Special Administrative Board Of The Transitional School District Of The City Of St. Louis (St. Louis Public Schools)

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019



St. Louis, Missouri

Report Submitted by

Angie Banks Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

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Part I - Introductory Section



Kelvin R. Adams, Ph.D. Superintendent of Schools

December 16, 2019

Members, Board Of Education of the City of St. Louis and Citizens of City of St. Louis, Missouri St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Board Members:

In compliance with Section 162.641, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 2007, I am submitting the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This report has been prepared to provide you, representatives of financial institutions, the public and other interested parties information concerning the financial performance of the St. Louis Public Schools ("SLPS, the District").

Responsibility for the accuracy, completeness and clarity of this report rests with me, and the Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer. The report was prepared by the Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer, the Fiscal Control Office and the Budget Office. We believe that the data, as presented, is accurate in all material aspects; that it fairly sets forth the financial position and results of operations of the District as measured by the financial activities on a government-wide basis and of its various funds; and that readers have all disclosures necessary to gain an understanding of the District's financial affairs.

This report has three sections - Introductory, Financial and Statistical

- 1. <u>Introductory section</u>: This transmittal letter, and the District's organizational chart, the 2018 ASBO Certificate of Excellence and the 2018 GFOA Certificate of Achievement.
- 2. <u>Financial section:</u> Government-wide financial statements; fund financial statements, required and other supplemental information for combined and individual fund financial statements and schedules; the independent auditors' report on the financial statements; and Management's Discussion and Analysis. It is designed to be an objective and easily readable analysis of the District's financial activities.
- 3. <u>Statistical section</u>: Unaudited tables of both financial and demographic data. This information is for the purpose of presenting social and economic information, financial trends and fiscal capacity of the District presented on a multi-year basis.

The District is required to undergo an annual single audit to conform to the provisions of the Uniform Guidance at 2CFR200, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*. Information related to this single audit, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, findings and recommendations, and the independent auditors' reports on internal control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are included in a separate report.

801 N. 11th Street

Phone: 314-231-3720

This report includes all funds of the District. The District is a public school system offering full all-day preschool and kindergarten through grade 12 educational opportunities for all eligible residents within its geographic boundaries.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The District's MD&A can be found in the financial section immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Summary of Accomplishments and Significant Events in Fiscal Year 2018-2019

Saint Louis Public Schools strives to provide a first-rate, relevant education to every student through highquality instruction, proper and sufficient resources for schools, and safe and updated school buildings. The District continued to meet these goals during FY2018-2019:

- The Academic Office launched a new reading initiative that establishes a culture of literacywhere reading is <u>the</u> instructional focus-in all schools. Teachers receive comprehensive training on literacy teaching practices, including when and how to intervene to address deficits.
- Adams Elementary School pre-kindergarten teacher Dr. Albert J. Sanders, the SLPS 2018 Educator of the Year, was named a 2019 Missouri Regional Teacher of the Year by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
- The District implemented a cohort-model for professional development. Teams of teachers work collaboratively in a Professional Learning Community-style group, writing SMART goals, identifying measurables, determining how and from where they will learn, and working together to improve their learning. As a result, teachers have submitted improved qualitative and quantitative feedback on how Professional Development is meeting their needs and supporting their growth.
- In order to ensure all students start their day with a healthy meal, the District launched the Breakfast in the Classroom program at all elementary schools. Breakfast Grab 'n' Go Program carts were added to elementary schools (previously only available in middle and high schools), and SLPS rolled out the At-Risk, Afterschool Program, which enables any student to eat a snack and/or supper afterschool for free.
- SLPS Virtual School students received more than 1,000 tablets through Sprint's 1Million Project, Sprint's initiative to provide 1 million electronic devices (hotspot, smartphone or tablet) to districts nationwide. FY 2018-2019 was the second year of the partnership.
- Gateway Michael Elementary was named to the 2018 list of America's Healthiest Schools by the Alliance for a Healthier Generation, receiving national recognition-Silver Award Level-for its commitment to students' health and well-being.
- SLPS launched new Love of Learning projects, including the Voices of Change video production contest in which students produce a public service announcement (PSA), original music video production, or spoken word video on a social issue.

- District leadership completed a three-day training session on culturally responsive practices along with follow-up professional development sessions. The pedagogical framework is key to the District's current strategic plan, Transformation Plan 3.0.
- The Finance Department updated its finance software from SAP to BusinessPLUS PowerSchool. The Assessment Department moved from Acuity to Scantron for standardized testing services.
- SLPS had two schools in the top 15 ranked by U.S. News and World Report for the state of the Missouri for 2019: Metro Academic & Classical High School and Collegiate School of Medicine and Bioscience.
- In support of the District's Transformation Plan, the St. Louis Public Schools Foundation continued to secure robust funding for early childhood education programs, health and wellness initiatives, the cultivation of school leadership and college and career readiness programs for students.
- Corporate and community partners, such as Wells Fargo Advisors, Express Scripts, The Little Bit Foundation, Boeing, Spire and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), continuedand in many cases expanded-their valuable work in SLPS schools.
- Capital Improvement Projects included painting, tuck-pointing, HVAC, door alarms and landscaping. The Operations Team also completed lighting upgrades at SLPS schools.
- Aging copiers, printers and iPads were replaced districtwide. The PaperCut print management system was implemented in order to track and monitor usage, eliminate paper waste and allow for secure document printing.
- The Transportation Department launched a new GPS tracking system called FirstView by First Student that enables parents/guardians to follow the location of their child's bus through a smartphone app.

Current Initiatives and Accomplishments

SLPS Transformation Plan: Work continues on the District's strategic plan, which has been revised to better meet the needs of students and staff. Transformation Plan 3.0 has five key goals: 1) Creating a system of excellent schools for students; 2) Advancing fairness and equity across the system; 3) Cultivating culturally responsive school leaders, teachers and support personnel; 4) Ensuring all students read to lead and succeed; and 5) Establishing community partners that -support the Transformation Plan. The Transformation Plan is the top priority for all District staff.

New School Model: The District established the Consortium Partnership Network (CPN) with two pilot elementary schools for the 2019-2020 school year: Meramec and Ashland. The model ensures local control and teacher voice while leveraging district expertise and implementing charter school-like autonomies.

District Technology: All SLPS cell phones were migrated to the FirstNet system, a public safety communications platform with extended coverage designed for and with first responders.

Gifted Expansion: Columbia Elementary is continuing its transition into the District's first fully gifted instruction school in North City, expanding this year to serve gifted students in grades PK4, kindergarten, 1st grade, 2nd grade and 3rd grade.

System Upgrade: The MyLearningPlan platform used to track professional development was upgraded to Frontline Insights, which allows for unlimited licenses for all District staff.

Property Upgrades: Renovations are underway at the Gateway STEM High School athletic field, including upgrades to the locker rooms, concession stand, public restrooms and bleachers, along with track resurfacing. Additional projects districtwide include: asphalt/flatwork repair, painting, tuck-pointing, HVAC, door alarms, landscaping and lighting upgrades.

Year-End Audit and Financial Results

The final independent audit for the 2019 fiscal year was completed by RubinBrown LLP in December 2019 and is the basis of the audited financials included in the Financial Section of this CAFR.

The District began the year with a \$69.7 million General Operating Budget fund surplus and ended the year with an \$85.1 million surplus.

Additional comments can be found later in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section of this report.

Profile of Government

The St. Louis Public School District (the "District") encompasses approximately 61 square miles and includes the entire corporate limits of the City of St. Louis, Missouri (the "City"). The present estimated population of the City and, therefore, of the District is 302,838. The District operates as the largest public school system in the State of Missouri. The District was initially organized in 1833. In 1838, the Board opened its first school, and in 1853, the Board opened the first coeducational high school west of the Mississippi River.

Under a March 22, 2007 decision, the Missouri State Board of Education declared St. Louis Public Schools as unaccredited. In accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, the governance of the school district was transferred from the divested board, except for auditing and reporting matters, and placed with the Special Administrative Board (SAB) of the Transitional School District. The transitional school district is subject to all laws pertaining to "seven member districts," as defined in section 160.011, RSMO. The governing board of the transitional school district shall consist of three members: one shall be a chief executive officer nominated by the state board of education and appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, one shall be appointed by the mayor of the city not within a county and one shall be appointed by the president of the board of aldermen of the city not within a county. The SAB took full control of the operation of the St. Louis Public School District on June 15, 2007. Pursuant to Missouri Revised Statute §162.1100.4, the SAB is empowered to, among other things, (1) create an academic accountability plan, take corrective action in underperforming schools, and seek relief from state-mandated programs; (2) explore alternative forms of governance for the district; (3) contract with nonprofit corporations to provide for the operation of schools; (4) oversee facility planning, construction, improvement, repair, maintenance, and rehabilitation; (5) establish school site councils to facilitate site-based school management and improve the responsiveness of the schools to the needs of the local geographic attendance region of the school; and (6) submit a proposal to the district voters regarding establishment of neighborhood schools.

Prior to the transfer of governance to the SAB, the District existed as a metropolitan school district organized and governed pursuant to Sections 162.572 through 162.661 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 2007, as amended. The Board was responsible for the supervision and governance of the District. The Board also had final control over all school matters except as limited by state law, the courts, and the will of its citizenry as expressed in elections. The Board's responsibilities were generally: to set policy for the District, to ensure efficient operations, to select and evaluate the Superintendent of Schools, to adopt an annual budget and its supporting tax rate, and to foster good community relations and communications. In addition, the Board appointed the Superintendent of Schools to carry out the policies set by the Board.

With the loss of the District's accreditation, and the appointment of a chief executive officer, any powers granted to the existing school board on or before August 28, 1998, were vested with the Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District as long as the Transitional School District exists, except as otherwise provided in section 162.621

Effective July 1, 2019, the seven member elected board resumed governance of the St. Louis Public Schools.

The District has 3,570 full-time employees including 1,713 certified teachers and principals, representing 48% of full-time staff. Another 450 substitute and part-time staff support the District for a total staff count of 4,020.

Enrollment in the District has declined significantly over the past twenty years. Enrollment totaled 108,770 students and 111,233 students in 1960 and 1970, respectively (kindergarten through 12th grade). The State funded pre-k attendance for unaccredited and provisionally accredited districts in FY2017, including SLPS. Beginning in FY2018, all districts can claim a portion of their eligible pre-k attendance. The average daily attendance in the District over the past ten school years has been:

School Year	Average Daily Attendance
2019	20,279
2018	20,354
2017	21,422
2016	21,076
2015	22,709
2014	23,317
2013	23,372
2012	20,608
2011	20,880
2010	22,754

The Missouri State Board of Education voted unanimously to re-classify St. Louis Public Schools as Provisionally Accredited as of October 16, 2012. The Provisional Accreditation vote came following a recommendation by Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Commissioner Dr. Chris Nicastro, who analyzed multiple years of data and indications of district-wide improvements over the prior five years.

In recommending Provisional Accreditation for the District, Commissioner Nicastro requested that the State Board review the District's progress under the standards of MSIP 5 in September of 2013, and each year thereafter until the District achieves full accreditation. Although enough Annual Performance Result points were earned in FY2015, the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) and the Missouri State Board of Education voted not to recommend Full Accreditation for Saint Louis Public Schools.

The District received enough Annual Performance Result points once again in FY2016 and FY2017 for Full Accreditation. A determination on the District's accreditation status was received from DESE and the Missouri State Board of Education in January 2017. The District has achieved Full Accreditation.

The District provides educational programs to students of all ages through its preschool, kindergarten through 12th grades and adult education programs. The District also operates four Community Education Full Service Schools that offer educational and recreational programs to enrollees of all ages. In addition, there are high quality after school programs, which offer tutoring sessions for students.

The grade configuration of the District was reorganized in 1980. Prior to that year, the elementary schools served grades K-8 and the secondary schools served grades 9-12. Under the reorganization, middle schools were established for grades 6-8 and elementary schools serve primarily grades K-5.

