

108-2025

CERTIFIED COPY OF ORDER

STATE OF MISSOURI }
County of Boone } ea.

March Session of January Adjourned

Term 250

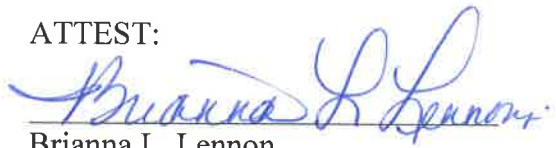
In the County Commission of said county, on the 4th day of March 20 25

the following, among other proceedings, were had, viz:


Now on this day, the County Commission of the County of Boone does hereby approve the attached K-9 Basic Training Agreement between Boone County and the Cuba Police Department. The terms of the agreement are set out in the attached. The Presiding Commissioner is authorized to sign said agreement.

Done this 4th day of March 2025.

ATTEST:


Brianna L. Lennon
Clerk of the County Commission


Kip Kendrick
Presiding Commissioner


Justin Aldred
District I Commissioner


Janet M. Thompson
District II Commissioner

**COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
FOR K-9 BASIC TRAINING SERVICES**

THIS AGREEMENT dated the 4th day of March, 2025, is entered into by and between Boone County, Missouri (County), by and through the Boone County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), and the Cuba Police Department (Agency):

WHEREAS, BCSO can provide K-9 basic training through its certified K-9 training staff; and

WHEREAS, BCSO can assist Agency in selecting a canine for purchase from an approved vendor to receive the training; and

WHEREAS, Agency desires to procure a canine to receive training from a vendor approved by County and train one of Agency's officers as that canine's handler through the BCSO's K-9 basic training program; and

WHEREAS, County and Agency have the authority to cooperate with each other for the purposes of this Agreement pursuant to RSMo §70.220;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:

1. **ASSISTANCE WITH PROCUREMENT OF CANINE.** County's K-9 trainer will provide advice on the selection of an appropriate canine from a vendor approved by County. The approved vendor will provide a minimum of a 6-month trainability guarantee and a 1-year health guarantee on a purchased canine that will run to the benefit of Agency. County will provide Agency with information about approved vendors.
2. **TRAINING.** BCSO agrees to provide Agency's K-9 handler and canine basic training by and through BCSO's certified staff. Training areas will include obedience and narcotics detection with respect to cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines. The training shall consist of not less than twenty (20) sessions, with each session consisting of approximately one, 8-hour day. The training will be conducted over a period of four (4) weeks, Monday – Friday, in regularly-scheduled sessions during that 4-week period. Agency will receive a certificate documenting successful completion of the BCSO's program if the K-9 team meets the standards and requirements of the Missouri Police Canine Association at the conclusion of the training contemplated herein.
3. **EMPLOYED STATUS OF K-9 HANDLER.** Agency agrees that the training contemplated herein is within the scope and course of its handler's employment and Agency will be responsible for all appropriate compensation and the provision of Worker's Compensation coverage to Agency's employee. Agency's handler will execute a Waiver & Release as set out in the attached Exhibit "A" prior to being permitted to participate in the training.
4. **CONTRACT PRICE AND PAYMENT.** Agency shall pay County a total sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for the training contemplated herein, calculated at a rate of \$100.00/session. Agency may pay the full amount upon execution of this contract or, at Agency's option, Agency shall pay one-half, or \$1,000.00, upon execution of this contract and the remaining one-half, or \$1,000.00, after twenty (10) sessions have been completed.
5. **TERM AND TERMINATION.** The Agreement contemplates training sessions to commence on or about the 21st day of October, 2024, and sessions will proceed consecutively, Monday –

Friday, for a period of four (4) weeks as scheduled by County. Either party may terminate this Agreement at any time by providing the other written notice of their intent to terminate. Upon termination for convenience by either party, the parties will reconcile the payments paid and/or due based on the number of sessions attended at the rate of \$100.00 per session (with each session being approximately one, 8-hour day).

