

Entity Structure and Organization

Boone County is situated in Central Missouri and is dissected by Interstate 70 and US Highway 63. It is a fast-growing county known for its highly educated work force, low cost of living, award-winning schools, and unique blend of rural and urban lifestyles. Boone County includes nine communities: six cities and three towns. The County has a population of approximately 142,000 and contains 685 square miles. The County is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries.

The County was organized in 1821 under applicable state statutes and continues under the same form of government to this day. The structure and operations of the County are governed by state statute rather than by local charter. To the extent allowed by state statute, policymaking and legislative authority are vested in the County Commission, which consists of a Presiding Commissioner and two Associate Commissioners, each of whom serve full time and are elected to four-year terms. The County Commission is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the annual budget, appointing committees, and hiring certain departmental directors (Information Technology, Planning & Zoning, Public Works, Human Resources, and Purchasing). The Commission is also responsible for approving the long-range operating plans for these departments. The Presiding Commissioner is elected at large and the two Associate Commissioners are each elected from within their respective district.

All other elected officials also serve four-year terms and are elected at large. Each elected official is responsible for establishing strategic goals, objectives, and operating polices and procedures for his or her office and for discharging statutory responsibilities. Although the County Commission is not responsible for establishing or approving strategic plans for each elected official, the County Commission is responsible for approving the annual operating budget for each elected official. The Commission has final authority regarding all County-owned fixed assets. This elective form of government presents unique challenges in terms of developing long-term organizational-wide goals, policies, and strategic plans. It results in a budget that emphasizes short-term departmental goals to a greater degree than long-term entity-wide goals.

Missouri statutes make no provision for the County Commission to establish countywide policies or systems such as personnel policies or a uniform job classification system. Boone County officials, however, have worked cooperatively in these areas for many years and have supported development and adoption of countywide policies and procedures. Although elected officials are not required by statute to adhere to such policies, most officials voluntarily subscribe to them. Boone County is unique among other Missouri non-charter counties in this regard. (The Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Court adopts separate personnel policies.)

History of Boone County

Boone County's geographic position, its plentiful natural resources, the largely southern culture of its early settlers, and the cautious but progressive approach to changing world conditions that characterized its ever-growing population have combined to make it one of the major players in Missouri's colorful history.

At the beginning of the 19th century, it was a region populated by Native Americans. Its largely uncharted land made up part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 which was explored by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark the following year. An even earlier resident was Daniel Boone, already a legendary explorer and frontiersman when he immigrated to the wilderness on the Femme Osage Creek in St. Charles County in 1795.

Daniel Boone's death at Marthasville in 1820 came but two weeks before the territorial legislature (their members wearing black arm bands to honor his memory) acted favorably on petitions to organize a new territorial county to be named in Boone's honor, one of 39 counties eventually carved from a once-gigantic Howard County land area. Ironically, it's not clear whether Daniel Boone ever visited the county named in his honor, although his sons, Nathan and Daniel M. established a salt lick in adjacent Howard County and the road between St. Charles and the newly-settled county was the "Boons' Lick road" without the "e". (In fact, historians differ not only as to the precise date of Daniel Boone's birth, but also whether his last name ended with an "e". The "e" won largely because of documents bearing his signature.)

Records indicate the first immigrants to the area were mostly southern in makeup, largely from Kentucky; those origins influenced the social and economic development of the area, creating an early interest in education, the arts and politics even amidst the harsh frontier living conditions. The first known white settlement, founded in the winter of 1812, was at Thrall's Prairie, 12 miles northwest of present-day Columbia and four miles north of Rocheport.

Boone was organized as a "territorial county" in September, 1820, nine months before Congress bestowed statehood on Missouri. The population at that time was 3,692. By 1830, it was 8,859; by 1850, nearly 15,000; by 1860, nearly 19,500; and by 1880, the population had grown to more than 25,000. A group of investors formed the Smithton Land Company to develop a "seat of justice" (county seat) for the intended new county and in the winter of 1818-19, laid out the village of Smithton roughly around present-day Garth and Walnut streets in Columbia. However, an inadequate water supply aborted Smithton's growth. Residents moved a half mile east across Flat Branch Creek to create the new town of Columbia, using the same grid format and claiming a name then in use in some variation in 32 states. Columbia's first house was a cabin built at 5th and Broadway in 1820-21. A growing population and expanded commerce due to steamboat access to St. Louis suggested a prosperous future for the towns of Rocheport and Persia; the latter even competed to be the county seat. However, the building of a rail line from St. Charles through northern Boone County replaced the steamboat as a major carrier of goods and passengers. Today, Rocheport is a village showing renewed vigor as a tourist attraction and antique-collectors' paradise. Persia no longer exists.

As early as 1820, the Act of Congress authorizing the people of Missouri to draft a state constitution and to form a state government included a provision setting aside land for a "seminary of learning". The first state constitution adopted that year provided for "a university" and the means to fund it. Months of legislative maneuvering, lobbying, and pledges of funds from counties wanting to host the site of

History of Boone County cont'd

the university culminated with the General Assembly's designation in 1839 of Columbia. Boone County residents had pledged more than \$117,000—more than any of the competing counties. A major contributor was James S. Rollins, a prominent figure in Boone county history (at various times a member of the General Assembly, the U.S. House of Representatives, United States Senator, and member of the University Board of Curators). His pledge included much of his own land holdings (now part of the campus). Lesser known was Edward Camplin, a man who could neither read nor write but pledged \$3,000, a sizeable amount at the time. His contribution, and those of numerous other county residents, reflected not only the excitement of competition, but also the vast community support for higher education. Crowds of on-lookers demonstrated that interest again at the dedication July 4, 1843, of the new "principal edifice", the administration/classroom/museum building that subsequently burned in 1892 when again the pledges of townspeople led to the decision to rebuild the university in Columbia.

Boone County was a slave-holding county in the middle of the only slave-holding state west of the Mississippi River. Except for brief periods of time, Columbia was occupied by Union forces from December 1861 until August 1865. For a time in 1862, the University closed and its buildings were occupied by the military. Boone's population, like that of the state as a whole, was split on the slavery issue: a "Southern Rights" meeting in April 1861 adopted resolutions condemning President Lincoln, supporting "our southern brethren", and urging Missouri join the other southern states in secession. A "Union meeting" a few weeks later adopted resolutions pledging support of the Union and urging Missouri to remain neutral in the Civil War, but to be prepared to defend against invaders. There were skirmishes in and about Boone County, but the main battles were elsewhere. In 1864, as "bushwhackers" became a major problem, one such group perpetrated the Centralia Massacre. A band of guerillas lead by Bill Anderson robbed and plundered the town of Centralia on September 27, 1864 and then ambushed a train carrying about 150 passengers, including 23 newly discharged federal soldiers. The soldiers were ordered to leave the train, line up, were stripped and shot, their papers and personal effects removed. The train and depot were burned. A few hours later, a detachment of federal troops in pursuit of the guerillas rode into a trap and 108 more were killed. While exact figures as to the number of Boone County men involved in the war are not known, it's estimated about 500 wore Union blue and an equal number Confederate Gray.