Elementary schools (grades PK-5) offer mathematics, communication arts (reading, writing, speaking and listening), science and social studies. Arts and physical education are also provided. Middle schools (grades 6-8) offer mathematics, communication arts, science and social studies. Additionally, the middle schools offer art, business education (in magnet schools), industrial arts, music (vocal and instrumental), physical education, career awareness and orientation, counseling, remedial reading and remedial mathematics.

High schools offer English (complete sequence), mathematics courses (basic mathematics through calculus), science (general science, chemistry and physics), social studies (complete sequence), advanced placement and college readiness courses, career technical education courses, music (vocal and instrumental), physical education, and athletic programs (all sports).

At all grade levels there is a range of services for special education and guidance services. In addition, the District operates alternative programs for students with specialized needs. These initiatives include programs for adjudicated students and students with disciplinary problems; special schools for physically challenged students; and tutoring for students who are hospitalized.

Included within the District's elementary, middle and high schools are magnet schools. In addition to a basic curriculum, magnet schools offer a specific focus, which makes it possible to match a student's unique needs or interests with a compatible teaching method or program.

Economic Condition and Outlook

The Board adopted a Fund Balance Policy in fiscal year 2013 with a 10% target of General Fund and Teachers Fund expenditures. The purpose of the policy is to establish guidelines that are necessary to ensure that the SLPS maintains an adequate level of unassigned reserves to mitigate financial risk that can arise from unforeseen revenue fluctuations, unforeseen expenditures and similar circumstances. The District fund balance at the 2019 fiscal year-end is approximately 28%. There have been no other relevant financial policies that have had a significant impact on the current year's financial statements.

The fiscal condition of the St. Louis Public Schools, which serves the residents of the City of St. Louis, is closely linked to the economic health and population trends of the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri budgetary constraints. The City continues to manage in an environment of long term population declines. The current population estimate for the city is 302,838, down 5% from 2010 and 31% from 1980. Significant reinvestment in the City over the last 15 years has established a base for the City's future health and growth.

St. Louis continues to serve as a regional hub for the healthcare, higher education, manufacturing and finance sectors and further stabilization is provided by the operations of nine Fortune 500 companies including Express Scripts, Inc. which was recently purchased by Cigna Corporation. Additional Fortune 500 companies include The Boeing Company, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Centene Corporation, Emerson Electric Company, Graybar Electric Company Inc., Ameren Corporation, and Peabody Energy Corporation. The city is also home to Anheuser-Busch Companies, LLC, BJC Health System and numerous universities, colleges, and technical schools.

The city's large tax base will remain relatively stable and diverse given ongoing economic development. Over the past five years, the city's tax base expanded 1.6% on average, despite a 2.6% contraction in fiscal 2019 to \$18.1 billion; contraction in non-reassessment years is not uncommon. Preliminary fiscal 2020 taxable values, a reassessment year, indicate a sizable increase to approximately \$22 billion. Although preliminary valuations are subject to protest, management expects healthy growth in taxable values for fiscal 2020 primarily driven by residential appreciation and continued development activity.

Recent revenue enhancements and a policy change to budget 1.5% of payroll expenses to rebuild reserves are expected to stabilize financial performance over the near term. In addition, improved employment conditions are expected to enhance economic activity tax revenues over the near term as St. Louis remains the employment hub of the greater metro area.

City officials report several large development projects are underway including the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA; \$1.75 billion), City Foundry, a \$240 million mixed use development housing a movie theatre, multi-restaurant dining hall, and office space, along with several large scale luxury apartment developments headlined by a \$130 million, 36-story apartment tower in the city's west-end that will become the city's tallest residential building. In addition, significant educational expansion is underway at SSM Health St. Louis University Hospital (\$550 million; 316 bed expansion) and Washington University in St. Louis (\$400 million; 7 building expansion). Other recently completed or announced developments focus on revitalization of existing buildings into living spaces and include a number of mixed use and hotel projects.

St. Louis Public Schools faces the challenges of many large urban school districts: high poverty rates, declining enrollment, and high infrastructure related costs. Local property taxes, 57% of operating revenues, have increased due to a voter approved operating tax increase on April 5, 2016. The District's participation in future economic growth is dependent on development activity, assessed values, tax rates, tax abatement and tax increment financing (TIF) projects.

State Aid represents only 7.5% of operating revenues and has been declining for years due to decreasing enrollment. The FY2020 K-12 student enrollment is projected at 19,890.

Fiscal Year	K-12 Enrollment
2010	25,046
2011	23,576
2012	22,516
2013	25,200
2014	24,869
2015	24,154
2016	22,506
2017	21,754
2018	20,879
2019	19,778

The District's financial position has improved considerably over the past ten years, from a significant operating deficit to a positive fund balance. However, challenges remain and the work is not complete. We will continue to give our best efforts to provide the necessary student resources with the support of the community, partners and other stakeholders.

Desegregation

The St. Louis Public Schools had been involved in desegregation litigation since 1972, resulting in a courtordered plan of desegregation originally implemented during the 1980-1981 school years, and a Metropolitan Voluntary Desegregation Settlement Plan involving the Board and 23 County School Districts developed and approved by the Court for implementation in 1983-1984.

In September 1987, as part of the desegregation litigation, the Court approved, ordered, and implemented a Capital Renovations Plan in the amount of \$110,306,671; the State of Missouri to pay half and the Board to pay half.

In August 1988, the Court approved a long-range Magnet School Plan. The Plan phased out several magnet schools, relocated and expanded others, and created new and additional magnet schools, bringing the number of magnet seats to 14,000. The Plan also created Unified Funding Formula for all magnet schools. Effective with the 1990-1991 school year, the cost of operating all magnet schools was shared equally by the Board and the State of Missouri.

In its orders, the Court authorized an additional \$56,043,801 in Capital Improvements for the magnet schools, including construction of three new facilities. The State of Missouri pays 72% of the cost and the Board pays the balance.

In March 1999, a settlement was reached and approved by the court in this case. This ended the courts supervision and monitoring of St. Louis Public Schools. The District is obligated to provide continuing remedial educational programs "to ensure that the enjoyment of full equality of opportunity by plaintiff school children is not impaired by the effects of past segregation." These obligations include maintaining current court-ordered all-day kindergarten, summer school, college prep and preschool programs; and maintaining the magnet school program, with some modifications for at least ten years. The District also agreed to comply with State standards in many areas such as class size, libraries and counselors, and to establish standards or improvement of student outcomes. There are provisions for school improvement and accountability, giving children in a failing school the right to transfer to a successful school.

The State agreed to pay the District a total of \$180 million for construction of new schools to accommodate any increase in enrollment due to any decrease in the number of transfer students. All county districts, with the exception of Ladue, agreed to continue to accept new students unless written notice was provided prior to the 2008-2009 school year. To economize on transportation costs, attendance zones were established for the transfer students. In the event of any phase-out of the transfer program, all city students then enrolled in county schools will have the right to complete high school in the county.

A five-year extension was unanimously approved by the Voluntary Interdistrict Choice Corporation (VICC) Board in June 2007. Then, on October 19, 2012, an additional five-year extension was approved. As a result, new students can continue to be enrolled by participating districts through the 2018-2019 school year. With this extension, in the year 2019-2020, the program will cease accepting any new students, only allowing current students to remain until graduation. In 2031-2032, the program will be terminated.

VICC was established to operate the transfer program and State funding was provided to operate the continuing voluntary transfer plan. Subsequent State education funding cuts have reduced the funds available to VICC for the maintenance of the transfer program.

These same State funding cuts have reduced the State funding available to the St. Louis Public Schools below the levels agreed to in the 1999 settlement case. As a result, both SLPS and VICC joined in a suit against the State for re-instatement of past due amounts. As of June 30, 2005, the District's claims amounted to approximately \$112 million.

In addition, one of the provisions called for in Senate Bill 781 was for the voters in the City of St. Louis to approve a city sales tax. On February 2, 1999 the city voters approved a 2/3rd cent sales tax.

As mentioned earlier, during fiscal year 2005, the District secured some flexibility in use of the desegregation funds for Clyde C. Miller and curriculum development. The District was also successful in renegotiating payments to assist with cash flow management.

On November 16, 2011, the District reached an agreement with the Plaintiffs in the desegregation lawsuit to use approximately \$96 million of previously restricted funds, to eliminate the debt and fund certain academic programs through FY 2014. Another agreement was reached in September 2015 that continues funding many of the existing desegregation programs in addition to Superintendent initiatives for the District's lowest performing schools. The 2015 agreement will provide over \$29 million for FY 2015 through FY 2018 (see additional comments in Note 11).

Capital Renovation Status

In the fall of 1987, the District started an extensive Capital Renovation project involving 100 school facilities as part of the Desegregation Case. The renovations include envelope work (roofs, masonry, and windows), interior modifications and renovation, 43 gym additions and 2 classroom additions; and construction of 4 new magnet schools and one regular elementary school. Prior to interior renovations, each school was scheduled for asbestos abatement to comply with the 1986 AHERA Regulations.

All of the originally scheduled renovations have been completed.

In order to lessen the impact of the St. Louis summer heat and humidity and improve learning conditions, the District undertook a program to air condition certain schools beginning in June 2001.

Schools to be air-conditioned were initially selected to improve conditions where children were performing below average and those offering "Extended Year" programs. This program was initially funded through an \$80 million bond issue approved by St. Louis voters November 7, 2000. Additional funding was provided by a Series 2002 \$120 million bond issue, \$95 million of which was designated for continuation of air conditioning. A \$55 million bond was issued in January of 2006 to continue these improvements. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the District issued additional bonds in the amount of \$39,295,000 to finance the cost of more air conditioning projects for school buildings and related facilities. All schools are now air conditioned with either central or window air conditioning.

In June 2009, the District started working on a lead abatement/window replacement project at 25 schools. This project, with a budget of more than \$8 million, was substantially completed by August 2010. The goal of the project was to remove the risk of lead hazards in schools with children between 3 - 6 years of age.

The average of the District's instructional facilities is over 75 years of age. The age of each school is included in the Statistical Section on pages 128-129. Capital improvement needs have been estimated at approximately \$400 million. In August 2010, the District gained approval of a \$155 million no-tax bond to repair and upgrade facilities. The renovations include envelope work (roofs, masonry, and windows), interior modifications and renovations of classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums, computer labs, science labs, kitchens, Pre-K, security, ADA, electrical systems and exterior improvements to playgrounds, parking lots and athletic fields. All projects funded by the bond issue are complete as of June 30, 2016.

The Board currently supervises the operation of 74 schools and programs, including 44 elementary schools, 9 middle schools, 13 high schools and 8 special or alternative programs in the District, with an average daily enrollment of over 23,000 preschool-12th grade students. The District will continue to invest in repairs, renovations, improvements and additions as needed to provide safe, well-functioning environments for learning. In fiscal year 2012-2013, as part of an effort to reduce expenses, the District closed two schools. No schools were closed in 2013-14, one was closed in 2014-15, one in 2015-16, and two at the end of 2016-17. The District continues to review facilities and provide recommendations, if appropriate opportunities are available, to close additional buildings or consolidate schools

Long-Range Planning

The District will continue to take the necessary steps to prevent deficit spending through revenue enhancement measures and cost containment initiatives. The challenge is supporting academic initiatives while addressing the potential for declining enrollment and subsequent losses in State aid. Operating with a leaner budget and resources will require constant vigilance and the elimination of non-essential costs. Monthly cash flow projections, budget to actual reports, utilizing the five-year comprehensive financial planning model, allocating resources to meet the instructional needs of students and forming cost cutting teams are just some of the measures employed by the District as we move toward the goal of sustained financial solvency. Additional plans include efforts to increase the revenue stream through soliciting the support of business leaders; allocating more funds to the classroom; increasing efforts to enroll more students in district schools; and adding more innovative programs that provide for high quality education. St. Louis Public Schools is presently accelerating efforts to continue to improve academic performance of all children in the care of the District.

In addition, the District faces the challenge of educating large concentrations of children and youth, many of whom come from economically depressed backgrounds. According to the 2017 US Bureau of Economic Analysis, the per capita personal income for the City was \$43,577 and more than 87% of students in the District qualify for free or reduced-price school lunches.