6. **MODIFICATION AND WAIVER.** No modification or waiver of any provision of this Agreement nor consent to any departure therefrom, shall in any event be effective, unless the same shall be in writing and signed by County and Agency and then such modification, waiver or consent shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose for which mutually agreed.
7. **FUTURE COOPERATION.** The parties agree to fully cooperate with each other to give full force and effect to the terms and intent of this Agreement.
8. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** The parties state that this document contains the entire agreement between the parties, and there are no other oral, written, express or implied promises, agreements, representations or inducements not specified herein.
9. **AUTHORITY.** The signatories to this Agreement warrant and certify that they have obtained the necessary authority, by resolution or otherwise, to execute this Agreement on behalf of the named party for whom they are signing.

SO AGREED.

AGENCY

By: Cuba Police Dept.
Ch. Shelton 340

Printed Name:

Chief Doug Shelton/340

Attest:

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

By: Kip Kendrick
Kip Kendrick, Presiding Commissioner

Attest: Brianna L. Lennon
Brianna L. Lennon, County Clerk

Approved: Dwayne Carey
Dwayne Carey, Sheriff

Approved as to legal form:

J. Dykhouse
CJ Dykhouse, County Counselor

Acknowledged for Budgeting Purposes:

Kyle Rieman by A. D. Co
Kyle Rieman, Auditor

Exhibit "A"
INFORMED CONSENT WAIVER AND RELEASE

ASSUMPTION OF RISKS: I acknowledge that participation in the BCSO Basic Single Purpose K-9 Training Class [hereinafter the "Program"] involves physical activities which, by their very nature, carry certain inherent risks that cannot be eliminated regardless of the care taken to avoid injuries. These physical activities involve strenuous exertions of strength using various muscle groups and also involve quick movements using speed and change of direction, all of which could result in injury. These risks range from minor bruises and scratches to more severe injuries, including the risk of heart attacks or other catastrophic injuries. I understand and appreciate that these physical activities carry certain inherent risks and I hereby assert that my participation is voluntary and that I knowingly assume all such risks.

WAIVER AND RELEASE: In consideration of accepting my entry into this Program, I hereby, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, or anyone else who might claim on my behalf, covenant not to sue, and waive, release and discharge the Boone County Sheriff's Office, Boone County, Missouri, and/or its employees and agents engaged by them for any purpose relating to the Program that I have been permitted to participate in. This release and waiver extends to all claims of every kind of nature, whatsoever, foreseen or unforeseen, known or unknown.

INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS: I also agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Boone County Sheriff's Department, Boone County, Missouri, and/or its employees and agents all from any and all claims, actions, suits, procedures, costs, expenses, damages, and liabilities, including attorney's fees, that result from my participation in or involvement with the Program.

Waivers and Releases for minors are accepted only with a parent/guardian signature.

Signature of Participant/Date

SGT. Kevin Zeller #341 2/14/2025

Printed Name of Participant

Kevin Zeller

109-2025

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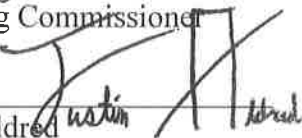
Now on this day, the County Commission of the County of Boone does hereby approve the attached Juvenile Justice Program Assistance Grant Application submitted by the 13th Judicial Circuit Court, Family Court - Juvenile Division.

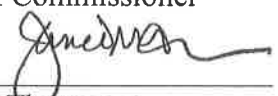
Done this 4th day of March 2025.

ATTEST:


Brianna L. Lennon
Clerk of the County Commission


Kip Kendrick
Presiding Commissioner


Justin Aldred
District I Commissioner


Janet M. Thompson
District II Commissioner



STATE OF MISSOURI
OFFICE OF STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR
REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

RFP NO: OSCA 25-02703
TITLE: Juvenile Justice Program Assistance
ISSUE DATE: January 9, 2025

CONTACT: Trish Adamson
PHONE NO: 573-526-8818
EMAIL: osca.contracts@courts.mo.gov