The Boons' Lick road gave way to U.S. Highway 40, which largely was replaced with Interstate 70; that part of I-70 in Missouri was the first statewide section of interstate highway to be completed. Boone's strategic and easily-accessible location, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City and 30 miles from the Capitol at Jefferson City, together with its educational and medical facilities, its professional and business economy and its non-polluting industries, have made it one of Missouri's fastest-growing counties. Columbia consistently has been ranked by various national publications as "one of the best" places to live, to retire, and to raise a family. Its cost of living is below the national average and its public schools rank among the best in a town internationally known as the "Athens of Missouri" because it's the home of the state university, Columbia College, and Stephens College.

This History of Boone County was authored by Rod Gelatte and provided by the Boone County Historical Society

County Office Directory

Assessor

Tom Schauwecker..... Boone County Government Center, Room 143..... 573-886-4270

Auditor

June Pitchford..... Boone County Government Center, Room 205..... 573-886-4275

Circuit Clerk

Cheryl Whitmarsh..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4000

Thirteenth Circuit Court Judges

Gene Hamilton, Presiding Judge..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Gary Oxenhandler, Circuit Judge..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Ellen S. Roper, Circuit Judge..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Larry Bryson, Associate Circuit Judge..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Jodie Asel, Associate Circuit Judge..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Chris Kelly, Associate Circuit Judge..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Christine Carpenter, Assoc. Cir. Judge.... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Cary Augustine, Associate Circuit Judge... Callaway County Courthouse 573-642-0777

Joe D. Holt, Associate Circuit Judge..... Callaway County Courthouse..... 573-642-0777

Sara Miller, Family Court Commissioner .. Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4050

Clerk

Wendy Noren..... Boone County Government Center, Room 236..... 573-886-4295

Collector

Pat Lensmeyer..... Boone County Government Center, Room 118..... 573-886-4285

Commissioners

Keith Schnarre, Presiding Commissioner... Boone County Government Center, Room 245..... 573-886-4307

Karen M. Miller, District I Commissioner.. Boone County Government Center, Room 245..... 573-886-4308

Skip Elkin, District II Commissioner..... Boone County Government Center, Room 245..... 573-886-4309

County Counselor

John Patton.....601 E. Walnut..... 573-886-4305

Court Administration

Kathy Lloyd, Court Administrator..... Boone County Courthouse..... 573-886-4060

Elections & Registration

..... Boone County Government Center, Room 236..... 573-886-4375

Facilities Maintenance

Ken Roberts, Manager..... 601 E. Walnut..... 573-886-4400

Human Resources

Betty Dickneite, Director601 E. Walnut..... 573-886-4405

Information Technology

Michael Mallicoat, Director..... Boone County Government Center, Room 221..... 573-886-4315

Medical Examiner

..... Fountain Mortuary..... 573-882-1300

Valerie Rao, MD.....Or UMC School of Medicine/Pathology..... 573-882-1201

Planning, Zoning, and Building Inspection

Stan Shawver, Director..... Boone County Government Center, Room 210..... 573-886-4330

Prosecuting Attorney

Kevin Crane..... Boone County Courthouse 573-886-4100

Public Administrator

Connie Hendren..... Boone County Courthouse 573-886-4190

Public Defender

..... 601 E. Walnut..... 573-443-0030

Public Works

David Mink, Director..... 5551 Hwy. 63 South..... 573-449-8515

Purchasing

Melinda Bobbitt, Director.....601 E. Walnut..... 573-886-4392

Recorder

Bettie Johnson.....Boone County Government Center, Room 132..... 573-886-4345

Sheriff's Department & Correctional Facility

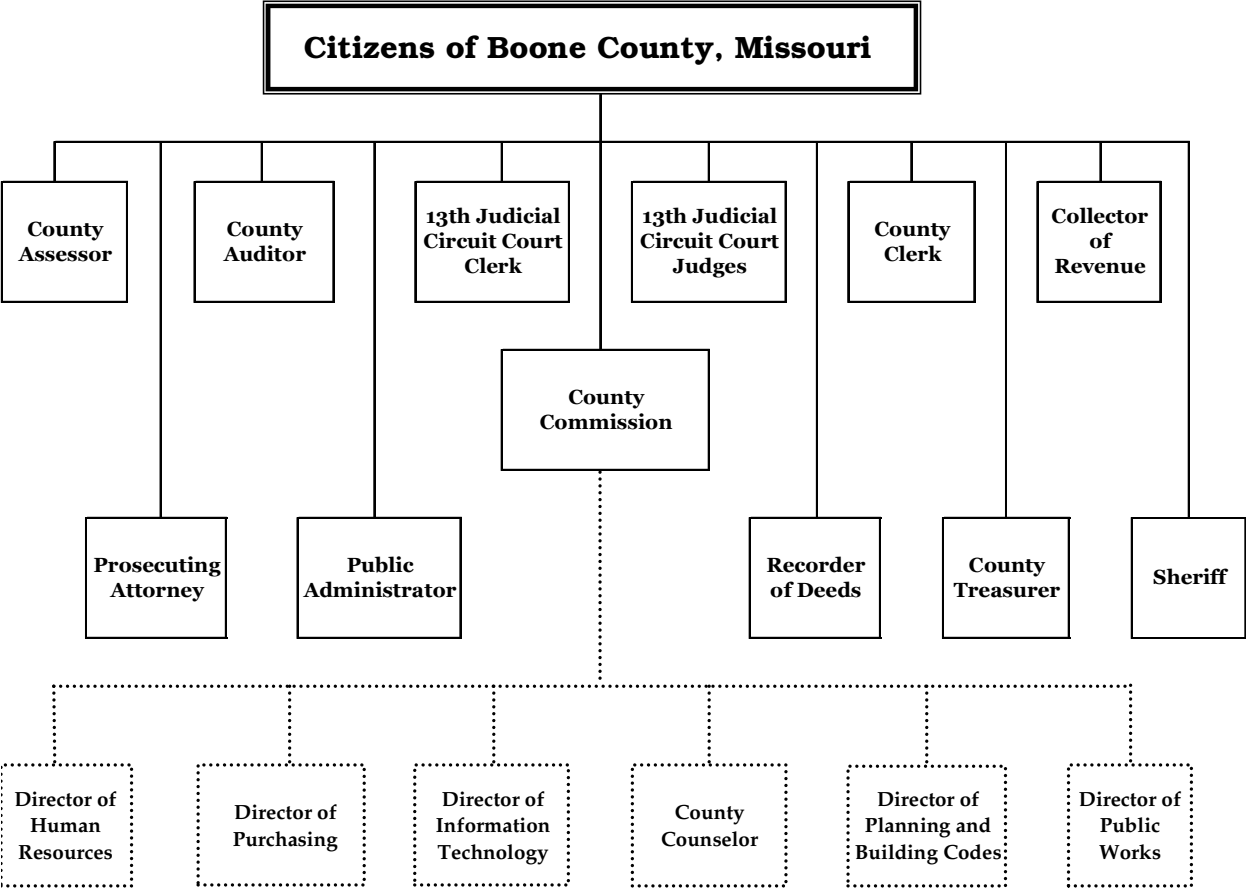
Dwayne Carey, Sheriff..... 2121 E. County Drive..... 573-875-1111

Treasurer

Kay Murray.....Boone County Government Center, Room 112..... 573-886-4365

To access information and contact County Offices, visit the County's official website: www.showmeboone.com

Organizational Chart



Budget Calendar and Process

Boone County's budget process is governed by the Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo) 50.525-50.641. Boone County is a first class non-charter county where the County Auditor serves as Budget Officer.