Component Unit

The St. Louis Public Schools Foundation is reported as a component unit. It is a separate tax exempt entity that is not controlled by the District. The Foundation provides financial support from corporate contributions to assist the District in achieving its objectives, purposes and programs.

Charter Schools

Charter schools are public, tuition-free schools and receive public money; however, charter schools are not part of St. Louis Public Schools. Each charter school is governed by an independent school board and adheres to rules defined in its charter. This independence allows each school a lot more freedom in how they operate, the curriculum they choose, and how they serve their students. Some schools have themes and/or a geographic enrollment focus. The impact on the District is a loss of students and funding.

Internal and Budgetary Controls

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the District. Consequently, the administration of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls, which are designed to ensure that the assets of the Board are protected from loss, theft, and misuse. There is also a responsibility to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the above objectives are being met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Annual budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the activities of the general fund and special revenue funds (operating funds), capital projects and debt service funds.

In addition, the District maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Board.

The District also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Budgetary control is maintained at the sub-function level for management purposes; however, the legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level for all budgeted funds. Variances from the budget will be reported to the District's management on a monthly basis. Encumbrances outstanding in special revenue funds and capital projects and expendable trust funds do not lapse at year-end and are reported as reservations of fund balances.

Single Audit

As a recipient of federal, state and county financial assistance, the District also is responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control is in place to provide compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control structure is subject to continuing periodic evaluation by management.

As a part of the District's single audit, described above, tests are made to determine the adequacy of internal control, including that portion related to federal financial assistance programs, as well as to determine that the District has complied with applicable laws and regulations. The result of the District's single audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is presented in a separate report.

Fund Accounting

The District maintains its records through the use of fund accounting. This is a system wherein transactions are reported in self-balancing sets of accounts to reflect the results of activities. The funds are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting for all governmental funds types and similar fiduciary fund types. All of the District's funds are presented in this report.

Independent Audit

The Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri require an independent annual audit of the books of accounts, financial records, and transactions of all funds of the District. This requirement has been complied with and the independent auditors' report has been included in this document.

Awards

The Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO) awarded a Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting and the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Board for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This was the 35th consecutive year for the ASBO and 31st consecutive year for the GFOA that the District has received these awards. The Certificates indicate that the District published an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. Such a report satisfied both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal documents.

The Certificates are valid for a period of one year only. The District believes that this current CAFR continues to meet both the Certificate programs' requirements and will be submitted to ASBO and GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgement

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and efficient and dedicated services of the entire administrative staff of the District. We would especially like to express our appreciation to the Board members for their interest and support in the financial affairs of the St. Louis Public Schools during the 2018-2019 fiscal year.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kelvin R. Adams, Ph.D. Superintendent of Schools

Angel Ranks

Angela Banks Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer

Special Administrative Board

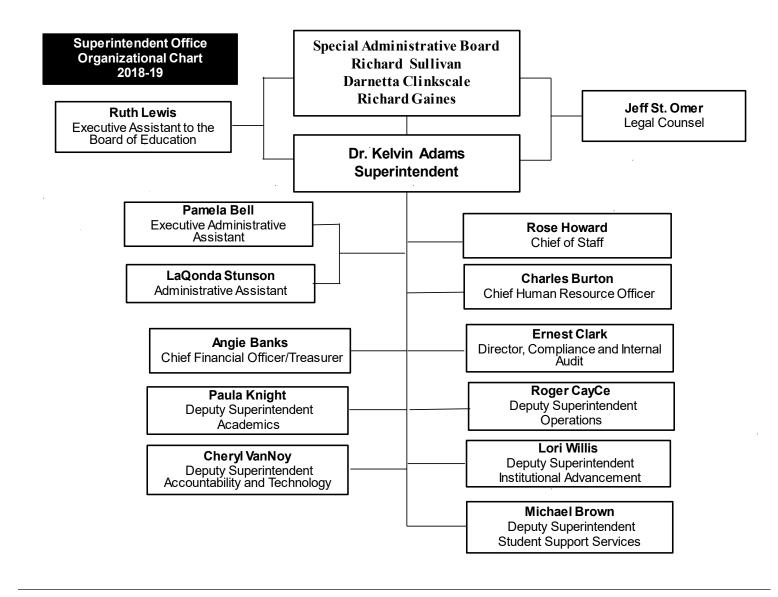
Mr. Rick Sullivan Ms. Darnetta Clinkscale Mr. Richard K. Gaines

Senior Administration

Kelvin R. Adams, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools Angela Banks, Chief Financial Officer / Treasurer

Elected Board

Ms. Dorothy Rohde-Collins, President Ms. Natalie Vowell, Vice President Dr. Joyce Roberts, Secretary Ms. Susan Jones Mr. Adam Layne Ms. Donna Jones Ms. Tracee Miller





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District of the City of St. Louis, Missouri

> For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

> > June 30, 2018

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District of the City of St. Louis

for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018.

> The CAFR meets the criteria established for ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence.



2 Wohlle

Tom Wohlleber, CSRM President

David J. Lewis Executive Director

Part II - Financial Section

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Mayor, and Members of the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis

Report On The Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District of the City of St. Louis (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility For The Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of St. Louis Public Schools Foundation, the discretely presented component unit, as described in Note 1. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the discretely presented component units, is based solely on the report of the other auditor. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of St. Louis Public Schools Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



One North Brentwood Saint Louis, MO 63105

T 314.290.3300 F 314.290.3400

W rubinbrown.com E info@rubinbrown.com



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District of the City of St. Louis as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Budgetary Comparison Information, Schedules of Selected Pension Information, and the Schedule of Selected Other Post Employment Benefits Information, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual non major fund financial statements and schedules, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are basic financial statements to the basic financial statements and schedules are additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required By Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2019 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RubinBrown LLP

December 16, 2019

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE TRANSITIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS (ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

INTRODUCTION

As management of the St. Louis Public Schools (the District), we are providing an overview of the District's financial position and results of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is a required component of the reporting model compiled in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 34, 37 and 38. The MD&A provides you, the reader, with a brief discussion of the basic financial statements, a summary of the financial information in the statements, events concerning capital assets and long-term debt, and disclosures of known future events that may have a material impact on the future finances of the District. Comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A for the government-wide financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Prior to the end of fiscal year 2012 the District had been designated by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) as financially stressed under the provisions of Section 161.520, RSMO for nine consecutive years. In the State of Missouri, a school district has to have a combined unrestricted balance remaining in the incidental and teachers funds of less than 3% of the amount expended from those funds during the year to be designated as financially stressed. In previous years, the District had depleted its unrestricted general operating fund balance, and thus had been classified as financially stressed. However, as noted below and in the notes section, the recent 2011 Desegregation Agreement, which provided funding to restore the unassigned fund balance, along with other cost savings/containment initiatives, has proven to be a significant step toward improving the District's financial condition, both in the near term and in the long-term. In fiscal year 2012, the District generated its first unassigned surplus in nine years, in the amount of \$3.3 million. As of June 30, 2013, unassigned fund surplus in the Incidental Fund was approximately \$17.9 million, an increase of \$14.6 million over fiscal year 2012. Fiscal year 2014 yielded more positive results with an additional \$7.2 million Incidental Fund increase to the unassigned fund balance of \$25.1 million. During fiscal year 2015 the unassigned fund balance decreased by \$6.7 million to \$18.4 million due to charter school legal settlements and capital improvements funded from the Incidental fund. As of fiscal year 2016 the unassigned fund balance increased by \$2.4 million to \$19.2 million due to expenses coming in under budget. At the end of fiscal year 2017 the unassigned fund balance increased by \$30 million to \$49.2 million mainly due to the tax rate increase and expenses coming in under budget. As of fiscal year 2018 the unassigned fund balance increased by \$20.5 million to \$69.7 million due to revenues exceeding budget and expenses coming in under budget. As of fiscal year 2019 the unassigned fund balance increased by \$15.4 million to \$85.1 million due to revenues exceeding budget and expenses coming in under budget.

• In fiscal year 2013, the District capitalized on historically low interest rates in the bond market by refunding approximately \$75 million in outstanding debt. The interest savings to be realized is approximately \$5 million. No bonds were issued or refunded in fiscal year 2014 or 2015. In fiscal year 2016 the District refunded approximately \$24.1 million in outstanding debt. The interest savings to be realized is approximately \$1.2 million. No bonds were issued or refunded approximately \$63.4 million in outstanding debt. The interest savings to be realized is approximately \$1.2 million. No bonds were issued or refunded in fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 the District refunded approximately \$63.4 million in outstanding debt. The interest savings to be realized is approximately is approximately \$3.3 million. There were no refundings in fiscal year 2019.

Pooled cash reserves provided adequate funds for day-to-day operations such that we did not need to use Tax Anticipation Notes (TANS) during the 2018-19 fiscal year. The assets and deferred outflows of resources for the District exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by negative \$271.3 million on the government-wide financial statements. Of this amount, there is a negative \$413.8 million in unrestricted net position, compared to negative \$300 million in unrestricted net position, when compared to fiscal year 2018, decreased by \$85.1 million. The main reason for this decrease was continued significant pension expense.

- On the fund financial statements, the net change in fund balances was \$13.8 million as compared to a \$43.5 million from fiscal year 2018. This can be attributed to significant other financing sources in 2018 from refunding. The total fund balance reported for the District's total governmental funds was \$151.3 million.
- The largest portion of the District's net position reflects a net investment of \$78.2 million in capital assets (i.e. land, buildings, and equipment), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be liquidated to pay for these liabilities. The second largest portion of the District's net position is debt service at \$48.2 million.
- As in prior years, the District continues to monitor the potential for lost revenues as a result of enrollment shifts associated with a transient student population and increasing charter school enrollments.
- The voters of the City of St. Louis at the June 1993 election approved an indefinite waiver of a tax rollback. The voters of the City of St. Louis at the April 2016 election approved a tax rate increase of \$0.75 for general operating expenses. Assessed valuation of \$4.202 billion represents an increase from the preceding year. The increase was due mainly to increases in residential and personal property valuations. The tax levy, per \$100 assessed valuation of tangible taxable property, for each of the District's last two calendar years was as follows:

	2017	2018	Change
General fund Debt service fund	\$ 4.4131 .6211	\$ 4.5160 .6211	\$.1029
	\$ 5.0342	\$ 5.1371	\$.1029

Our financial statements provide further insights into the results of this year's operations.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

All of the District's activities, except the fiduciary activities, are reported in the government-wide financial statements, including instruction, building services, administration, instructional support, non-instructional support, transportation and food and community services. Property taxes, state aid, interest and investment earnings finance most of these activities. In addition, depreciation on all capital assets and interest expense on debt financing activities are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is considered a separate accounting entity with selfbalancing accounts. It is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific objectives or activities. The District, similar to other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with various finance related legal requirements. All of these funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for the functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the District's near-term financing requirements. Since the governmental fund financial statements on an accrual basis of accounting, reconciliation information detailing the differences is provided. The major funds required for presentation are the general fund, teachers' fund, grants funds, debt service fund, and the capital settlement fund. Information on the non-major funds is combined under the capiton Other Governmental Funds.

Proprietary Funds

The District has one proprietary fund (Internal Service). Proprietary funds account for activities similar to the private sector. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the District's services established to accumulate and provide resources for the payment of health and welfare benefits primarily on behalf of and for the benefit of the District's employees, retirees and their dependents and to account for the costs of the District's self-insurance program. Provided are the Statement of Net Position; Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position; and a Statement of Cash Flows. These statements use the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the government-wide statement.

Fiduciary Funds

The District has one fund used to report activity in which the District acts in a fiduciary capacity for another party (agency fund). The resources from these funds are not available to support District operations. Therefore, fiduciary activities are not included in the government-wide statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

The Notes to Financial Statements complement the financial statements by describing qualifying factors and changes throughout the fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, certain required supplementary information (RSI) can be found following the Notes.

Supplementary Information

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE ANALYSIS

This is the sixteenth year for government-wide financial statements using the full accrual basis of accounting. A comparative analysis with the data from the prior year is being provided in this section.