RETURN PROPOSAL NO LATER THAN: 4 p.m., March 7, 2025

Return proposal electronically to: osca.contracts@courts.mo.gov

CONTRACT PERIOD: July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026

SIGNATURE REQUIRED

PRESIDING JUDGE SIGNATURE	DATE
FAMILY COURT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIGNATURE, IF APPLICABLE	
FAMILY COURT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIGNATURE, IF APPLICABLE	
PRESIDING JUDGE SIGNATURE (IF MORE THAN ONE COUNTY IS INCLUDED IN PROPOSAL)	TITLE
FAMILY COURT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIGNATURE, IF APPLICABLE	DATE
COURT 13 th Circuit	
MAILING ADDRESS 705 East Walnut	
CITY, STATE, ZIP Columbia, Missouri 65201	
CONTACT PERSON Angie Bezon	TITLE Chief Juvenile Officer
PHONE NUMBER (573) 886-4200	EMAIL ADDRESS angie.bezon@courts.mo.gov

NOTICE OF AWARD (OSCA USE ONLY)

ACCEPTED BY OFFICE OF STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR AS FOLLOWS:		
CONTRACT NO.		CONTRACT PERIOD
CONTRACTS SECTION	DATE	DEPUTY STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR

**6 Juvenile Justice Program Assistance Funding Proposal-FY26
13th Judicial Circuit Family Court-Juvenile Division**

Name & Brief Description of Proposed Program:

Supervision:

In-Home Monitoring Services (GPS and Cellular)

The Juvenile Division staff has used In-Home Detention for over fifteen years as an intervention for youth. We originally began using Voice Verification services and Electronic Monitoring through a home telephone line as provided by Behavioral Interventions, Incorporated; but we now use cellular and Global Positioning Satellite technology for tracking purposes which incorporate the use of an ankle transmitter fitted to the juvenile's leg to monitor the juvenile's location 24 hours a day while allowing the juvenile to remain in the community.

Geographic Area & Need for the Program:

The 13th Judicial Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties which are progressive counties located in the center of the state at the crossroads of major east-west and north-south highways. Demographics are of an urban, semi-urban, and rural composition with a unique degree of ethnic diversity. Boone and Callaway Counties are home to a varying number of minority populations, including Asian, Native American, Hispanic, African American, and Multi-Racial, in addition to the Caucasian population. Population growth and prospects for additional growth are placing increasing demands on county government. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau website shows as of July 1, 2023, Boone County had a population of 189,463, while Callaway County had a population of 44,731.

In the 13th Circuit in 2022, there were a total of 115 youth admitted to detention. In 2023, there were 161 youth admitted to detention. In 2024, 155 were admitted, which closely mirrors the number admitted in 2023. The number of youths admitted to detention between 2022 and 2024 increased significantly. On July 1, 2021, with the inception of "raise the age", the 13th Circuit started accepting referrals on 17-year-olds. This impacted the number of juveniles in detention. The 13th Circuit has historically used the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment instrument to score every juvenile in custody. The 13th Circuit also has a very low over-ride rate, which indicates youth who are being detained are a risk to the community.

In addition to reviewing the 13th Circuit's assessment tools for detention, in 2011, the 13th Circuit developed a Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee, now referred to as Racial and Ethnic Disparities, to look at racial disparity in the juvenile justice system through technical assistance from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Missouri Juvenile Justice Association, and Office of State Courts Administrator. In 2008, a study was conducted by the Office of State Courts Administrator in conjunction with the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, Missouri Department of Public Safety, and the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association. The study found that Boone County had a relative rate index (RRI) of 7.7 for African American youth referred to the juvenile justice system. According to this report, the relative rate index measures the over or under representation of minorities at certain contact points in the juvenile justice system. This relative rate index shows that African American youth were referred to the juvenile justice system in Boone County 7.7 times more than their Caucasian counterparts which can lead to over representation of youth of color in

juvenile detention facilities. According to a Disproportionate Minority Contact data analysis report for Boone County, Boone County's RRI was 5.1 in 2023. This is a decrease from the 2019 rate, which was 5.56. This indicates that the efforts through JDAI have had an impact on decreasing these numbers, but the 13th Circuit continues to strive to reach the statewide RRI of 2.8.