The annual budget process begins in late June or early July with a preliminary budget meeting with all elected officials and department directors. The purpose of this meeting is to provide an overview of the County's current financial condition, to identify and discuss emerging budget issues, and to invite comments, questions, and discussion with elected officials and department directors. Soon after, the Auditor finalizes revenue projections for Public Works (the Road and Bridge Fund) and distributes budget instructions to all elected officials, department directors, and outside entities.

Budget requests from all department directors and outside entities are due July 30th—one month earlier than the statutory deadline of September 1st. This earlier deadline provides the Commission with an opportunity to review and offer guidance for the various departmental budgets prior to their official submission to the Auditor. This input is important in light of the Commission's dual administrative and legislative responsibilities with respect to the departments they supervise. Reviewing the outside entity requests at this point in the budget process provides the Commission with sufficient time to determine the appropriate budgetary approach they wish to use for each of the outside entity requests.

In August, the Commission schedules budgetary work sessions with the various elected officials who receive appropriations from the Law Enforcement Services Fund. This facilitates communication and planning among the various stakeholders and results in a more coordinated official budget submittal for the September 1st statutory deadline. Also during August, information needed to determine appropriate internal service charges for health and dental premiums, facilities maintenance, housekeeping, and utility charges is obtained and reviewed.

The Circuit Court is required to submit its official budget request to the County Commission by August 15th of each year. The Court Administrator and the County Auditor meet to review and discuss the Court's budget request before it is presented to the County Commission.

Official budget requests are due to the Auditor on or before September 1st. During September, the Auditor and Commission review revenue forecasts and develop consensus revenue figures. During October, the Commission schedules work sessions with other elected officials to obtain a first-hand understanding of their budgetary needs.

During September and/or October, the County Commission holds at least one public hearing for the purpose of obtaining public input prior to developing the overall county budget. The County Auditor prepares the Proposed Budget by November 15th and the Commission conducts public hearings during late November and early December. The Commission makes final changes to the budget and formally adopts the budget. The target adoption date is mid-December.

The following provides an overview of the budget process and important statutory dates.

Budget Calendar and Process cont'd

- July: County Auditor develops and distributes budget guidelines and instructions to each elected official and department head
- July 30th: Budget requests from Department Directors and Outside Entities due to Commission and Auditor.
- August 15th: Statutory deadline for the Circuit Court to submit budget request
- September 1st: Statutory deadline for submitting budget requests to Auditor
- September 10th: County Auditor prepares budget requests for offices and agencies not submitting requests by this date
- September and October: County Auditor reviews budget requests and meets with elected officials, department directors, and County Commission, as necessary
- November 15th: County Auditor delivers Proposed Budget to County Commission
- November 15th through December 15th County Commission holds public hearings on the Proposed Budget
- January 10th: Statutory deadline for adoption of budget by the County Commission (The statutory deadline is January 10th except in a year in which the terms of any county commissioners expire; in those years, the deadline is January 31st.)

Budget Revisions and Budget Amendments

Occasionally the County will encounter a need to either revise the existing budget to reflect a change in the use of an appropriation or to amend the budget to approve increased spending authority of a specific fund. Missouri statutes do not address budget revisions and these are governed by County Commission policy: requests for budget revisions that exceed established thresholds require approval by two of the three Commissioners. Missouri law requires that a budget amendment be scheduled on the County Commission agenda and handled in the same manner as the annual budget, with at least one public hearing and documents made available for public inspection.

Statutory Provisions Governing Circuit Court Budgets

The Circuit Court Clerk is charged with the responsibility of transmitting the Circuit Court's budgets, as approved by the court en banc, to the Budget Officer on or before September 1st of each year. Additionally, the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, or his designee, is required to meet with the County Commissioners and the Budget Officer no later than August 15th of each year in order to "confer and discuss with them the Circuit Court's estimates of its requirements for expenditures and its estimates of its revenues for the next budget year" (RSMo Chapter 50, sections 640-642). The statutes require that the Budget Officer include the Circuit Court's budget estimates in the County's budget without change; any change in the estimates requires the consent of the Circuit Court or the Circuit Clerk. In the event the governing body finds the Court's estimates to be unreasonable, it may file a petition with the Judicial Finance Commission. When this course of action is pursued, every attempt is made to resolve the dispute prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question. If this is not possible, an amount equal to the budget estimates in question is placed into a separate escrow account and is not expended until a final determination is obtained.

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System

The County adopts an annual budget for its calendar fiscal year in the manner set forth by Missouri statutes. As described below, County operations are accounted for in many different funds and individual budgets are adopted for each of these funds. The County Commission is the appropriating authority for all of the funds except certain special revenue funds for which another elected official has been named as the appropriating authority by state statute. (Refer to the Overview and Description of Special Revenue Funds and Other Funds in the General Information section.) However, it is common to refer to these individual fund budgets collectively as “the County Budget”. State law requires all budgets to be balanced and annual operating budgets are required for all funds from which moneys are expended. Budgets may be amended throughout the year to establish spending authority and this is particularly common for those funds that are under the appropriating control of elected officials other than the County Commission. Aggregate financial data for each individual fund as well as summary information for groupings of various funds is presented in the Financial Summaries section of this document.

In addition to preparing an annual budget each year, the County prepares annual financial statements and obtains an independent audit of those financial statements. In preparing its budget, the County uses a slightly different basis than in preparing its financial statements. This is described in greater detail below, but the primary difference is that for budgetary purposes, encumbrances (open purchase orders or other budgetary commitments which have not resulted in a legal liability for the county) are treated as expenditures, whereas in the financial statements these commitments are not treated as expenditures, but as a reserve of fund balance.

The County administers numerous funds, which are described below. The majority of county operations are accounted for in the County’s major funds which include the General Revenue Fund, the Road and Bridge Fund, and the Law Enforcement Services Fund. However, a complete understanding of the County’s budgetary and financial activities requires a review of *all* the funds. Accordingly, this document is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the County’s entire financial structure and activities.

This budgetary document contains information for all funds for which the County Commission or another county elected official is the appropriating authority and for which the County Treasurer maintains custody of the moneys. The County’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) contains some funds in addition to those that are presented in this document. Specifically, the CAFR contains financial information for the County’s one component unit (Boone Hospital Board of Trustees) and two special revenue funds under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court which are maintained separately by the Court in its own checking account. Additionally, the County’s CAFR includes various agency and trust funds which are not subject to appropriation and therefore are not included in this budgetary document. From time-to-time, the CAFR will contain funds related to the Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) Program, described below, which are not included in this document.