	Governmental Activities		
	June 30,		
	2018	2019	Change
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Current and other assets	\$191.2	\$211.5	\$20.3
Capital assets, net	335.4	316.0	(19.4
Total Assets	526.6	527.5	0.9
Deferred outflows on bond refunding	5.0	3.9	(1.1
Deferred outflows related to assumption changes OPEB	0.8	1.7	0.9
Deferred outflows related to pension contribution	18.4	18.2	(0.2
Difference between expected and actual experience - pension	2.5	1.2	(1.3
Deferred amount related to assumption changes	245.7	154.1	(91.6
Deferred amount for difference between projected and actual			
investment earnings for pension	40.7	54.9	14.2
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	313.1	234.0	(79.1
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	839.7	761.5	(78.2
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Current liabilities	27.4	31.6	4.2
Long-term liabilities	944.9	977.1	32.2
Total Liabilities	972.3	1008.7	36.4
Difference between actual and expected experience-pension	7.0	15.3	8.3
Change in proportional share-pension	8.8	8.8	0.0
Deferred amount for difference between projected and actual			(a - a
investment earnings for pension	37.8	0.0	(37.8
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	53.6	24.1	(29.5
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,025.9	1,032.8	6.9
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	49.5	78.2	28.7
Restricted for capital projects	5.3	4.6	(0.7
Restricted for debt service	50.8	48.2	(2.6
Restricted for desegregation settlement program	7.4	7.9	0.5
Restricted for endowments, nonexpendable	0.4	0.4	0.0
Restricted for workers compensation escrow	0.0	3.2	3.2
Unrestricted	(299.6)	(413.8)	(114.2
Total Net Position	(\$186.2)	(\$271.3)	(\$85.1

Total net position for the District decreased \$85.1 million from the prior year due primarily to lower expenses. Current and other assets increased by \$20.3 million as cash has decreased. Capital assets decreased by \$19.4 million due to additional depreciation. Current liabilities increased by \$4.2 million as a result of increases in accounts payable. Total long-term liabilities increased \$32.2 million, primarily due to the increase in other post employee benefits liability and the net pension liability.

The District is able to report positive balances in the following categories of net position for the government as a whole: (1) *net investment in capital assets and (2) restricted net position*.

	For The Ye	ars Ended	June 30,
	2018	2019	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$0.6	\$0.5	(\$0.1)
Operating grants and contributions	80.0	75.1	(4.9)
Capital grants and contributions	0.6	0.5	(0.1)
Total Program Revenues	81.2	76.1	(5.1)
General Revenues:			
Taxes	285.7	290	4.3
Federal and state aid not restricted to specific purposes	29.8	19.3	(10.5)
Earnings on investments	1.6	3.2	1.6
Miscellaneous	5.2	4.9	(0.3)
Total General Revenues	322.3	317.4	(4.9)
Total Revenues	403.5	393.5	(10.0)
Expenses			
Instruction	308.4	279.2	(29.2)
Building services	42.0	38.3	(3.7)
School administration	35.3	33	(2.3)
Instructional support	31.6	42.1	10.5
Non-instructional support	16.3	15.7	(0.6)
Transportation	27.0	28.0	1.0
Food and community services	34.8	34.4	(0.4)
Interest expense	6.6	7.9	1.3
Bond issuance costs	0.6	0	(0.6)
Total Expenses	502.6	478.6	(24.0)
Change In Net Position	(99.1)	(85.1)	14.0
Net Position - Beginning Of Year	22.8	(186.2)	(209.0)
Prior Period Adjustment - Effect of GASB 75 Adoption	(58.2)	0.0	58.2
Prior Period Adjustment - Capital assets and Accumulated Depreciation, net	(51.7)	0.0	51.7
Net Position - End Of Year	(\$186.2)	(\$271.3)	(\$85.1)
	(#100. <i>4</i>)	(¢⊿11.∂)	(400.1)

Changes in Net Position from Operating Results (In Millions)

Total revenues decreased by \$10 million of which local tax revenue increased by \$4.3 million while operating grants and state and federal revenue decreased \$10.5 million. Expenses decreased by \$24 million mainly due to decreases in instruction.

FUND STATEMENTS

The following schedule represents a summary of the revenue and other financial sources for the governmental funds for the period ended June 30, 2019. It also depicts the amount and percentage increases and decreases in relation to prior year revenues and other financial sources from fiscal year 2018.

Revenue Source (In Millions)			Increase	Percentage Increase
	2018	2019	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	Amount	Amount	Over 2018	Over 2018
Local	\$292.3	\$297.8	\$5.5	1.9
County	4.0	3.8	(0.20)	(5.00)
State	51.9	40.4	(11.5)	(22.2)
Federal	54.4	52.1	(2.3)	(4.2)
Total	\$402.6	\$394.1	(\$8.5)	(2.1)

Local revenues increased by \$5.5 million due to higher property tax collections. State revenues decreased by \$11.5 million due to lower basic formula revenue because of lower enrollment. Federal revenue decreased by \$2.3 million due to reduction in Title I appropriation.

The following schedule represents a summary of the expenditures for the governmental funds by function for the period ended June 30, 2019. It also depicts the amount and percentage increases and decreases in relation to prior year amount.

		птре	inattures (i		minons	,		
								Percentage
			Percent			Percent	Increase	Increase
	1	2018	Of		2019	Of	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	Aı	nount	Total	Aı	nount	Total	From 2018	From 2018
Instruction	\$	170.3	44.2	\$	154.1	40.4	(\$16.2)	(9.5)
Building service		39.1	10.1		37.3	9.8	(1.8)	(4.6)
Administration		35.2	9.1		32.6	8.6	(2.6)	(7.4)
Instructional support		33.2	8.6		44.8	11.8	11.6	34.9
Non-instructional support		16.3	4.2		15.7	4.1	(0.6)	(3.7)
Transportation		27.0	7.0		28.0	7.3	1.0	3.7
Food and community		34.8	9.0		34.4	9.0	(0.4)	(1.1)
Capital outlay		1.2	0.3		3.2	0.8	2.0	166.7
Debt service		28.6	7.4		31.1	8.2	2.5	8.7
Total	\$	385.7	100.0	\$	381.2	100.0	(\$4.5)	(1.2)

Expenditures (In Millions)

The District experienced an overall expenditure decrease of \$4.5 million from the prior year. Individual fund information is as follows:

<u>General Fund</u>

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$85.1 million. Expenses increased by \$8.8 million. Instruction increased by \$429.1 thousand. Building services decreased by \$416 thousand. Administration decreased by \$1.3 million due to iPads purchases in the prior year. Instructional support increased by \$8.6 million due to certificated teachers' salaries recoded and professional and technical services recoded. Non-instructional support increased by \$5 thousand. Transportation increased by \$1.6 mission due to higher transportation costs. Food and community services programs increased by \$114.3 thousand due to purchases of computers. Capital outlays decreased by \$223 thousand.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund expenditures exceeded revenues by nearly \$2.6 million in 2019 and by \$1.4 million in 2018. This is primarily due to federal sequestration that reduced the interest subsidy on the Proposition S bonds payments and the \$1.2 million in interest on the crossover bonds that are held in escrow until the crossover date.

Capital Settlement Fund

The Capital Settlement Fund is a restricted capital project funds set up in connection with the Capital Settlement Agreement and transferred approximately \$71 million to the general fund for the restoration of fund balance, payout of debt, and the funding for specific programs in 2012. Another Desegregation Settlement Agreement began in fiscal year 2015 and extended through fiscal year 2018 expending most of the funds. \$3.8 million of unspent funds from the 2015 Agreement were returned to the Capital Settlement fund. The Capital Settlement Fund ended fiscal year 2019 with a \$7.9 million fund balance.

Teachers' Fund

The Teachers' Fund is supplemented by the General Fund and therefore maintains a zero fund balance. Revenue decreased by \$11.5 million. The school district trust fund revenue decreased by \$0.7 million due to lower tax collections. Basic formula revenue decreased by \$10.6 million as we had a decline in student enrollment. Expenses decreased by \$9.7 million. Instruction decreased by \$11.9 million due to recoding of certified teachers' salaries and benefits and purchased instructional services. School Administration increased by \$1.5 million. Instructional Support decreased by \$1.7 million. Food and community service increased by \$0.2 million due to certified teachers' salaries and benefits recoded.

Grant Funds

The Grants Funds are used to account for financial resources and expenditures for federal and state funded services. Revenues were \$58.2 million. Expenses were \$57.2 million. This is a new fund grouping this year.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$316 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, building and improvements, and equipment.

	June 30, 2018 Balance		Additions And Transfers In		Deletions And Transfers Out		June 30, 2019 Balance	
		Dululiee						
Land	\$	24,314	\$		\$		\$	24,314
Construction in progress		461		2,547		(2,055)		953
Impaired assets		12,323		_		(872)		11,451
Building and non-movable equipment		759,528		2,049				761,577
Movable equipment		15,319		668		_		15,987
Total Capital Assets		811,945		5,264		(2,927)		814,282
Less: Accumulated depreciation		476,508		21,725				498,233
Totals	\$	335,437	\$	(16,461)	\$	(2,927)	\$	316,049

Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the Basic Financial Statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2019, the District had \$279.7 million in debt compared to \$303.8 million last year.

	For The Years Ended June 30,				
	 2018		2019		Change
Changes In Long-Term Debt (In Thousands)					
Compensated absences	\$ 1,822	\$	1,971	\$	149
Claims payable	10,257		9,660		(597)
Remediation liability	743		761		18
General obligation school building and refunding bonds	280,799		258,829		(21, 970)
Less: Capital appreciation to maturity on bonds	1,840		1,148		(692)
Plus: Unamortized premium on bonds	11,997		9,673		(2, 324)
Totals	\$ 303,778	\$	279,746	\$	(24,032)

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in Note 5 to the Basic Financial statements.

BUDGET REQUIREMENTS AND VARIANCES

The District's practice for amending the original budget is governed by District policy that states, "All requests for additional appropriations require Board approval..." District policy also states, "any transfer of appropriations between funds shall require approval of the Board."

			Increase (Decrease)	
	Original	Final	Over Original	
Revenue	\$256.3	\$256.3	\$ —	
Expenses	151.8	147.2	(4.6)	

The general fund original and final budgets revenue stayed the same. The expense budget was decreased by \$4.6 million due to the transfer to other funds for the reading initiative and athletic fields.

General fund actual revenues were \$6.1 million higher than the final budget. General fund actual expenditures were lower by \$6.7 million as compared to the final budget.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, parents, students, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances.