According to experts in the field of Juvenile Justice, professional standards suggest secure detention should be used to make sure the youth appears in court and to minimize the risk of serious re-offending while waiting to appear in court. Prior to January 1, 2010, in the 13th Circuit, the decision to detain youth was at the discretion of 14 different deputy juvenile officers, leaving the decision to detain or not to be highly subjective. At that time, the 13th Circuit had guidelines to follow when deciding to detain, however the reason to detain was based generally on criteria such as the offense committed, how cooperative the youth/parents were, whether or not they had a suitable adult to supervise them, and the need to hold youth accountable for their actions. All these factors could be influenced by the youth's attitude, pressure from law enforcement to authorize detention, the deputy juvenile officer's frustration in not knowing what else to do with the youth, as well as the responsibility to public safety.

On January 1, 2010, the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division began using the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) on all youth who were presented for detention with whom the juvenile office had in-person contact. In 2012, the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment was implemented for all youth presented by law enforcement. The use of the JDTA has greatly improved our process of determining which youth are appropriate for detention. In using the JDTA form, it has helped create an objective decision-making process for all youth. In 2023, 735 JDTA forms were administered. This is a significant increase from 2021, when 528 forms were administered. The majority of juveniles score in the "release" range of the JDTA, followed by juveniles scoring in the "alternative to detention" range. The fewest number of juveniles scored in the "detention" range.

While the court has strived to work on creating and maintaining alternatives to detention, one major obstacle is funding. The circuit began providing GPS and Cell Unit Monitoring for in-home detention in March 2011, but found that this alternative was cost prohibitive for families. The Court used Title II funds to help families who were determined indigent by the Court; however, this funding ended on September 30, 2012. OSCA began funding Crisis Intervention Services, Shelter Care, some Evening Reporting Center services, and In-Home Detention in July 2013, through the Juvenile Alternatives to Detention Program Grant. Starting in July 2014, these programs were funded through the Juvenile Justice Program Assistance Grant which continues to the present. For FY18, we ceased use of Shelter Care, due to under-utilization of the program and due to a decrease in funding. For FY22, due to COVID, we ceased use of the ERC. We still use In-Home Detention.

Funds are being requested to continue to pay for the use of GPS and cell units for electronic monitoring for all youth placed on In-Home Detention through cell and GPS units as an alternative to detention and a sanction.

The 13th Circuit has used alternatives to detention frequently as a sanction for youth who were already under the jurisdiction of the court as a means to address dangerous or problematic behaviors in lieu of placement at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center for detention or evaluation. Currently, the circuit regularly uses both cell and GPS In-Home Detention for violations of a juvenile's supervision, which overall have been very successful in addressing problematic behaviors in lieu of detention.

In 2011, the 13th Circuit researched and worked to establish a uniform sanctions grid to respond to technical probation violations. With the creation of the sanctions grid, In-Home Detention was used to respond to serious and persistent technical probation violations such as persistent school problems, youth who run away from home for extended periods of time, and youth who fail to report to see their Deputy Juvenile Officer as directed on multiple, consecutive occasions. Multiple youth who had been detained at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center were released at their detention hearing pre-adjudication to participate in In-Home Detention once it was determined that further detention was not needed pending adjudication and disposition. Furthermore, several youths were released from the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center post-adjudication, pre-disposition, which were being evaluated on the program side of the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. This allowed further evaluation of the youth in the community while participating in In-Home Detention as a step down to a less secure environment, but with some restriction of movement and services in place.

Several youths have also participated in In-Home Detention post-adjudication and post-disposition as a supervision sanction when it was determined that some problematic behaviors persisted that needed further restriction and monitoring, but did not rise to the level of detention or placement at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center.

Target Population & Selection Process:

The 13th Circuit began participating in JDAI in October of 2009. It was not until January 1, 2010, that the 13th Circuit officially began using the Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) to screen referrals to detention. Shortly thereafter, other JDAI core strategies were being researched and implemented in our circuit in efforts to reduce the unnecessary use of detention in the 13th Circuit and develop alternatives to detention for youth in the community.