The County implemented the NID program in the early 1990’s. This program allows the County to approve and construct road or sewer projects and then recover the costs of these projects in full from property owners. Periodically, the County issues general obligation bonds for these projects; however, taxes are not levied or collected to retire the debt because the property owners are responsible for these costs. NID budgets are

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System cont'd

established as the County Commission approves projects throughout the year. As a result, *NID funds* have been excluded from this document; however, all of the related debt service funds are included and account for the special assessment revenue and principle and interest expenditures. A description of past and current NID projects is included in the Overview and Description of Other Budgets section. It is very likely that additional NID budgets will be approved in the future. Portions of the General Fund are reserved in an amount equal to temporary financing provided by the General Fund during construction. The reservations are released once general obligation bonds are issued.

Basis of Accounting and Budgeting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported. Basis of accounting relates to the *timing* of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Boone County uses a different basis of accounting for budgeting purposes than for financial reporting purposes. This is a common practice among governmental entities. In governmental entities, budgets represent legal spending limits and the basis of accounting used for budgeting purposes must therefore account for all commitments and obligations authorized against the legal appropriations and measure the degree of compliance with the legally-adopted budget.

The basis of accounting used for financial reporting and budgeting purposes are described below.

Basis of Accounting used for Financial Reporting Purposes— Boone County complies with all reporting requirements established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as proscribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). As a result, the county's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) includes two sets of financial statements: the government-wide statements and the fund financial statements.

The ***government-wide financial statements*** report information about the County as a whole. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial condition. These financial statements are prepared using a full accrual basis of accounting in order to achieve a more corporate, or private-sector type presentation. A full accrual basis of accounting recognizes expenses when incurred and revenues when earned without respect to the timing of receipt or payment.

The ***fund financial statements*** provide information about groupings of related accounts which are used to maintain control over resources for specific activities or objectives. The County uses fund accounting to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the County's most significant funds, not the County as a whole. The County has three kinds of funds:

- (1) Governmental Funds: these funds reflect how general government services were financed in the short-term as well as what financial resources remain available for future spending. Fund financial statements for governmental funds are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Modified accrual accounting restricts the recognition of revenue to only those

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System cont'd

- revenues that are measurable and available (generally speaking, “available” refers to revenues that will be collected within 60 days of the close of the fiscal year).
- (2) Proprietary Funds: these funds offer short-term and long-term financial information about services which the County provides through a business-type operation and uses a full accrual basis of accounting.
 - (3) Fiduciary Funds: these funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of individuals or entities external to the County and use a full accrual basis of accounting.

For full disclosure of the County’s accounting policies, please refer to the County’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Basis of Accounting used for Budgeting Purposes—As mentioned above, the primary focus of the basis of accounting used for budgetary purposes is to measure the degree of compliance with legally-adopted spending limits. As a result, the budgetary basis of accounting includes encumbrances (purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments) as the equivalent of expenditures. These items would not be recognized or reported as expenditures for financial reporting purposes; instead, they would be reported as reservations of fund balance.

Description of Funds

The accounting and budgeting systems are both based on funds; and, as is the case with most governmental entities, Boone County maintains numerous funds. Each fund is considered a separate accounting entity. Operations of individual funds are accounted for with a separate set of accounts that consists of its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenue and expenditure or expenses, as appropriate. County resources are accounted for in each fund based on the purpose for which they are spent. Most of the funds are required by law and have been established to provide proper tracking of the income and expenses of the County. A short description of each fund type follows.

Governmental Funds are governed by standards developed specifically for government activities.

■ General Fund (a major fund)

The General Fund is the primary operating fund for the County and is used to account for the basic operations of the County that are financed from all of the general taxes and revenues collected by the County. Operations funded in the General Fund are frequently augmented with resources accounted for in a special revenue fund. For instance, law enforcement services are primarily financed with appropriations from the General Fund, but are supplemented with appropriations from the Sheriff’s Training Fund (a special revenue fund).

■ Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are restricted as to use.

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System cont'd

- Road and Bridge Fund (a major fund)
The revenues and expenses of the Public Works Department are tracked separately because the income for the department comes from a special property tax provided for in the Statutes of Missouri and a special sales tax approved by the voters. Income to the Road and Bridge Fund can only be used for road and bridge maintenance and improvements.
- Law Enforcement Services Fund (a major fund)
This fund was created to account for the one-eighth cent law enforcement sales tax revenues and related expenditures.
- Other Special Revenue Funds
The Statutes of the State of Missouri set out several special funds that are maintained by the County. Some examples of these statutory funds are the Record Preservation Fund, the Bad Check Collection Fund, the Sheriff's Training Fund, and several others. The County is responsible for accounting for all income and expenses for each of these special activities; therefore, the special funds are separately maintained.

■ Debt Service Funds

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term principal, interest and related costs. Some examples of these funds are the Nursing Home Bond Fund and the Bridge Bond Fund.

■ Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources which are used for all acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

■ Neighborhood Improvement District Funds

The statutes of the State of Missouri allow the County Commission to create Neighborhood Improvement Districts (NIDs). Current county policy provides for the formation of such districts only for the purpose of financing roadway and sewer improvements. The property owners within a NID pay for such improvements through a special assessment. Each NID fund accounts for all expenditures associated with the improvement project and the subsequent special assessment revenues.

Proprietary Funds are governed by the same accounting standards which apply to private business. Proprietary funds may include both enterprise funds and internal service funds.

■ Internal Service Funds

Internal Service Funds are used to account for activities that produce services to be provided to other county departments on a cost-reimbursement basis. For instance, the Self-Health Trust fund accounts for the operations of the County's Self Insured Health Plan for county employees and the Building and Grounds fund accounts for facilities maintenance and housekeeping activities.

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System cont'd

■ Enterprise Funds

The County does not operate any business-type activities and therefore does not use enterprise funds.

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for the County's custodial or fiduciary activities pertaining to various trust and agency funds. Note: the County does not budget these funds because the resources and assets of these funds do not belong to the County and therefore cannot legally be appropriated by the County Commission for county purposes.

■ Private Purposes (Non-Expendable) Trust Funds

The County serves as trustee for several non-expendable trusts. Corpus amounts are to remain intact while investment income is used for the activities specified in the trust documents.

■ Trust and Agency Funds

Trust and Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

Overview of the Fund-Department-Account Code Structure

Each line item in the accounting system consists of three elements: the fund number, the department number, and the account number.

Fund Numbers are identified by a unique three-digit number. The first digit of the fund number denotes the fund family to which the fund belongs. For instance, 1XX denotes the general fund family; 2XX denotes the special revenue fund family; 3XX denotes the debt service fund family; 4XX denotes the capital projects fund family; 5XX denotes the Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) fund family; 6XX denotes the internal service fund family; and, 7XX denotes the agency and trust fund family.

Department Numbers are four (4) digit number assigned to each department. Departments within the general revenue fund begin with the digit "1". For all other departments, the first three digits of the department number represent the fund number. For example, the department numbers for Public Works include #2040, #2045, and #2049. These budgets are included in the Road and Bridge Fund, #204, which belongs to the special revenue fund family.

Account Numbers are used to break revenue and expense accounts into various categories, or classes. For expenditures, budgetary control is exercised at the class level. These accounts are briefly described below by account name, number and description.

■ Revenue Accounts

- Property Taxes 03000-03099
Real estate and personal property tax levied on the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property.
- Sales Taxes 03100-03199
Taxes imposed on the sale or use of selected goods and services.