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

St. Louis Public Schools Chief Financial Officer 801 N. 11th St. St. Louis, MO 63101 **Basic Financial Statements**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 123,826,267
Investments	41,230,230
Receivables (net):	95 500 559
Grants Taxes	25,599,558
	18,294,294
Other	2,498,958
Prepaid assets	3,750
Capital assets:	24 212 542
Land	24,313,740
Construction in progress	952,641
Impaired assets	11,451,497
Depreciable buildings, movable and	270 220 210
nonmovable equipment, net	279,330,810
Total Assets	527,501,745
Deferred Outflows Of Resources	
Deferred amount on bond refunding	3,890,909
Deferred amount related to assumption changes-OPEB	1,653,524
Deferred amount related to pension contributions	18,170,867
Difference between expected and actual experience-pension	1,222,071
Deferred amount related to assumption changes-pension	154,111,970
Deferred amount for difference between projected and actual	
investment earnings for pension	54,908,895
Total Deferred Outflows Of Resources	233,958,236
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	20,182,387
Accrued interest	1,717,605
Unearned revenue	7,768,349
Deposits and escrow funds	1,907,726
Long-term liabilities:	1,507,720
Due within one year	29,241,184
	250,504,605
Due in more than one year	
Net pension liability	621,206,680
Net OPEB liability	76,207,000
Total Liabilities	1,008,735,536
Deferred Inflows	
Deferred Inflows Of Resources	
Difference between actual and expected experience-pension	15,272,340
Change in proportional share-pension	8,798,651
Total Deferred Inflows Of Resources	24,070,991
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	78,184,903
Restricted:	
Expendable:	
Capital projects	4,568,190
Debt service	48,216,804
Desegregation settlement programs	7,926,189
Endowments, nonexpendable	352,344
	3,158,095
Workers compensation escrow	- , ,
Workers compensation escrow Unrestricted	(413,753,071)

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION A Discretely Presented Component Unit Of St. Louis Public Schools

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION June 30, 2019

Assets

	 Total
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ $524,\!669$
Investments	2,955,914
Unconditional promises to give	498,137
Prepaid expenses	3,924
Total Current Assets	3,982,644
Unconditional Promises To Give	135,000
Property And Equipment	2,317
Total Assets	\$ 4,119,961
Liabilities And Net Assets Current Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses	\$ $136,051 \\ 43,433$
Due to District Total Current Liabilities	170 494
Total Current Liabilities	179,484
Net Assets	
Without donor restrictions	
Available for general activities	674,251
Board designated	57,335
Total net assets without donor restrictions	731,586
With donor restrictions	3,208,891
Total Net Assets	3,940,477
Total Liabilities And Net Assets	\$ 4,119,961

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program Revenue	s	Net (Expense) Revenue And Changes In Net Position
	-		Operating	Capital	
Functions	Expenses	Charges For Services	Grants And Contributions	Grants And Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities	Lapenses	Services	contributions	Contributions	TREDIVIDLES
Instruction	\$ 279,226,947	\$ 122	\$ 26,822,055	\$ 465,509	\$ (251,939,261)
Building services	38,349,233	φ 1 22	132,640	φ 100,000 —	(38,216,593)
School administration	32,968,117	2	613,006	_	(32,355,109)
Instructional support	42,088,514	_	14,532,700	_	(27,555,814)
Noninstructional support	15,703,754	13,741	631,013	_	(15,059,000)
Transportation	27,973,761	_	7,271,292	_	(20,702,469)
Food and community services	34,413,078	456,803	25,162,971	_	(8,793,304)
Interest expense	7,910,358	_	_		(7,910,358)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 478,633,762	\$ 470,668	\$ 75,165,677	\$ 465,509	(402,531,908)
	General Revenues	8			
	Property taxes lev	vied for:			
	General purpos	es			210,814,732
	Debt service				26,709,302
	Sales taxes				52,437,286
	Federal and state	aid not restricted to			
	specific purpose	s			19,288,287
	Earnings on inves	stments			3,183,472
	Other revenues				4,941,764
	Total Gener	al Revenues			317,374,843
	Change In Net Po	sition			(85,157,065)
	Net Position - Beg	inning Of Year			(186,189,481)
	Net Position - End	l Of Year			\$ (271,346,546)

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION A Discretely Presented Component Unit Of St. Louis Public Schools

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	 out Donor estrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Totals
Operating Activities			
Revenue, gains and other support			
Contributions	\$ 	\$ 1,093,475	\$ 1,093,475
Grants	1,077,125	1,322,444	2,399,569
Special events	120,951	_	120,951
In-kind contributions	14,004	_	14,004
Investment income	100,948	_	100,948
Other	41,031	_	41,031
Net assets released from restrictions			
Satisfaction of time and usage restrictions	4,121,188	(4, 121, 188)	
Total Revenue, Gains And			
Other Support	5,475,247	(1,705,269)	3,769,978
Expenses			
Program services	5,042,977	—	5,042,977
Supporting activities			
Management and general	134,069	—	134,069
Fundraising	210,503		210,503
Total Supporting Activities	$344,\!572$		$344,\!572$
Total Expenses	5,387,549		5,387,549
Change In Net Assets	87,698	(1,705,269)	(1,617,571)
Net Assets - Beginning Of Year	643,888	4,914,160	5,558,048
Net Assets - End Of Year	\$ 731,586	\$ 3,208,891	\$ 3,940,477

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 1 Of 2 June 30, 2019

						Capita	al Pr	ojects			
	General	Teachers		Grants	Debt Service	Building		Capital Settlement	Non-major Permanent Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets											
Cash and investments:											
Cash and short-term											
investments	\$ 72,336,682	\$ 168	\$ 13	3,412,882	\$ $11,\!624,\!294$	\$ 116,468	\$	7,926,189	\$ —	\$	105,416,683
Other investments		—		_	25,761,667	—		—	4,920,534		30,682,201
Investments held for bonded											
indebtedness by trustee		_		—	10,548,029	_		_	_		10,548,029
Total Cash And											
Investments	72,336,682	168	18	3,412,882	47,933,990	116,468		7,926,189	4,920,534		146,646,913
Receivables:											
Grants	3,214,516	_	22	2,385,042	_	_		_	_		25,599,558
Taxes	20,892,747	_		_	2,184,754	_		_	_		23,077,501
Other	587,041	_		236,531	57,755	_		_	_		881,327
Total Receivables	24,694,304		22	2,621,573	2,242,509	_		_	_		49,558,386
Due from other funds Prepaid items	20,822,740	6,489,140		3,750	_	270,149		_	_		27,582,029 3,750
Total Assets	\$ 117,853,726	\$ 6,489,308	\$ 36	3,038,205	\$ 50,176,499	\$ 386,617	\$	7,926,189	\$ 4,920,534	\$	223,791,078

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 2 Of 2 June 30, 2019

						Capital	Projects		
		General	Teachers	Grants	Debt Service	Building	Capital Settlement	Non-major Permanent Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows Of Resources And Fund Balances									
Liabilities									
Accounts payable	\$	10,179,467 \$	6,489,308 \$	2,432,180 \$	— \$	386,617	\$ —	\$ _ \$	19,487,572
Due to other funds		6,759,289	_	20,822,740	_	_	_	_	27,582,029
Deposits and escrow funds		1,907,726	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,907,726
Unearned revenue		_	_	7,768,349	_	—	_	_	7,768,349
Total Liabilities		18,846,482	6,489,308	31,023,269	—	386,617	_	—	56,745,676
Deferred Inflows Of Resources									
Property taxes		13,895,823	_	_	1,857,374	_	_	_	15,753,197
Fund Balances									
Nonspendable									
Permanent fund principal		_	_	_	_	_	_	352,344	352,344
Total Nonspendable		_	—	_	_	_	_	352,344	352,344
Restricted for:									
Bonded indebtedness		_	_	_	48,319,125	_	_	_	48,319,125
Capital projects		—	_	_	_	—	7,926,189	4,568,190	12,494,379
Total Restricted		—	—	—	48,319,125	—	7,926,189	4,568,190	60,813,504
Assigned to:									
Grants		_	_	5,014,936	_	_	_	_	5,014,936
Unassigned		85,111,421	_	_	_	_	_	_	85,111,421
Total Fund Balances		85,111,421	—	5,014,936	48,319,125	_	7,926,189	4,920,534	151,292,205
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	117,853,726 \$	6,489,308 \$	36,038,205 \$	50,176,499 \$	386,617	\$ 7,926,189	\$ 4,920,534 \$	223,791,078

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$	151,292,205
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$814,282,712 and the accumulated depreciation is \$498,234,024.		316,048,688
Certain changes in the net pension liability are amortized over time and are not reported in the funds		204,342,812
Certain changes in the net OPEB liability are amortized over time and are not reported in the funds		1,653,524
Some of the District's property taxes will be collected after the 60-day availability period and are deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements. However, revenue for this amount is recognized in the government-wide financial statements, net of allowance for uncollectible amounts totaling \$4,783,207.		10,969,990
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain insurance and other employee benefits to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	a	9,672,607
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as liabilities within the fund financial statements. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. Bond discounts and premiums are reported in the governmental fund financial statements when the debt was issued whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt as an adjustment to interest expense on the government-wide financial statements.		
Balances as of June 30, 2019 are: Accrued interest on outstanding debts Bonds and notes payable Unamortized deferred outflow on bond refunding Unamortized bond premium Accrued compensated absences Other post-employment benefits liability Remediation liability Net pension liability		(1,717,605) (257,680,597) 3,890,909 (9,673,169) (1,971,498) (76,207,000) (760,732) (621,206,680)
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$	(271,346,546)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Capital	Projects			
	 General	Teachers	Grants	Debt Service	Building	Capital Settlement	Non-major Permanent Fund	Tota Governmenta Funds
Revenues								
Local:								
Current taxes	\$ 231,363,589	\$ 24,770,006	\$ —	\$ 25,590,012	\$ —	\$ - \$	s —	\$ 281,723,60
Delinquent taxes	7,716,090	_	_	1,115,125	_	—	_	8,831,21
Investment income (loss)	1,828,071	_	15,690	1,448,406	8,058	3,894	(168,011)	3,136,10
Other	2,200,713	_	1,937,994	_	21,250	—	(2,723)	4,157,23
County	3,069,564	258,134	_	426,331	_	—	_	3,754,02
State:								
Basic formula	_	19,483,118	—	—	_	_	_	19,483,11
Categorical aid	12,021,251	_	7,001,485	—	_	_	_	19,022,73
Other	1,483,458	_	443,957	—	_	—	_	1,927,41
Federal	2,702,691	531,249	48,802,759	_	_	—	_	52,036,69
Total Revenues	262,385,427	45,042,507	58,201,885	28,579,874	29,308	3,894	(170,734)	394,072,16
Expenditures								
Current:								
Instruction	18,677,215	118,287,926	17,077,232	_	_	_	31,548	154,073,92
Building service	36,976,019	205,287	77,688	_	_	_	_	37,258,99
School administration	18,804,321	13,443,360	405,227	_	_	_	_	32,652,90
Instructional support	21,720,131	11,732,415	11,358,983	_	_	_	_	44,811,52
Noninstructional support	14,564,635	912,160	226,651	_	_	_	_	15,703,44
Transportation	25,547,036	· _	2,426,142	_	_	_	_	27,973,17
Food and community services	4,168,542	5,119,056	25,123,360	_	_	_	_	34,410,95
Capital outlay			477,172	_	2,672,658	_	4,014	3,153,84
Debt service:			,		,,		, -	-,,-
Principal retirement	_	_	_	21,970,000	_	_	_	21,970,00
Interest charges	_	_	_	9,216,137	_	_	_	9,216,13
Total Expenditures	140,457,899	149,700,204	57,172,455	31,186,137	2,672,658	_	35,562	381,224,91
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues								
Over Expenditures	121,927,528	(104,657,697)	1,029,430	(2,606,263)	(2, 643, 350)	3,894	(206,296)	12,847,24
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	27,566,437	104,657,697	388,725	_	1,718,420	_	_	134,331,27
Transfers out	(134,046,026)		(255,152)	_		_	(30,101)	(134,331,27
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(101,010,010)	_	(200,102)	_	906,838	_	(30,101)	906,83
Total Other Financing					000,000			000,00
Sources (Uses)	(106,479,589)	104,657,697	133,573	_	2,625,258	_	(30,101)	906,83
Net Change In Fund Balances	15,447,939	_	1,163,003	(2,606,263)	(18,092)	3,894	(236,397)	13,754,08
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year	 69,663,482		3,851,933	50,925,388	18,092	7,922,295	5,156,931	137,538,12
Fund Balances - End Of Year	\$ 85,111,421							

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			\$	13,754,084
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.				
Capital outlay	\$	3,288,869		
Depreciation expense		(21,725,112)	-	(18,436,243)
In the statement of activities, the gain or loss on the sale or disposal of capital assets and any impairment loss is recognized. The fund financial statements				(10,100,210)
recognize only the proceeds from these sales.				(952,000)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These amounts presented represent the change in these accrued liabilities for the current year.				
Accrued compensated absences Remediation liability				(149,216) (17,793)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums and discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized for governmental activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.				
Repayment of bond principal		21,970,000		
Accrued interest - general obligation bonds		802,962		
Amortization of premium, deferred outflow on bond refunding and capital appreciation bonds		502,817		
OPEB expense		(1,570,098)		
Pension expense	((103,236,167)	-	
				(81,530,486)
Revenues in the statement of activities (net of allowance for uncollectible amounts) that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as				
revenues in the fund financial statements.				(597, 665)
Internal service funds are used by the District to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The net income of the internal service funds is reported				
with governmental activities.				2,772,254
Change In Net Position Of Governmental Activities			\$	(85,157,065)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash	18,409,584
Receivables-other	1,617,631
Total Assets	20,027,215
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	694,815
Claims payable	$3,\!650,\!119$
Total Current Liabilities	4,344,934
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Claims payable	6,009,674
Total Liabilities	10,354,608
Net Position	
Unrestricted	\$ 9,672,607

