owners. No property taxes are levied nor are County resources used to retire this debt; it will be fully retired in 2036. The County expects to issue additional debt associated with the NID program, all of which will be retired through special assessments.

Changes in Outstanding Bonded Debt (As of December 31, 2024)



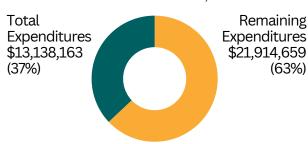
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding



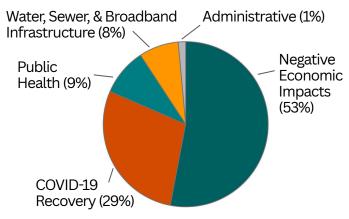


The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), which was passed by Congress and signed into law on March 11, 2021, provided federal funding to support state and local governments in responding to the public health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Funded initiatives include improvements to public health infrastructure, support for small businesses and nonprofits, enhancements to broadband access, and targeted assistance for disproportionately impacted communities. Boone County was allocated a total of \$35,052,822 in ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. As of December 31, 2024, 100% of the allocation has been formally obligated to eligible projects and expenditures in accordance with federal guidelines. Of the total award, \$13,138,162.96 has been expended, with the remaining balance of \$21,914,659.04 committed to ongoing initiatives. All funds are scheduled to be fully expended by the federally mandated deadline of **December 31, 2026**. Ongoing oversight and fiscal monitoring ensure that all expenditures align with federal requirements while delivering measurable benefits to residents. Boone County remains committed to transparency, accountability, and the responsible stewardship of these critical resources.

ARPA Funding Expenditures as of December 31, 2024



ARPA Funding by Category





ARPA Funding

ARPA Awards

| Vendor | Project Name | Amount Awarded |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ashland Optimist Club/Foundation | HVAC Replacement | \$52,250 |
| Boone County | PPE - Boone County Boone County Inmate Housing-2021 Revenue Replacement Standard Allowance | \$4,620 \$607,490 \$10,000,000 |
| Boone County Community Services | Housing Study | \$44,465 |
| Boone County Regional Sewer District | Sanitary Sewer Flood Protection Retaining Wall | \$220,000 |
| Boone County Sheriff's Office | Public Safety Child Care | \$289,083 |
| Central Missouri Community Action | The Shops at Sharps End Providence Landing | \$397,821 \$750,000 |
| Centralia Chamber of Commerce | Centralia Chamber Renewal Project | \$40,000 |
| CH Allied Services dba Boone Health - Patient Care Monitors | COVID Response - Monitors for Progressive Care Unit Expansion | \$475,390 |
| City of Ashland | Caspian Circle Stormwater Improvements & Oak Street Stormwater Improvements | \$290,000 |
| City of Centralia | Sewer Main Lining Critical Park Infrastructure | \$400,000 \$180,000 |
| City of Hallsville | Public Works Lead & Copper Rule Survey | \$130,000 |
| City of Refuge | Community & Early Childhood Leaning Center | \$750,000 |
| City of Sturgeon | Stormwater City Park Updates Sewer Line Repair and Lift Station Overhaul | \$89,500 \$50,000 \$300,000 |
| Columbia Center for Urban Agriculture | Columbia's Agriculture Park | \$1,500,000 |
| Columbia Chamber of Commerce | Workforce Development Columbia Chamber of Commerce Workforce Development | \$181,000 \$230,000 |
| Columbia Housing Authority | Columbia Housing Authority - Low Income Housing Blind Boone Project Bear Creek Affordable Housing and Expansion and Renovations | \$5,000,000 \$350,000 \$835,000 |
| Columbia Montessori School | School Infrastructure - Windows | \$32,000 |
| Columbia Public Schools | Boone County Nature School | \$250,000 \$200,000 |
| Coyote Hill | Therapy Services Program | \$123,560 |
| Do Something Right Now, Inc | Hogan House Food Pantry & Support Center | \$155,880 |



ARPA Funding

ARPA Awards Continued

| Vendor | Project Name | Amount Awarded |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| First/Last Mile Valet Service | First/Last Mile Valet Service | \$428,100 |
| Forvis | Contract Administration Services | \$470,000 |
| Foundation of Daniel Boon Regional Library | Enhancing Safety, Security, and Social Resilience Program at DBRL | \$250,000 |
| Grade A Plus Incorporated | Community Based Education Center | \$100,000 |
| Grow Hallsville Parks Foundation | Tribble Park & Hallsville Community Center | \$225,000 |
| Habitat for Humanity | Boone Prairie Plat 2 Boone Praire Village Plat - Affordable Housing | \$708,500 \$560,000 |
| In2Action | Community Enrichment Project | \$1,200,000 |
| Job Point | Building Workforce Development in Boone County | \$225,000 |
| Juvenile Justice Center | Juvenile Justice Center Improvements | \$438,225 |
| Lacey Newday Consulting | ARPA Contract Administration Services | \$22,000 |
| Love Columbia | Transitional Housing for Homeless Families | \$1,000,000 |
| Missouri River Relief | Expanding and Sustaining Environmental Education to COVID Impacted Youth and Families | \$125,000 |
| MU Extension | Jefferson Farms Improvement Project | \$350,000 |
| Room at the Inn | Room at the End Bridge to Opportunity | \$206,000 |
| Rubin Brown | Management & Oversight Consulting | \$18,900 |
| Socket | Last Mile Broadband | \$1,000,000 |
| Southern Boone Schools | Greenhouses for the District | \$450,000 |
| Stephens College | Women Work Program | \$81,292 |
| The Food Bank for Central & Northeast Missouri, Inc | Renovation, Relocation and Rebranding of Central Pantry | \$1,000,000 |
| United Community Builders | Beacon of Light Community Center | \$750,000 |
| Village of Hartsburg | Sewer System Compliance Project | \$300,000 |
| Voluntary Action Center | The Opportunity Campus | \$350,000 |
| Welcome Inn | Service Expansion | \$850,000 |
| Wilkes Boulevard United Methodist Church | Turning Point Project | \$20,746 |
| | Total ADDA Fire dies Ausended | ¢3E 0E3 933 |

Total ARPA Funding Awarded \$35,052,822