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System cont'd

- Franchise Taxes 03200-03299
This tax is levied on certain franchises, i.e. cable television.
- Licenses And Permits 03300-03399
Fees for special types of licenses and permits required by state statutes, i.e. marriage licenses, liquor licenses.
- Intergovernmental Revenues 03400-03499
Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements, and reimbursements.
- Charges For Services 03500-03599
Charges for current services such as court costs, collection fees, and charges for copies and transcripts.
- Fines, Forfeitures, And Contractual Forfeits 03600-03699
Fines include moneys derived from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses and violations of lawful administrative rules and regulations. Forfeitures include bonds forfeited in criminal cases. Contractual forfeits include any moneys derived from confiscating deposits held as a performance guarantee.
- Interest 03700-03799
Income on all long term and short term bank deposits and other investments.
- Miscellaneous 03800-03899
Includes such items as rental income, sales of county property, and miscellaneous reimbursements.
- Other Financing Sources 03900-03999
This would include proceeds from general long-term debt and inter-fund operating transfers.
- Expenditure Accounts—budgetary control is exercised at the class level.
 - Personal Services 10000-19999 (Class 1)
Includes expenses for salaries, wages, and related employee benefits for full-time and part-time employees of the County. Employee benefits include social security, group life, health and dental insurance, workers compensation insurance, and other similar employee benefits.
 - Materials And Supplies 20000-29999 (Class 2)
Includes expenses for such items as rock and asphalt for the County road system, office supplies, paper and printing supplies, and inmate meals and supplies. These are the expendable items used in the daily operation of each office or department.
 - Dues, Travel And Training 30000-39999 (Class 3)
Includes expenses for such items as membership dues to professional organizations (i.e., engineers and attorneys), national, state and local organizations (National Association of Counties, Government Finance Officers Association, etc.) registration fees for conferences and training courses, and reimbursable expenses.

Description of the Accounting and Budgeting System cont'd

- Utilities 40000-49999 (Class 4)
Includes expenses such as telephone, natural gas, electricity, and water as provided to the County offices and departments.
- Vehicle Expense 50000-59999 (Class 5)
Includes expenses related to the operation of a department's vehicles such as gas, oil, tires, repairs, etc. and reimbursable mileage expense for each office and department.
- Equipment And Building Maintenance 60000-69999 (Class 6)
Includes repairs and maintenance to all county-owned buildings such as the Courthouse, Jail, Road and Bridge Department, etc. and repairs and service contracts for county-owned equipment including typewriters, computers and printers, copy machines, etc.
- Contractual Services 70000-79999 (Class 7)
Includes cost of building use charges, legal services, equipment leases, and outside and professional services (engineering fees, survey fees, private contracts for road construction, etc.).
- Other 80000-89999 (Class 8)
Operational expenses not classified above such as public notices, advertising for employment opportunities/bid proposals, meeting expenses, etc.
- Fixed Asset Additions 90000-99999 (Class 9)
Includes major building and equipment purchases (vehicles, computer equipment, office furniture and equipment, buildings and improvements, road graders, computer software, etc).

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>		
200	Special Building Projects-Citizen Contributions Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for the occasional citizen contributions (such as for the Courthouse Plaza) which are ear-marked for specific building projects. The County Commission approves the budget; the County Treasurer administers the budget and the fund.</p>
201	Assessment Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 137.750.</p> <p>It accounts for the operations of the Boone County Assessor's Office. The County Commission approves the budget for this fund, subject to certain statutory provisions. The Assessor administers the fund.</p>
202	E-911 Emergency Telephone Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 190.305.</p> <p>It accounts for operations of the enhanced 911 emergency telephone system. Revenues are derived from a 1985 voter-approved telephone tax. The current tax is set at 2% of the local tariff, the maximum allowed by law. (See RSMo 190.305). This fund pays for monthly trunk and line charges associated with the E-911 system as well as 24-hour maintenance and other operational expenses. The County Commission approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
203	Domestic Violence Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 451.151; 455.200-455.305; 488.445; 488.607.</p> <p>It accounts for statutory fees that are collected and expended to provide shelter for victims of domestic violence. The County Commission approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
204	Road & Bridge Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 137.555 and 137.560.</p> <p>It accounts for the operations of the Public Works Department, including Maintenance Operations, Design and Construction, and Administration. The County Commission approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
205	Infrastructure Grants Fund <i>Currently inactive</i>	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for infrastructure projects funded through grants. Examples of grants accounted for in this fund include levy projects, and Community Development Block Grant projects. The County Commission approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
208	Road Sales Tax	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for the one-half cent sales tax revenues approved by voters in 1993 and renewed in 1997 for County road maintenance and improvement. Current authorization for the sales tax sunsets in 2008. The County Commission establishes the budget and administers this fund.</p>
209	Hospital Profit Share Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>The fund was created mid-year 1996 when cumulative "additional lease compensation" received pursuant to the 1988 Hospital Lease was transferred into this fund.</p> <p>All subsequent receipts of additional lease compensation, (or "profit share") were accounted for in this fund as well. The current lease agreement, effective January 1, 2001, does not provide for profit share payments to the County. The County Commission approves the budget and administers this fund.</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
210	Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It was created mid-year 1998 to account for funds received by the Local Emergency Planning Committee from the State of Missouri. The County serves as fiscal agent for the LEPC. The County Commission approves the annual budget and the County Treasurer administers this fund.</p>
211	Collector Tax Maintenance Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 52.312-317.</p> <p>It accounts for the additional delinquent fees and commissions authorized by state statute. The Boone County Collector of Revenue approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
212	Fairground Maintenance Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for the fiscal year 2002 net insurance proceeds received by the County from losses sustained at the Boone County Fairgrounds. The County Commission elected to not rebuild some of the structures; instead, the monies were set aside in this fund be used to address maintenance needs. The County Commission approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
230	Election Services Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 115.065.</p> <p>It accounts for revenues derived from a charge, not to exceed 5%, that is levied to all political subdivisions participating in any election. Fund resources may be used for training programs, election supplies and equipment, and any other costs incurred for the general improvement of elections. The County Clerk approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
250	Sheriff's Forfeiture Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for forfeited drug-related monies distributed to the Sheriff pursuant to federal laws. Use of the monies is restricted to drug-related law enforcement activities. The Sheriff approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
251	Sheriff's Training Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 590.178.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for peace officer training authorized by state statute. The revenues may be expended solely for peace officer training. The Sheriff approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
252	Public Safety Citizen Contributions	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for citizen contributions given to the County for various law enforcement activities.</p> <p>The County Commission approves the budget and the Sheriff administers the fund.</p>
253	Law Enforcement– Department of Justice Grants Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for federal grant monies received pursuant to the Local Law Enforcement program. The County Commission approves the budget, subject to federal guidelines, and the Sheriff administers the fund.</p>
254	Sheriff Civil Charges Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 57.280.</p> <p>It accounts for fees authorized and collected for the purpose of providing law enforcement services. All fees deposited into this fund were previously deposited into the General Fund. Revenues deposited into this fund are capped at \$50,000 annually. The Sheriff approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
255	Sheriff Revolving Fund Activity	<p>To account for conceal and carry gun permit fees per RSMo 571.101-571.121</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
260	Prosecuting Attorney Training Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 56.765.</p> <p>It accounts for fees authorized and collected for the purpose of providing additional training for prosecuting attorneys and their staff. The Prosecuting Attorney approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
261	Prosecuting Attorney Tax Collection fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 136.150.</p> <p>It accounts for revenues and expenditures associated with the collection of certain delinquent taxes, licenses, and fees on behalf of the State of Missouri. The Prosecuting Attorney approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
262	Prosecuting Attorney Contingency Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 56.330.</p> <p>It accounts for fees authorized and collected for the purpose of providing prosecution services. All fees deposited into this fund were previously deposited into the General Fund. Revenues deposited into this fund are capped at \$20,000 annually. The Prosecuting Attorney, with the approval of a circuit judge, approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
263	Prosecuting Attorney Bad Check Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 570.120.</p> <p>It accounts for revenues derived from Prosecuting Attorney fees for the collection of Non-Sufficient Funds (NSF) checks. The Prosecuting Attorney approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
264	Prosecuting Attorney Forfeiture Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for forfeited drug-related monies distributed to the Prosecuting Attorney pursuant to Federal Laws. These monies must be maintained separately from other County funds and expenditures are restricted to drug-related law enforcement activities. The Prosecuting Attorney approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
280	Record Preservation Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 59.319.</p> <p>It accounts for fees authorized and collected for record storage, microfilming, and preservation. The Recorder of Deeds approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
282	Family Services and Justice Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 488.2300.</p> <p>It accounts for revenues derived from a \$30 fee collected on each family court case. Expenditures are made at the discretion of the presiding judge or family court administrative judge. The Circuit Court approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
283	Circuit Drug Court Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by local policy.</p> <p>It accounts for fees received from defendants who participate in the Drug Court program. The Boone County Drug Court program is a court-supervised, comprehensive treatment program for non-violent, felony offenders. The Circuit Court approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
285	Administration of Justice Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 488.5025.1</p> <p>It accounts for fees collected for late payment of court costs and is used for the improvement of court administration. The Circuit Court approves the budget and administers the fund.</p>
290	Law Enforcement Services Fund	<p>This fund is established and governed by RSMo 67.582.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues of a voter-approved 1/8-cent sales tax for law enforcement services. The County Commission approves the budget. The Sheriff, the Prosecuting Attorney, the County Commission, and the Circuit Court jointly administer the fund in accordance with the budget established by the County Commission.</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
<i>Debt Service Funds</i>		
303	Government Building	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the mandatory reserve fund established for the \$4,505,000 Special Obligation Bonds issued in 1993 which would have matured in 2007 and are retired through general revenue annual appropriations. Interest accumulates in this fund and these resources will be used to make the final principle and interest payment.</p> <p>During FY 2003, the County issued Refunding and Improvement bonds in the amount of \$5,240,000. The mandatory reserve fund for these bonds is accounted for in this same fund.</p>
380	1994 Series Road NID Bonds (General Obligation Bonds)	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for retirement of \$255,000 bonds issued in 1994 for financing Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) projects. Although the bonds are general obligation bonds, the property owners included in each NID will pay the debt service payments.</p>
381	1996 Series Road NID Bonds (General Obligation Bonds)	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for retirement of \$300,000 bonds issued in 1996 for financing Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) projects. Although the bonds are general obligation bonds, the property owners included in each NID will pay the debt service payments.</p>
382	1998 Series Road NID Bonds (General Obligation Bonds)	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for retirement of \$355,000 bonds issued in 1998 for financing Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) projects. Although the bonds are general obligation bonds, the property owners included in each NID will pay the debt service payments.</p>