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
Operating Revenues Interfund services provided	\$ 51,362,306
Operating Expenses Claims Insurance premiums	3,000,201 45,637,214
Total Operating Expenses Operating Income	<u>48,637,415</u> 2,724,891
Nonoperating Revenue Interest	47,363
Change In Net Position	2,772,254
Net Position - Beginning Of Year	6,900,353
Net Position - End Of Year	\$ 9,672,607

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash receipts from interfund services	
provided	50,867,546
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and	
services	(49,162,132)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,705,414
Cash Flows Provided By Investing Activities	
Cash from interest received	47,363
Net Increase In Cash	1,752,777
Cash - Beginning Of Year	16,656,807
Cash - End Of Year	\$ 18,409,584
Reconciliation Of Operating Income To Net Cash	
Provided By Operating Activities	
Operating income	\$ 2,724,891
Change in assets and liabilities: Increase in accounts receivable	(404.760)
Decrease in accounts payable	(494,760) 72,637
Increase in claims payable	(597,354)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 1,705,414

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2019

Assets Cash and short-term investments Prepaid expenses	21,878,120 111
Total Assets	\$ 21,878,231
Liabilities Accounts payable	\$ 575,337
Unexpended balance of grants Deposits and escrow funds	\$ 575,557 664,826 20,638,068
Total Liabilities	\$ 21,878,231

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

The Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District of the City of St. Louis (the District) is a metropolitan school district created by Missouri state statute as a separate governmental entity for the express purpose of supervising and governing the public schools' property within the boundaries of the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

As discussed in Note 11 to the basic financial statements, one of the provisions of Senate Bill 781 was the possible appointment of a three (3) member board if the school district failed to receive accreditation from the state. This Special Administrative Board (SAB) would take over the authority granted to the elected Board of Education for the operation of all or part of the duties. Effective June 15, 2007, the SAB became the governing body of the District.

On April 16, 2019, the Missouri State Board of Education unanimously voted to return governance of the Saint Louis Public School District (SLPS) to the voter-elected St. Louis City Board of Education, effective July 1, 2019.

The District receives significant financial assistance from the State of Missouri (the State) under various State programs established to support public education at school districts throughout the State. Resources appropriated for this purpose are administered by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (the Department). The District is subject to various reporting and compliance requirements in order to obtain and retain continued funding from the Department.

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental entities. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity: The District defines its financial reporting entity in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and GASB Statement No. 61, the Financial Reporting Entity - Omnibus. The requirements for inclusion of component units are based primarily upon whether the District's governing body is considered financially accountable for the potential component units. The District is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of a potential component unit's governing body and is able to impose its will on that potential component unit, or there is the potential for the potential component unit to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the District.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The Saint Louis Public Schools Foundation (the Foundation) is a legally separate taxexempt entity which meets the criteria set forth for component units under GASB Statement No. 39. The Foundation provides financial support for the objectives, purposes, and programs of the District. Although the District does not control the timing, purpose, or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the resources (and income thereon) which the Foundation holds and invests are restricted to the activities of the District. Because these resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the District, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the District and is discretely presented in the District's financial statements.

The Foundation is a private nonprofit organization that reports under generally accepted accounting principles set forth by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from Governmental Accounting Standards Board revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the Foundation's financial information in the District's financial report for these differences. The Foundation's significant notes are summarized in Note 14.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Foundation distributed \$3,935,818 to the District for restricted and unrestricted purposes.

Complete financial statements can be obtained by sending a written request to: Saint Louis Public Schools Foundation, 801 N. 11th Street, Third Floor, Saint Louis, MO 63101.

Basis Of Presentation: The District's basic financial statements consist of governmentwide statements, which include a statement of net position and a statement of activities and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements to minimize the duplication of internal activities with the exception of interfund services provided and used.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expense of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements: Following the government-wide financial statements are separate financial statements for governmental funds, a proprietary fund (internal service), and fiduciary funds (agency). The activity of the fiduciary funds is excluded from the government-wide financial statements while the activity of the internal service fund is included. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All other governmental funds are reported in one column labeled "Non-major Governmental Funds."

Fund Accounting: The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity with self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues, and expenditures or expenses. The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. A description of the activities of the various major governmental funds is provided below.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the District are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of and changes in financial position rather than upon net income. The following are the District's major funds:

- General To account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Teachers This is a special revenue fund used to account for financial resources and expenditures for certified employees involved in administration and instruction. It includes revenues restricted by the State of Missouri and taxes allocated to the fund based on the District's tax levy to be used for the payment of teachers' salaries, related benefits and tuition for students.
- Grants This is a special revenue fund used to account for financial resources and expenditures for various grant related programs. It includes revenues funded by the Federal government, the State of Missouri and local contributors to be used for the payment of eligible expenditures.
- Debt Service Used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.
- Building This is a Capital Settlement fund used to account for financial resources and expenditures related to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings and equipment.
- Capital Settlement This is a Capital Settlement fund used to account for financial resources and expenditures related to the Capital Settlement Vocational Education Plan, court approved on March 12, 1999 and separately related to the court approved Settlement Plan Agreement with the State of Missouri for construction and site acquisition costs to accommodate any reasonable anticipated net enrollment increase caused by the elimination of the Desegregation Plan. The State has paid specified sums to the District starting on July 1, 1999 and ending July 1, 2009. (See Note 11 for additional information).

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The other governmental funds of the District are considered nonmajor. They are permanent funds which account for specific financial resources and expenditures.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

Proprietary Fund Types:

Proprietary funds are used to account for ongoing organizations and activities, which are similar to those often found in the private sector. An Internal Service Fund is used to account for costs of the District's limited self-insurance program using a flow of economic resources measurement focus and an accrual basis of accounting and to account for the activities of the St. Louis Public Schools Health Benefits Trust, which accumulates resources for the payment of health and welfare benefits primarily on behalf of and for the benefit of the District's employees, retirees and their dependents.

Fiduciary Fund Type:

Agency Fund - This fund is used to account for transactions related to amounts received in an agency capacity on behalf of individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. The District has no equity interest in this fund. This fund applies the accrual basis of accounting. The District's agency fund is used to account for monies placed in escrow that represent the District's retirement contribution to the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis.

Measurement Focus, Basis Of Accounting And Financial Statement Presentation:

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Like the government-wide financial statements, the proprietary fund is accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds have no measurement focus. The proprietary fund uses the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included in the statement of net position. The proprietary fund type operating statement presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Revenues and expenses for the proprietary fund are divided into operating and nonoperating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing services in connection with the operations of the District's internal service fund. The principal operating revenue of the internal service fund is the interfund services provided associated with providing unemployment, workers' compensation, health and welfare insurance on behalf of employees and retirees to other departments and funds. Operating expenses include the costs associated with unemployment and workers' compensation claims, health and welfare benefits and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (Note 3). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. For the District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of year end for property taxes and 120 days for grants.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: property taxes, state monies, tuition, fees, interest, grants and rentals.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Unearned Revenue: Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied and when certain grants received before eligibility requirements are met are reported as unearned revenues.

Expenses/Expenditures: On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. However, principal and interest on general long-term debt, and compensated absences, which have not matured are recognized when paid. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Cash And Investments: The District employs a cash management program whereby available cash resources of all funds, except certain Capital Settlement, the debt service fund and the permanent fund, are combined to form pools of cash and investments that are managed by the Treasurer of the District. Such investments consist primarily of cash equivalents, such as money market mutual funds, insured cash sweep accounts, banker's acceptances, and short-term U.S. government securities. Interest income earned on pooled funds is distributed to the appropriate funds based on the average daily balance of the cash and investments of each fund.

Investments of the permanent fund consist of marketable equity securities, which are carried at fair value. Short-term investments of the general, teachers, Capital Settlement, grants and debt service funds consist of short-term U.S. Government Treasury and Agency securities, money market mutual funds, and commercial paper, which are carried at net asset value, contract value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value, or fair value in accordance with GASB Statement 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* as amended by GASB 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*.

The District invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of net position (See Note 2).

Restricted Investments Held For Bonded Indebtedness: Certain proceeds of the District's bond issuances, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified in restricted assets in accordance with the bond indentures.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Inventories: Inventories are recorded at cost on the first-in, first-out basis. Governmental fund types use the consumption method for inventory which means it is recorded as an expenditure when it is used rather than when purchased.

Prepaid Items: Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the fiscal year-end are recorded as prepaid items on the purchase method. Prepaid items are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

Capital Assets: Capital assets, which include land, buildings, building improvements and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized and the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed.

All reported capital assets except land, impaired assets, and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Years						
Buildings and improvements	20 - 40						
Furniture and equipment	5 - 15						

The District reviews its capital assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such property may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the property to the standard market value of the property. If the property is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured at the amount by which the carrying amount of the property exceeds the fair value of such property.

Compensated Absences: Vacation benefits are available to all salaried employees paid on a 12-month basis. Vacation benefits are recorded as earned. Vacation may be carried over from year to year up to a maximum accumulation of 36 accrued vacation days. Unused vacation days in excess of the 36 carryover days will be lost. Therefore, a liability for accrued vacation is recorded for full accrual purposes in the government-wide financial statements. However, for governmental fund financial statement purposes a liability for these amounts is reported only if the amount is due at fiscal year-end and payable with current resources. Vacation benefits include salary related payments.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The District's sick leave policy allows employees to take up to twelve sick days per year. The number of allowable sick days depends on when an employee was hired and how many months a year they are employed. Unused sick time can be carried over from year to year up to a maximum accumulation of 130 days. Upon retirement, employees have the option of receiving \$100 per day for exempt employees or \$50 per day for non-exempt employees for unused sick time or employees have the option of converting it to time worked for the retirement plan calculation. Such time is only considered to be vested, and thus accrued, upon retirement.

Long-Term Liabilities: In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts and deferred amounts on refunding bonds, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of capital appreciation to maturity and applicable bond premiums and discounts.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. Payments of bond proceeds made to an escrow agent for refunding bonds are reported as other financing uses.

The general, teachers', and grant funds are typically used to liquidate long-term liabilities other than debt, including compensated absences and pension liability based upon where the related salaries are recognized.

Deferred Outflows And Inflows Of Resources: In addition to assets and liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes include separate sections for deferred outflows and inflows of resources. These separate financial statement elements represent the use or acquisition of net position that applies to a future period or periods and will not be recognized as an outflow or inflow of resources until then. The District has deferred outflows and inflows of resources in the statement of net position that relate to deferred loss on bond refunding, and other postemployment benefits and pension related deferrals required by the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 and 68, respectively. In the governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as deferred inflows of resources.

Pensions: Pension-related expenses, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis (the System). For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Fund Balances And Net Position: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- *Nonspendable Fund Balance* Includes amounts not in spendable form, such as inventory, or prepaids, or amounts required to be maintained intact legally or contractually (principal balance of endowment).
- *Restricted Fund Balance* Includes amounts constrained for a specific purpose by external parties (e.g. Debt Service, Capital Settlement, Grant Funds) and amounts imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (must be legally enforceable).
- *Committed Fund Balance* Includes amounts constrained for a specific purpose through formal action by the governments highest level of decision making authority. Fund Balance of the District may be committed for a specific source by resolution of the Special Administrative Board. Amendments or modifications of the committed fund balance must also be approved by formal action of the Special Administrative Board.
- Assigned Fund Balance Includes amounts constrained for a specific purpose by a governing board or by a committee or official that has been delegated authority from the governing body to assign amounts. By adopted Board policy, assignments are made by the Special Administrative Board.
- *Unassigned Fund Balance* The residual fund balance for the general fund. The unassigned fund may include a negative unassigned fund balance in other governmental funds if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

The District's policy in circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted fund balance, followed by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly, unassigned fund balance.