A primary tool used by the Juvenile Division in delinquency and status offense cases is the Risk and Needs Assessment Form. A risk assessment is completed on juveniles at the point of intake and helps guide decision-making regarding disposition as well as an appropriate level of supervision. A risk/needs assessment is completed on all youth who receive a referral for status and delinquency offenses. Some of the information gathered for risk and needs is based on self-reporting information provided by parents and children as well as information gleaned from the juvenile's file. Each youth has a risk and needs level assigned which is also used in determining whether to use In-Home Detention or another program as a possible sanction to addresses referrals or inappropriate behaviors reported to the Juvenile Officer. A sanctions grid is employed by the 13th Judicial Family Court-Juvenile Division in determining the correct sanction for youth.

Our target population is any youth who is presented to the Juvenile Officer in custody by law enforcement, and who is subsequently assigned a score on the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment Form as well as any youth under Informal or Formal Supervision who has had violations of supervision and require an increased response to these violations according to the risk/needs assessment and graduated sanctions matrix.

Service Provider:

The 13th Circuit has been fortunate in that the agency providing services for us have remained relatively stable over the past several years.

GPS/Cell Monitoring: The 13th Circuit continues to partner with Behavioral Interventions, Incorporated for all of our In-Home Detention Monitoring needs for well over a decade and we continue to receive consistent and innovative monitoring services from this business agency. For further information regarding their services, please review their website at www.bi.com.

Number of Youth Served and Hours of Service:

GPS/Cell Unit Monitoring:

One of our case processing goals is to have all youth placed on in-home detention be released from the program within 14 days. In the past, it has been our circuit's policy and practice to release youth at their first court appearance if they have had no problems or concerns while on in-home detention. The circuit continues to have the goal of setting each of these youth for first appearance within 14 days of being placed on in-home detention; however, due to the decreased number of staff who work at our detention center, we have had to utilize in-home detention for longer than 14 days in some cases. At the detention hearings of some youths, our judges can order the Juvenile Officer to perform an In-Home Detention Study. If, through that In-Home Detention Study, it can be determined that the safety of the youth, the family, and the community can be assured by using in-home detention, the Juvenile Officer can request the court issue an order to release the youth from detention for placement on in-home detention. During the last grant year, July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024, the average number of days youth have been placed on in-home detention as an alternative to detention has been approximately 37 days. This is an increase from the previous year. During FY24, we have had a significant increase in the number of youths we have placed on in-home detention. For example, during FY23, we had 91 youths placed on in-home detention, but in FY24, we had 132 youths placed on in-home detention. This is primarily due to more youths being referred for more serious offenses than before. The court has released youths to in-home detention who previously would have stayed in detention because we do not have enough staff in our detention center for those youths. The court has released youths who are charged with felony sex offenses and felony assaults in order to ensure we have sufficient available beds in detention for other youths charged with similar serious offenses. So far, during the current grant year, we have used 1,623 days of in-home detention, which has cost \$6,100 through the end of December 2024. We have provided in-home detention to 51 youths. During the previous grant year, we only provided in-home detention to 91 youths for the entire grant year. At this rate, our grant funds will run out before the grant year ends. Although our circuit continues to have the goal of putting more of our technical probation violators who are in custody and who score detention on GPS or Cell Unit Monitoring, instead of those youth having to be placed in detention, we have had to use in-home detention to ensure the safety of the community while still ensuring we have enough space at our detention center. The past two years have been unprecedented with the number of youths we have detained and the number of youths for whom we have provided in-home detention. Due to the high number of referrals our circuit is still receiving for youths committing very serious offenses, our use of in-home detention is not going to decrease any time soon. For the current grant year and for the coming year, we will be looking to cover all youth placed on In-Home Detention as an alternative to detention and post adjudication/post disposition sanction. So far this grant year, on average, each youth has spent 32 days on in-home detention. Because our use of in-home detention has drastically increased, based on current usage patterns, we estimate providing 4,176 days of Cell Unit Monitoring or GPS monitoring for approximately 29 days each to 144 youth.

Fidelity Plan:

The 13th Judicial Circuit uses two main ways to ensure adequate utilization of each service. For youth who are presented to the Juvenile Officer in the custody of law enforcement and who subsequently score between 10-14 on the JDTA, the deputy juvenile officer must consider an alternative to detention. An alternative to detention may be In-Home Detention, a Conditional Release, or some other community alternative, such as mental health treatment. In the event the deputy juvenile officer believes an alternative to detention is not appropriate, an override up or down must be obtained from a supervisor with an explanation of why an override of the JDTA score is recommended.