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
383	2000 Series A Sewer NID Bonds (General Obligation Bonds)	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for retirement of \$280,000 bonds issued in 2000 for financing Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) projects. Although the bonds are general obligation bonds, the property owners included in each NID will pay the debt service payments.</p>
384	2000 Series B Road NID Bonds (General Obligation Bonds)	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for retirement of \$184,000 bonds issued in 2000 for financing Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) projects. Although the bonds are general obligation bonds, the property owners included in each NID will pay the debt service payments.</p>
385	2001 Series Road NID Bonds (General Obligation Bonds)	<p>The fund is established pursuant to bond requirements.</p> <p>It accounts for the revenues and expenditures for retirement of \$305,000 bonds issued in 2000 for financing Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) projects. Although the bonds are general obligation bonds, the property owners included in each NID will pay the debt service payments.</p>

Capital Project Funds

400	Jail/Courthouse Expansion and Modification	Capital Project funds are established by local policy.
401	Government Center/Johnson Bldg.	These funds account for expenditures for design, construction, and expansion of building projects as well as acquisition of associated property.
402	Juvenile Justice Center Improvement	
404	City-County Health Facility	

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description	
<i>Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) Funds</i>			
501	Colchester Road Paving	NID funds are established by local policy.	
502	Logwood Paving	These funds account for all expenditures associated with the Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) program and all subsequent special assessment revenues received in payment thereof. The cost of the improvements is initially paid by the County with property owners electing to reimburse the County over a period not to exceed 10 years.	
503	Clearview Paving		
504	Bon Gor Lake Estates Paving		
505	Trails West Paving		
506	Bearfield Paving		
507	Lake Sundance Paving		
508	Walnut Brook Paving		
509	Pierpont Meadows		
510	Pin Oak Sanitary Sewer		A budget is adopted for a new NID project upon County Commission approval of the NID and the project cost estimates, which may occur at any time throughout the year. The County's budget is amended upon approval of the project.
511	New Haven		
512	University Estates	Because of the manner in which these budgets are established and the fact that all costs are borne by property owners, individual budget schedules have not been included in the following section.	
513	Fairway Meadows Sewer		
514	Trobridge Road		
515	Wilson Turner		
516	Hillview Acres		
517	Cedar Gate		
518	Hartsburg Hills Road		
519	Applewood Creek Road		
520	Good Time Acres Road		
521	Summer Lane Road		
Internal Service Funds			
600	Self-Insured Health Plan	This fund is established by local policy. It accounts for operations of the self-insured health plan for county employees.	
601	Self-Insured Dental Plan	This fund is established by local policy. It accounts for operations of the self-insured dental plan for county employees.	
610	Building and Grounds Fund	The fund is established by local policy. This internal service fund accounts for the operations of the Facilities Maintenance and Housekeeping Departments. Operating revenues are derived from an internal service charge based on square footage.	