In the government-wide financial statements net position are classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets - the component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted for specific purposes - the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the certain programs that consists of assets with constraints placed on their use by either external parties and/or enabling legislation.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Unrestricted - the difference between the assets and liabilities that are not reported in net position - net investment in capital assets or net position - restricted for specific purposes.

Interfund Balances And Activity: Transfers of resources from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended are recorded as other financing sources (uses).

In the process of aggregating data for the statement of net position and the statement of activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated or reclassified. Interfund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column.

The District charges indirect costs to certain Federal grant programs as permitted under the terms of the grant agreements. The costs of the District's self-insurance and benefit programs are also charged to various governmental funds by application of a premium rate to gross salary expenditures. These interfund transactions are recorded as interfund services provided or used and are not eliminated because they would be treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses if they involved organizations external to the District. Accordingly, charges for indirect costs and the cost of the District's self-insurance programs are recorded as revenue in the general fund and internal service fund, respectively, and expenditures in the funds charged.

Statement Of Cash Flows: The proprietary fund type considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Management's Use Of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. These also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Deposits And Investments

A summary of cash and investments as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

		Fair	Carrying
	Cost	Value	Value
Primary Government:			
Cash	\$ (11, 520, 756)	\$ (11, 520, 756)	\$ (11, 520, 756)
Insured cash sweep account	$23,\!522,\!414$	$23,\!522,\!414$	$23,\!522,\!414$
Money market mutual funds	10,547,998	10,547,998	$10,\!547,\!998$
MOSIP liquid series investments			
pool	37,566,681	37,566,681	37,566,681
MOSIP term investments	17,520,000	17,520,000	$17,\!520,\!000$
Commercial paper	21,131,400	21,131,400	21,131,400
Federal Home Loan Bank DN	23,366,490	23,443,281	23,443,281
Equity securities (endowment)	1,716,532	4,920,534	4,920,534
US Treasury Bills	33,962,578	34,041,398	34,041,398
US Treasury Notes	$25,\!599,\!072$	25,761,667	25,761,667
	\$ 183,412,409	\$ 186,934,617	\$ 186,934,617

Cash and investments are presented in the financial statements as follows:

Government-wide:		
Cash and short-term:	¢ 109.000 0	007
investments	\$ 123,826,2	207
Investments	41,230,2	230
Fiduciary fund: Cash and short-term investment	21,878,1	20
	\$ 186,934,6	617

Investment Policy

General

The District does not have a formal investment policy. The District's investment activity is conducted in accordance with Missouri State Statutes and investment guidelines outlined therein. These guidelines apply to the District's investments that are not held by a trustee in connection with bond indentures or endowments. These guidelines permit the District to invest in obligations of the State of Missouri, obligations of the United States of America, obligations issued or guaranteed by certain agencies of the federal government, certain collateralized repurchase agreements and certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Investment Type And Maturities

State Statutes limit maturities for investments in bankers' acceptances and commercial paper to not more than 180 days from the date of purchase of which the District is in compliance. All other investments shall mature and become payable not more than five years from the date of purchase. Weighted average maturity limitations should not exceed three years, with the exception of those related to bond indentures, and should be consistent with investment objectives.

Because of the inherent difficulties in accurately forecasting cash flow requirements, the District allocates a significant portion of the portfolio in readily available funds such as bank deposits, money market funds or insured cash sweep accounts to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet ongoing obligations.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of ensuring the safety of principal invested, the District's policy is to diversify investments so as to minimize the potential loss on individual securities. The maturities are structured to meet cash flow needs of the District, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market prior to maturity. Callable securities are restricted to securities callable at par only.

All investments are set to mature within one year as of June 30, 2019.

Credit Risk

The following table provides information on the credit ratings associated with the District's investments in debt securities, excluding obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, at June 30, 2019.

	S&P	Moody's	F	'air Value
Missouri Direct Deposit Program -				
Money Market Funds	AAAm	Aaa	\$	10,547,998
	AAAIII A-1+	P-1	φ	10,547,998 21,131,400
Commercial paper	A-1+	F-1		21,151,400
Missouri Securities Investment Program - Liquid		TT ·1 11		
Series Investment Pool	AAAm	Unavailable		37,566,681
Insured cash sweep account	Unrated	Unrated		23,522,414
Missouri Securities Investment Program - Term				
Investments	AAAf	Unavailable		17,520,000
Federal Home Loan Bank DN	A-1+	Aaa/Prime1		23,443,281

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Concentration Of Credit Risk

State Statutes place no limit on the amount the District may invest in any one issuer with respect to U.S. Treasury Securities and collateralized time and demand deposits. Obligations with agencies of the U.S. Government and government-sponsored enterprises are limited to 60% of the portfolio. Those securities that are collateralized repurchased agreements, commercial paper, and bankers' acceptances are limited to 50% of the total portfolio. U.S. Government agency callable securities are limited to 30% of the total portfolio. Securities greater than 5% are:

	Percent Of Total Investments
Missouri Direct Deposit Money Market Funds	5.32%
Federal Home Loan Bank DN	11.81%
Insured cash sweep account	11.85%
Commercial paper	10.65%

Custodial Credit Risk

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the District will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. In accordance with State Statutes, the District addresses custodial risk by pre-qualifying institutions with which the District places investments, diversifying the investment portfolio, and maintaining a standard of quality for investments.

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution, by surety company bonds or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution.

Fair Value Measurement And Application

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles pursuant to GASB Statement No. 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

• Money market mutual funds of \$10,547,998 are valued using market transactions involving identical or similar groups of assets. (Level 2 Inputs)

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

- Federal Home Loan Bank Discount Notes of \$23,443,281 are valued using benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector grouping, and matrix pricing approaches to measuring fair value prices. These approaches consider relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets or groups of assets. (Level 2 inputs)
- Missouri Securities Investment Program (MOSIP) Term Series Investments of \$17,520,000 are measured at net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent). MOSIP Term Series offers investors fixed-term investments with a minimum maturity of 60 days to a maximum maturity of up to 180 days. The investment strategy of MOSIP Term Series is to match the cash flows required to meet investors' planned redemptions, including the projected dividend, with the cash flows of the portfolio. A penalty applies if the investment is redeemed before maturity. The fair values of the investment have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investment.
- Equity securities of \$4,920,534 are valued using quoted market prices. (Level 1 inputs)
- US Treasury Bills and US Treasury notes of \$34,041,398 and \$25,761,667, respectively, are valued through government auctions. (Level 2 inputs)

MOSIP Liquid Series Investment Pool and Commercial Paper are not measured at fair value under GASB Statement No. 72 and 79, but are measured at amortized cost or cost.

3. Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on November 1 and payable by December 31. The Collector of Revenue for the City of St. Louis collects the property tax and remits it to the District. As of June 30, 2019, property taxes receivable by the District includes uncollected taxes assessed as of January 1, 2018 or earlier. Delinquent property tax receivables less an allowance for uncollectable taxes totaling \$4,783,207 are recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements. Only the portion of property taxes receivable that meets the modified-accrual revenue recognition criteria is reported as revenue in the fund financial statements.

Assessed values are established by the Board of Equalization of the City of St. Louis at 19% and 32% of the estimated market value of residential real property and commercial/industrial property, respectively. Personal property is assessed at 33.3% of its value.

The assessed valuation of the tangible taxable property for purposes of local taxation was \$4,201,814,836.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The tax levy per \$100 of assessed valuation of tangible taxable property for purposes of local taxation for each of the last two calendar years was as follows:

	 2018	2017
General fund Debt service	\$ $4.5160 \\ 0.6211$	\$ $\begin{array}{c} 4.4131 \\ 0.6211 \end{array}$
	\$ 5.1371	\$ 5.0342

The receipts of local current property taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 aggregated 100% of the current assessed valuation, computed on the basis of the levy as shown above.

4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Balance - June 30, 2018	Additions And Transfers In	Deletions And Transfers Out	Balance - June 30, 2019
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 24,313,740	\$ —	\$	\$ 24,313,740
Construction in progress	460,521	2,547,370	(2,055,250)	952,641
Impaired assets	12,323,334	—	(871,837)	11,451,497
Total capital assets not being depreciated	37,097,595	2,547,370	(2,927,087)	36,717,878
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	759,528,921	2,048,172	_	761,577,093
Movable equipment	15,319,326	668,415	—	15,987,741
Total capital assets being depreciated	774,848,247	2,716,587	_	777,564,834
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	463,013,844	21,324,466	—	484,338,310
Movable equipment	13,495,068	400,646	—	13,895,714
Total accumulated depreciation	476,508,912	21,725,112	_	498,234,024
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	298,339,335	(19,008,525)	_	279,330,810
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 335,436,930	\$ (16,461,155)	\$ (2,927,087)	\$ 316,048,688

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

As of June 30, 2019, the District has twenty three total impaired school buildings, six of which are currently closed and seventeen that are closed and currently being held for sale under a listing agreement. Two buildings that were impaired during fiscal year 2018, were sold in the current year. There were no new school buildings deemed to be impaired and written down to fair value during 2019. Four of the school buildings that are closed are currently being held for sale under a listing agreement, while two of the school buildings are currently being leased for rent amounts significantly below market value. Fair value for the available-for-sale buildings was determined by reference to the offering prices per the listing agreement, which was less than carrying value.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	\$ 20,346,761
Building services	$1,\!207,\!472$
School administration	165,992
Food and community services	2,120
Transportation	583
Noninstructional support	308
Instructional support	1,876
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 21,725,112

5. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations of the District consist of general obligation school building and refunding bonds, claims payable, remediation and personnel related liabilities.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term obligations:

	Balance -					Balance -		
	June 30,					June 30,		Due Within
	 2018	Additions	F	Reductions		2019		One Year
Governmental Activities								<u> </u>
Compensated absences	\$ 1,822,281	\$ 2,014,415	\$	1,865,198	\$	1,971,498	\$	1,360,333
Claims payable	$10,\!257,\!147$	3,093,677		3,691,031		9,659,793		3,650,119
Remediation liability	742,939	226,082		208,289		760,732		760,732
General obligation school building and refunding								
bonds, Series 2004, 2007A, 2010A,								
2010B, 2011A, 2012, 2013A,								
2013B, 2016 and 2017	 280,799,000	_		21,970,000		258,829,000		23,470,000
	\$ 293,621,367	\$ 5,334,174	\$	27,734,518	_		\$	29,241,184
Less: Capital appreciation to maturity on bonds						1,148,403		
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds						9,673,169		
						267,353,766		
Total Long-Term Obligations					\$	279,745,789		
0 0					<u> </u>		1	

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Obligation Bonds		Balance - June 30, 2018	Addi	tions		Reductions		Balance - June 30, 2019		Due Within One Year
2004 Series	\$	9.210.000	\$	_	\$	9.210.000	\$	_	\$	_
2007A Series	Ŧ	28,340,000	Ŧ	_	Ŧ	2,750,000	Ŧ	25,590,000	Ŧ	12,090,000
2010A Series		56,644,000		_		· · · _		56,644,000		
2010B Series		25,000,000		_				25,000,000		_
2011A Series		35,000,000		_				35,000,000		_
2012 Series		33,150,000		_		1,615,000		31,535,000		1,600,000
2013A Series		7,945,000		_		1,410,000		6,535,000		1,440,000
2013B Series		1,055,000		_		_		1,055,000		1,055,000
2016 Series		22,510,000		_		6,960,000		15,550,000		7,260,000
2017 Series		61,945,000		_		25,000		61,920,000		25,000
Total General Obligation School										
Building And Refunding Bonds	\$	280,799,000	\$	_	\$	21,970,000	\$	258,829,000	\$	23,470,000