Next, for youth who are under informal or formal supervision of the court, if the deputy juvenile officer has reviewed a youth's risk/needs score and consulted with the graduated sanctions matrix, the deputy juvenile officer must obtain permission from a supervisor prior to placing a juvenile in one of the programs listed above. The deputy juvenile officer must also request permission prior to submitting a petition or motion to modify for filing with the court to determine whether a sanction, such as the ones listed above, would be more appropriate than a formal filing in court. These methods help to ensure that youth are receiving the appropriate alternative to detention or sanction for the presenting behavior.

Budget Narrative:

GPS/Cell Unit Monitoring: \$4.35/day x 4,176 days of In-Home Detention Monitoring = **\$18,165**. The circuit estimates providing 4,176 days of monitoring to 144 youths for approximately 29 days each which comes to \$126 per youth.

Summarization:

In-Home Detention Monitoring: \$18,165

Total Funding Request for these programs: **\$18,165**

County Treasurer to which all reimbursements will be made:

Jenna Redel, Boone County Treasurer

CERTIFIED COPY OF ORDER

STATE OF MISSOURI }
County of Boone } ea.

March Session of January Adjourned

Term 20


In the County Commission of said county, on the 4th day of March 20 25

the following, among other proceedings, were had, viz:

Now on this day, the County Commission of the County of Boone does hereby approve the award of Amendment #1 to County Contract C000887 awarded from County RFP 20-26JUN24, the Purchase of Service program for Boone County Community Services for the "No Family Left Behind Program" performed by The Heriford House Foundation of Columbia, Missouri. The contract amendment is set out in the attached and the Presiding Commissioner is authorized to sign the same.

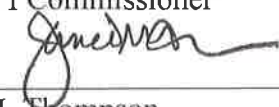
Done this 4th day of March 2025.

ATTEST:


Brianna L. Lennon
Clerk of the County Commission


Kip Kendrick
Presiding Commissioner


Justin Aldred
District I Commissioner


Janet M. Thompson
District II Commissioner

Boone County Purchasing

Liz Palazzolo, CPPO, C.P.M.
Senior Buyer



555 S. Tom Bass Road
Columbia, MO 65202
Phone: (573) 886-4392

MEMORANDUM

TO: Boone County Commission
FROM: Liz Palazzolo, Senior Buyer
DATE: February 27, 2025
RE: Amendment #1 to Contract C000887 from County RFP 20-26JUN24 -
Purchase of Service Contract – No Family Left Behind for Boone County
Community Services

Purchasing requests approval for Amendment #1 to contract C000887 awarded from County RFP 20-26JUN24, the Purchase of Service Contract for the No Family Left Behind program provided by The Heriford House Foundation of Columbia, Missouri for Boone County Community Services. The original contract was established January 02, 2025 through Commission Order 622-2024.

Amendment #1 clarifies the unit of measure for Family Therapy changing it from “15 minutes/individual” to “15 minutes/family.” The unit pricing remains the same (\$51.56/unit).

Payment will reference this coding, but this amendment does not require any additional appropriation:

- 2162 – Community Services Fund Program Funding/71106 – Contracted Services: \$421,297.66 (original awarded amount).

/lp

c: Contract File

Commission Order #: 110-2025 Date: 3/4/2025

CONTRACT AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE
The Heriford House Foundation
No Family Left Behind

The Agreement, Boone County Contract **C000887 (County RFP #20-26JUN24)**, dated January 2, 2025 made by and between Boone County, Missouri, a political subdivision of the State of Missouri through the Boone County Commission, on behalf of the Boone County Children’s Services Board and **The Heriford House Foundation** for and in consideration of the performance of the respective obligations of the parties set forth herein, is amended as follows:

1. Change the unit measure for Family Therapy from “15 minutes/individual” to “15 minutes/family”. The unit rate shall remain \$51.56.
2. Except as specifically amended hereunder, all other terms, conditions and provisions of the original agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties through their duly authorized representatives have executed this agreement on the day and year first above written.