Overview and Description of Special Revenue and Other Funds cont'd

Fund No.	Fund Name	Description
620	Building and Grounds Capital Repair and Replacement	<p>This fund is established by local policy.</p> <p>This internal service fund provides for the accumulation of resources to be used for major repairs and replacements for county-owned buildings. The resources are derived from an annual charge based on square footage.</p>
621	Building Utilities	<p>This fund is established by local policy.</p> <p>This internal service fund accounts for building utilities for the Government Center, the Johnson Building, the Courthouse and the county-owned space in the Centralia Clinic. Utilities for the Juvenile Justice Center, the Sheriff and Corrections, and Public Works are accounted for in each of the respective operating budgets.</p>
<i>Private Purpose Trust Funds</i>		
720	George Spencer Trust	<p>This fund is established pursuant to legal trust documents.</p> <p>This non-expendable trust fund accounts for revenues and expenditures of the George Spencer Trust Fund, a non-expendable trust fund administered by Boone County. This privately established trust provides scholarships for two Centralia High School seniors each year. This budget reflects interest revenue earned on the trust corpus and scholarship expenditures of the same amount.</p>
721	Union Cemetery	<p>This fund is established pursuant to legal trust documents.</p> <p>This non-expendable trust fund accounts for revenues and expenditures for maintenance and upkeep of the Union Cemetery. The County Commission is the legal trustee of the Union Cemetery Fund, a fund established with private contributions.</p>

Fiscal and Budget Policies

Boone County is a statutory elective form of government. Specific powers and responsibilities are granted to each elected official according to state law. The three-member County Commission has ordinance-making powers as granted to it by the Missouri state legislature as well as exclusive control of County property. The County Commission also has final authority over the County Budget, except for certain special revenue funds where the Missouri state legislature has granted final budget authority to individual elected officials.

The fiscal year of the County begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st of each year. The fiscal year constitutes the budget and accounting year.

Revenue Policy:

- To the extent allowed by law, the County will endeavor to maintain a diversified and stable revenue base to minimize the effects of economic fluctuations as well as eliminate an over dependence on any single revenue source.
- The County will project and update revenues annually. These revenue forecasts will be presented to the County Commission as a part of the proposed budget prepared and submitted by the County Auditor.
- Department Directors and Elected Officials will submit their revenue estimates for the current year and projected revenue for the next year to the County Auditor.
- Revenue trends are to be examined monthly and incorporated into annual revenue forecasts.
- The County does not use revenue sources while legal action is pending.
- User fees and rates will be examined periodically and adjusted as necessary to cover the costs of providing the services.

Budget Policy:

- The County will adopt a balanced budget each year in accordance with state statutes. The budget is considered balanced if the total resources of a fund are sufficient to cover the proposed spending (appropriations and/or transfers out) for that fund.
- By September 1st of each year, each elected official, department director, or administrative authority shall prepare and submit to the County Auditor a budget request for the upcoming fiscal year. The County Auditor shall prepare a request in the event that no request is received by the September 10th.
- The County Auditor shall submit a proposed budget to the County Commission by November 15th of each budget year.
- Expenditures proposed in the budget for each department, office, or agency shall be itemized by character, object, function, and fund.
- In no event shall the total amount of the proposed expenditures for a specific fund exceed the total resources available to the fund.
- The budget will provide for adequate maintenance of capital, plant, and equipment and for their orderly replacement.

Fiscal and Budget Policies cont'd

- The County will avoid balancing current expenditures at the expense of meeting future years' expenses.
- The County will give highest priority to the use of one-time revenues to the funding of capital assets or other non-recurring expenditures.
- Realistic revenue projections will reflect conservative assumptions.
- The County Commission or the County Auditor shall hold at least one public hearing on the budget submitted by the County Auditor, at which all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard.
- The County Commission shall publicize all changes made to the proposed budget received from the County Auditor prior to adopting the final budget.
- The County Commission shall adopt the budget by majority vote by January 10th, the first month of the budget year. The County Commission shall adopt the budget by majority vote by January 31st, the first month of the budget year in the year in which any commissioners' new term of office begins. If the County Commission does not take action by the required date, the prior year's annual appropriation order will continue in force until adoption occurs.
- The budget shall be on record in the County clerk's office and open to public inspection. In addition, a copy of the budget is available for view at the Columbia Public Library and on the County's web site (HYPERLINK <http://www.showmeboone.org> or www.showmeboone.org)
- The County will annually submit its budget for review to the GFOA, as a participant in the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award.
- After adoption of the budget, the budget can be amended via county commission order in accordance with state statutes. The County Auditor may submit budget amendment requests to the County Commission to increase expenditures or revenues. When the County Commission approves the order, additional appropriations are made in the appropriate accounts.
- All appropriations shall lapse at the end of the budget year to the extent that they have not been expended or lawfully encumbered.

Capital Improvements Policy:

- The County will identify the estimated costs and potential funding sources for each capital improvement project proposal before it is submitted to the County Commission for approval.
- The County will identify the estimated on-going operational costs and the potential funding sources for each capital improvement project proposal before it is submitted to the County Commission for approval.
- Capital improvement projects will be incorporated into the Annual Budget.

Fixed Asset and Capital Asset Policy:

- Revised Statutes of Missouri require that fixed assets be inventoried if they have an estimated life of more than one (1) year following the date of acquisition and

Fiscal and Budget Policies cont'd

have a purchase cost of \$1,000 or more. Items which cost less than \$1,000 and/or have a life of one year are not required to be accounted for as a fixed asset.

- For financial reporting purposes, the County observes a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Assets meeting this threshold are considered to be capital assets. However, all assets with a value of \$1,000 or more (as noted above and required by state statute) are carried on the County's inventory and are subject to property control procedures. Capital assets and non-capital assets combined are referred to as fixed assets. Some assets, such as personal computers and printers, cost less than \$1,000; however, the County elects to add these to inventory for property control purposes.
- For financial reporting purposes, the County expenses all fixed assets that do not meet the capitalization threshold. The County depreciates all assets that meet the capitalization threshold. Depreciation is based on useful lives that have been established for each classification of assets (office equipment, vehicles, buildings, etc.).
- Purchase cost of a fixed asset includes freight, installation charges, carrying cases, adaptors and other items which are connected to the fixed asset and necessary for its operation or use.
- The capitalization threshold is applied to individual fixed assets rather than to groups of fixed assets.
- A small tag with a fixed asset number will be issued by the County Auditor for all items to be added to County inventory records. Said tag will be affixed to the fixed asset until such time it is declared surplus property and properly disposed of in the manner authorized by the County Commission. (In the case of property that cannot be reasonably tagged, such as software and vehicles, the inventory tag will be kept with title or license agreement.)
- Offices and departments will notify the County Auditor of any change in location or loss of a fixed asset.
- The County Auditor will conduct physical inventories on an annual basis.
- Offices and departments will exercise control over their fixed assets by establishing and maintaining adequate control procedures at the departmental level.

Accounting Policy:

- An independent financial audit shall be made of all accounts of the County at least annually and more frequently if deemed necessary by the County Commission.
- The County will prepare its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- The County will prepare a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).
- Complete disclosure will be provided in the financial statements and bond representations.

Fiscal and Budget Policies cont'd

- The County will annually submit documentation to obtain the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from GFOA.

Purchasing Policy:

- The purchasing director shall have responsibility for and authority to contract for and purchase all supplies, materials and equipment required for the operation and maintenance of offices, departments or agencies of the County as directed by the County Commission.
- The County encourages competitive business practices through public bidding or requests for proposals wherever possible and feasible.

Debt Policy:

- The County may issue general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, special obligation bonds, and short-term tax anticipation notes as authorized by state statutes. The County may also enter into lease-purchase agreements.
- The County may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding, extending or unifying the whole or any part of its valid outstanding revenue bonds.
- The County will limit long-term debt to only those capital projects that cannot be financed from current revenue or other available sources.
- The County will follow a policy of full disclosure on every financial report and bond prospectus.
- When the County finances capital projects by issuing bonds, it will repay the bonds within a period not to exceed the expected useful life of the projects.
- The County's policy shall be to manage its budget and financial affairs in such a way so as to ensure continued high bond ratings.
- No general obligation bonds shall be issued without approval of the requisite number of qualified voters, as required by state statute.

Reserve (Fund Balance) Policy:

- Fund balances will be maintained at levels that will provide adequate operating reserves should the County experience an economic downturn.
- The County will calculate and maintain an unreserved, undesignated fund balance equal to at least 15% to 20% of expenditures for the adopted budget for the general revenue fund. For other major funds (Road and Bridge Fund and the Law Enforcement Services Fund), the amount will be equal to at least 5% to 10%. These funds will be used to avoid cash flow interruptions, generate interest income, reduce need for short-term borrowing and assist in maintaining what is considered an investment grade bond rating capacity.
- Self Insurance Reserves shall be maintained at a level to protect the County against incurred and reported losses as well as those incurred but not reported and future losses within the retention.

Fiscal and Budget Policies cont'd

- An emergency appropriation will be included annually in the General Fund to provide for unanticipated expenditures of a nonrecurring nature and/or to meet unexpected increases in costs. The amount of the appropriation will be equal to 3% of the budget, as required by state statute. Emergency appropriations may be included in other funds in amounts recommended by the County Auditor and approved by the County Commission.

Enterprise Fund Policy:

- Enterprise funds will be used to account for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of County facilities and services which are intended to be entirely or predominately self-supporting from user charges or for which periodic net income measurement is desirable. Note: the County does not currently operate any enterprise activities.

Internal Service Fund Policy:

- Internal Service Funds will be used to account for the provision of goods and services by one department of the County to other departments.
- Internal Service Funds are to be self-supporting from user charges to the respective user departments.
- Internal Service Funds are to only recover the complete cost of operations without producing any significant amount of profit in excess of the fund's requirements.

Summary of Long-Term Debt

Boone County is authorized by Missouri Statutes to incur general obligation debt upon voter approval and to incur special obligation debt for the purpose of purchase, construction, or expansion of county buildings.

General obligation bonds issued in conjunction with the Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) program are intended to be repaid from assessments levied against properties within the districts. Such assessments must be deposited into debt service funds that are legally restricted for payment of the bonds. The County attaches liens on the properties within the districts to secure payment of the assessments.

Debt Service expenditures included in the FY 2006 Budget total \$694,718 which represents 1.5% of the total budget (all governmental funds combined). Debt service expenditures to the General Fund for FY 2006 total \$414,915 or 1.6% of total fund expenditures, and pertain to the Series 2003 Refunding and Capital Improvement Special Obligation Bonds. The remainder of the debt service expenditures, approximately \$280,000, is related to NID general obligation bonds which is retired with special assessments and is accounted for in debt service funds or taxable special obligations bonds which are being retired with revenue derived from property lease contracts.

Debt payable as of January 1, 2006 is composed of the following:

General Obligation Bonds:

\$300,000 1996 general obligation neighborhood road improvement bonds due in annual installments of \$15,000 to \$40,000 through 2006; interest at 4.2% to 5.1%	\$15,000
\$355,000 1998 general obligation neighborhood road improvement bonds due in annual installments of \$35,000 to \$45,000 through 2008; interest at 3.7% to 4.45%	\$125,000
\$184,000 Series 2000B general obligation neighborhood road improvement bonds due in annual installments of \$15,000 to \$23,000 through 2010; interest at 5.2%.	\$104,000
\$305,000 2001 general obligation neighborhood road improvement bonds due in annual installments of \$25,000 to \$37,000 through 2012; interest at 2.35% to 4.1%	<u>\$226,000</u>
Sub-total: General Obligation Debt – Road NIDs	\$470,000
\$280,000 Series 2000A general obligation neighborhood sewer improvement bonds due in annual installments of \$25,000 to \$35,000 through 2010; interest at 4.85% to 5.35%.	<u>\$160,000</u>
Total: All General Obligation Debt	<u>\$630,000</u>

Summary of Long-Term Debt cont'd

Special Obligation Bonds:

\$5,240,000 Series 2003 refunding and improvement special obligation bonds due in annual installments of \$270,000 to \$745,000 through 2018; interest at 2.00% to 4.00%. The County Commission is obligated to pay the bonds and annually appropriates the amount of debt services. The debt is secured by a first lien on property and buildings that were constructed and purchased from the bond proceeds. \$4,660,000

\$2,005,000 Series 2005 taxable special obligation bonds due in annual installments of \$45,000 to \$65,000 beginning in 2008 through 2014 with a balloon payment of \$1,610,000 in 2015; semi-annual interest is due 2005 through 2015; interest at 4.920% to 5.940%. The debt is secured by a first lien on property and buildings that were purchased from the proceeds of the bonds. Annual debt service appropriations are made from property lease income; however, general fund appropriations would be required in the event lease income is insufficient to cover scheduled principal and interest payments. \$2,005,000

Total: All Special Obligation Debt \$6,665,000

January 1, 2006 – Status of voter-approved bond issues:

Approval Year and Purpose	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued	Remaining Amount to Issue	Outstanding
1992 Road NIDs	\$3.5 million	\$1.399 million	\$2,101,000	\$470,000
1997 Sewer NIDs	\$5.5 million	\$.280 million	\$5,220,000	\$160,000

Future debt service requirements for outstanding bonds are as follows:

Year	Special Obligation -----Bonds-----		General Obligation -----Bonds-----		Combined Principle	Combined Interest	Combined Total
	Principle	Interest	Principle	Interest			
2006	\$ 270,000.00	262,505.50	132,000.00	25,709.77	402,000.00	288,215.27	690,215.27
2007	275,000.00	257,055.50	120,000.00	20,047.52	395,000.00	277,103.02	672,103.02
2008	325,000.00	249,698.50	126,000.00	14,445.26	451,000.00	264,143.76	715,143.76
2009	340,000.00	240,171.50	89,000.00	9,448.00	429,000.00	249,619.50	678,619.50
2010	345,000.00	229,405.50	91,000.00	5,146.25	436,000.00	234,551.75	670,551.75
2011-2015	3,635,000.00	887,986.25	72,000.00	2,993.00	3,707,000.00	890,979.25	4,597,979.25
2016-2020	1,475,000.00	103,900.00	0.00	0.00	1,475,000.00	103,900.00	1,578,900.00
Total	\$ 6,665,000.00	2,230,722.75	630,000.00	77,789.80	7,295,000.00	2,308,512.55	9,603,512.55

Summary of Long-Term Debt cont'd

January 1, 2006 – Legal debt limit

State law limits the amount of the County's outstanding bonded debt (exclusive of revenue bonds, special obligation bonds, and balances available in debt service funds) to 10% of the County's assessed valuation. As of January 1, 2006, the County's statutory debt limit will be in excess of \$170,000,000; actual bonded indebtedness is well below this limit, as demonstrated by the information presented below.

Estimated Assessed Valuation of Boone County, January 1, 2006:	\$1,700,000,000
Constitutional Debt Limit (10%):	\$ 170,000,000
Debt outstanding at January 1, 2006 applicable to debt limit:	\$ 630,000