The Heriford House Foundation

Boone County, Missouri

By: Boone County Commission

By: Signed by: Melissa Williams
Signature

DocuSigned by: Kip Kendrick
Kip Kendrick
Boone County Presiding Commissioner

By: Melissa Williams, CEO
Printed Name/Title

By: Boone County Children’s Services Board
DocuSigned by: Leigh Spence
Leigh Spence, Board Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by: CJ Dykhouse
CJ Dykhouse, County Counselor

Signed by: Brianna L. Lennon
Brianna L. Lennon, County Clerk

AUDITOR CERTIFICATION: In accordance with RSMo. §50.660, I hereby certify that a sufficient unencumbered appropriation balance exists and is available to satisfy the obligation(s) arising from this contract. (Note: Certification of this contract is not required if the terms of this contract do not create a measurable county obligation at this time.)

DocuSigned by: Kyle Rieman 2/25/2025 2162/71106/No Additional Appropriation)
Signature Date Appropriation Account

/// -2025

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STATE OF MISSOURI }
County of Boone } ea.

March Session of January Adjourned

Term 20

In the County Commission of said county, on the 4th day of March 20 25

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Now on this day, the County Commission of the County of Boone Does hereby approve the attached 2025 Commission Assignments.

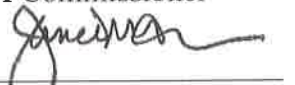
Done this 4th day of March 2025.

ATTEST:


Brianna L. Lennon
Clerk of the County Commission


Kip Kendrick
Presiding Commissioner


Justin Aldred
District I Commissioner


Janet M. Thompson
District II Commissioner



Boone County Commission

2025 COMMISSION ASSIGNMENTS

<p><u>ALL</u> Boards & Commissions Appointments Board of Equalization (BOE) Budget Approval City of Columbia, County, Columbia Public Schools, Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and University of Missouri (4CU) Commission Budget Coordination County Commissioners Association of Missouri (CCAM) KFRU Legislative Priorities West Central Commissioners Association</p> <p>Monthly 3C Work Sessions: Columbia City Manager/Mayor Community Services – Joanne Nelson Emergency Management – Chris Kelley Facilities Maintenance – Johnny Mays Health Dept – Stephanie Browning Human Resources – Angela Wehmeyer Information Technology – Julia Lutz Legal Counsel – CJ Dykhouse NAACP Purchasing – Melinda Bobbitt REDI Regional Sewer District – Tom Ratermann Resource Management – Bill Florea Road & Bridge – Greg Edington Sheriff – Dwayne Carey (Quarterly) Working Group D Working Group E Joint Communications – Gary German</p>	<p><u>JUSTIN ALDRED</u></p> <p>BC Regional Sewer District (BCRSD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewer NID Coordination Columbia Area Transportation Study Organization (CATSO) Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB) Human Resources (HR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee Benefits • Risk Management • Workers Comp Committee Information Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) Regional Economic Development, Inc. (REDI) Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater- Hinkson Creek CAM • Building Codes • Planning • Engineering Southern Boone County Fire Protection District</p>
<p><u>KIP KENDRICK</u></p> <p>Boone County Joint Communications (BCJC) Central Region Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Columbia Chamber of Commerce Board Financial Signing Official Health Trust Committee (HTC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellness Subcommittee Industrial Development Authority (IDA) Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Commission (MMRPC) Missouri Innovation Center (MIC) Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Parking Road & Bridge Department</p>	<p><u>JANET M. THOMPSON</u></p> <p>Board of Health Boone County Family Resources (BCFR) Community Services Condo Board County Commissioners Association of Missouri Board (CCAM) Criminal Justice Administration Coordination Committee (CJACC) Disproportionate Minority Contact Steering Committee (DMC) Facilities Management Judicial & Law Enforcement Task Force (JLETF) Judicial Finance Commission Missouri Association of Counties (MAC) Legislative Liaison Missouri Association of Counties (MAC) Board Member MAC Chair – Policing, Justice, and Mental Health Steering Committee NACo Vice-Chair – Health Policy Committee NACo Chair – Healthy Counties Initiative Board NACo Vice-Chair – Justice & Public Safety Committee Purchasing Stepping Up Initiative</p>