General Obligation School Building And Refunding Bonds

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District issued \$61,945,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2017), with interest rates ranging from 2% to 4%, to refund \$63,355,000 of outstanding General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The refunding includes an advance refunding and a crossover component. The advance refunding applies to Series 2011B General Obligation Bonds maturing at various dates through 2027 and the crossover component applies to the refunding of the Series 2010B General Obligation Bonds maturing at various dates through 2030. Refunding bond proceeds for the crossover refunding date of April 1, 2021 and will be removed from the District's long-term liabilities at that date. The total cash flow savings to the District attributable to the refunding of these bonds is \$3,976,572 with an economic gain or net present value savings of approximately \$3,279,229.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the District issued \$23,535,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2016), with interest rates ranging from 3% to 5% to refund \$24,135,000 of outstanding General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2006A and 2009). The bonds are scheduled to mature at various dates through 2021. As a result of the refunding, the District decreased its total debt service requirements by \$1,200,763, which resulted in an economic gain of \$1,171,867.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the District issued \$35,990,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2012), net of \$1,820,610 capital appreciation with interest rates ranging from 2% to 4% to advance refund \$33,750,000 of outstanding General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2006A). The bonds are scheduled to mature at various dates through April 2024. As a result of the refunding, the District decreased its total debt service requirements by \$2,009,641, which resulted in an economic gain of \$1,794,051.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the District issued \$14,620,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2013A) with interest rates ranging from 2% to 4% to advance refund \$15,130,000 of outstanding General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2003A). The bonds are scheduled to mature at various dates through April 2023. As a result of the refunding, the District decreased its total debt service requirements by \$2,253,566, which resulted in an economic gain of \$2,077,139.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the District issued \$20,210,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2013B) with interest rates ranging from 1% to 4% to advance refund \$20,295,000 of the outstanding General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2004). The bonds are scheduled to mature at various dates through April 2020. As a result of the refunding, the District decreased its total debt service requirements by \$791,030, which resulted in an economic gain of \$749,199.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the District issued Qualified Zone Academy Bonds in the amount of \$35,000,000 (Series 2011A) with interest rates ranging from 4.6% to 4.75%. The bond proceeds are being used to finance the cost of constructing, renovating, repairing and improving buildings and related facilities in the District. The bonds are scheduled to mature at various dates through April 2029.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the District issued Qualified School Construction Bonds in the amount of \$56,644,000 (Series 2010A) with interest rates ranging from 5.65% to 6.45%. The bond proceeds are being used to finance the cost of constructing, renovating, repairing and improving buildings and related facilities in the District. The bonds are scheduled to mature at various dates through April 2028.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the District issued Build America Bonds in the amount of \$25,000,000 (Series 2010B) with interest rates ranging from 6.55% to 6.6%. The bond proceeds are being used to finance the cost of constructing, renovating, repairing and improving buildings and related facilities in the District. The bonds were scheduled to mature April 2030 but will be refunded at the crossover date of April 1, 2021 with proceeds from the Series 2017 Bonds.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds in the amount \$28,147,782, net of \$467,218 capital appreciation (Series 2007A), with interest rates ranging from 4% to 5% and maturing at various dates through April 2021. The bond proceeds were used to advance refund maturities of various bond issuances.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds in the amount \$44,115,000 (Series 2004) with interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 5.25%. The bond proceeds were used to advance refund maturities of various bond issuances. A portion of these bonds were advanced refunded in 2013 with the Series 2013B issuance. The remaining bonds matured as scheduled in April 2019.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

In prior years, the District has defeased various bond issuances by creating separate irrevocable trust funds. New debt has been issued and the proceeds were used to purchase U.S. government securities that were placed in trust funds. The investments and fixed earnings from the investments are sufficient to fully service the defeased debt until the debt has matured and, therefore, the defeased debt was removed as a liability from the District's financial statements. As of June 30, 2019, the amount of prior years' defeased debt outstanding, but removed from the financial statements amounted to \$124,525,000.

There were no unspent bond proceeds at June 30, 2019.

Principal And Interest Requirements To Maturity

Obligations related to the general obligation school building and refunding bonds are payable in varying amounts through 2030. The District receives federal interest subsidies of approximately 91.5% on the Series 2010A Qualified School Construction Bonds, 35% on the Series 2010B Build America Bonds and 97.5% on the Series 2011A Qualified Zone Academy Bonds. These federal subsidies are netted against interest expense. In March 2013, pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, the overall interest rate subsidy was reduced by 8.7%. On September 30, 2013, a revision was made amending the interest subsidy reduction by 7.2%. This rate reduction became effective on October 1, 2013. On October 1, 2014, a revision was made amending the interest subsidy reduction became effective on October 1, 2014. On August 5, 2015, a revision was made amending the interest subsidy reduction by 6.8%. This rate reduction became effective on October 1, 2016, a revision was made amending the interest subsidy reduction by 6.9%. This rate reduction became effective on October 1, 2016.

The Internal Revenue Service announced a decrease in the sequestration rate for refundable credit amounts from 6.9% to 6.6% for payments processed after October 1, 2017 and on or before September 30, 2018.

In 2019, the Internal Revenue Service announced a decrease in the sequestration rate for refundable credit amounts from 6.6% to 6.2% for payments processed after October 1, 2018 and on or before September 30, 2019.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Annual principal and interest requirements to maturity (including capital appreciation to maturity of \$1,148,403 on the general obligation school building and refunding bonds as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 23,470,000	\$ 12,652,100	\$ 36,122,100
2021	25,340,000	9,952,900	35,292,900
2022	20,540,000	8,751,300	29,291,300
2023	20,250,000	8,006,600	28,256,600
2024	20,525,000	7,142,600	27,667,600
2025-2029	119,214,000	19,553,450	138,767,450
2030-2034	29,490,000	579,600	30,069,600

Remediation Liability

The District has a pollution remediation obligation as a result of the District commencing renovation projects at various SLPS campuses, as identified in the Proposition S Bond Program. Projects include asbestos abatement, lead based paint removal, removal of hazardous chemicals and mold/indoor air quality remediation. Federal law in the form of the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act provides guidance for asbestos abatement projects. Lead based paint removal projects are subject to Missouri statutes RSMo 701.300 through 701.338 and the Code of State Regulations 19 CSR 30-70-630. Hazardous material removal is subject to guidance provided by the US EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

At June 30, 2019, the District had entered into pollution remediation contracts or committed to obligations totaling \$760,732 which was accrued as a liability as of June 30, 2019. The District expects that the majority of those projects will be completed in fiscal year 2020.

The District utilized actual contract costs to determine an accurate measurement of the District's pollution remediation liability, which includes all remediation work, that the government expects to perform.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Retirement Plan

General Information About The Pension Plan

Plan description. Benefit eligible employees of the District are provided with pensions through the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis (the System) - a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The System issues an annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.psrsstl.org.

Benefits provided. The System provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits for employees of St. Louis Public Schools, employees of the System, and employees of the Charter Schools located within St. Louis. The specific benefit provisions are set forth in RSMo. Chapters 169.410-.540 and general provisions are set forth in RSMo. Chapters 169.560-.597 and 105.660-.691. The statutes assign responsibility for the administration of the system to an 11-member Board of Trustees. Upon retirement at age 65, or at any age if age plus years of created service equals or exceed 80 (Rule of 80), and after 5 years of service, members receive monthly payments for life of yearly benefits equal to years of credit service multiplied by 2% of average final compensation, but not to exceed 60% of average final compensation for members hired before January 1, 2018. For employees hired on or after January 1, 2018, members receive monthly payments for life of yearly benefits equal to years of credit service multiplied by 1.75% of average final compensation, but not to exceed 60% of average final compensation. Early retirement can occur at age 60 with 5 years of service. The service retirement allowance is reduced five ninths of one percent for each month of commencement prior to age 65 or the age at which the Rule of 80 would have been satisfied had the employee continued working until that age, if earlier.

Contributions. Employees in the System are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute a percentage of its employees' covered compensation as determined annually by an actuarial valuation of the System. Beginning January 1, 2018, the employee contribution percentage shall increase one-half of one percent annually until such time as the percentage equals nine percent. For any member hired for the first time on or after January 1, 2018, a 9.0 percent contribution of covered salary is required. The District's required contribution rate from July 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, was 19.10%, and from January 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019 was 17.72%. The District's contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$37,458,981 including sick leave conversion of \$192,404. These contributions were 100% of the requirement contributions for the current year.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, And Deferred Outflows Of Resources And Deferred Inflows Of Resources Related To Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$621,206,680 as its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's actual employer's compensation relative to the actual compensation of all participating employers for the System's plan year ended December 31, 2018. At December 31, 2018, the District's portion was 74.05 percent, a decrease from its proportional share of 74.74 percent used to allocate the liability as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$103,236,167. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	DeferredDeferredOutflowsInflowsOf ResourcesOf Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	1,222,071	\$ 15,272,340
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments		54,908,895	—
Changes in assumptions		154,111,970	
Amount related to change in proportional share			8,798,651
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date of December 31, 2018		18,170,867	
			- · · - · · · ·
Total	\$	228,413,803	\$ 24,070,991

Deferred outflows of resources of \$18,170,867 resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in the District's fiscal year following the System's fiscal year as follows:

Amortization Schedule

Year	Amount
2020	\$ 103,751,320
2021	64,208,143
2022	2,165,988
2023	16,046,494
	\$ 186,171,945

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability as of the measurement date of December 31, 2018, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent, approximate
Salary increases	5.0 percent annually for the first five years and 3.5 percent annually after that, average
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent per year, compounded annually, net after investment expenses and including 2.75% allowance for inflation year

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 combined healthy mortality table (rolled back to 2006) for active members, and deferred vested members, projected fully generationally using projection scale MP-2015. RP-2014 combined healthy mortality table (rolled back to 2006) for inactive members receiving benefits adjusted by an additional 10% to account for the higher mortality experienced by the plan, projected fully generationally using projection scale MP-2015.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2018 valuation were based on the results of actual experience of the System.

The following is the System's target allocation policy:

Asset Class	Policy Allocation		
U.S. Equity	22.0%		
Non-U.S. Equity	19.0%		
Global Equity	5.0%		
Fixed Income	21.0%		
Real Estate	7.0%		
Private Markets	9.0%		
Hedge Funds	7.0%		
Global Asset Allocation	10.0%		
Total	100.0%		

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return is determined by discounting 30 Year Nominal returns with a 3% 30-year US CPI assumption. The capital market assumptions as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Rate Of Return
U.S. Equity	6.2%
Non-U.S. Equity	7.4%
Global Equity	6.7%
Fixed Income	1.9%
Real Estate	4.4%
Private Markets	7.6%
Hedge Funds	3.9%
Global Asset Allocation	3.7%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.78 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, benefit payments projected to be made from that point forward are discounted using a high-quality municipal bond interest rate. The blended rate is a single equivalent rate that reflects the investment rate of return of 7.5 percent and the high-quality municipal bond interest rate of 3.64 percent. The blended long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.78 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.78 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.78 percent) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of t	he Di	istrict's proport	iona	te share of the	NP	L
			Cu	rrent Discount		
]	1% Decrease (3.78%)		Rate (4.78%)	-	1% Increase (5.78%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	769,014,807	\$	621,206,680	\$	498,480,048

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued System financial report.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Payables To The Pension Plan

The District did not report any payables to the System for June 30, 2019.

7. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

The Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis (the System) provides other postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) to retirees of the District who meet certain criteria. The District, through the System, provides medical, dental and vision benefits to eligible retirees and their dependents through an agent multiple-employer plan. The Revised Statues Chapter 169.476 of the State of Missouri (the Statutes) assign the authority to establish administer and amend plan provisions to the System's Board of Trustees. All active employees who retire directly from the District and meet the eligibility criteria may participate. To be eligible under normal retirement the employee must be at least 65 or any age with 80 points (age plus years of service) or if eligible for early retirement an employee must be at least age 60. Dependents are also eligible to receive benefits. Survivor benefits are available but the District does not participate in cost sharing. Retirees who elect to participate must pay the premium in effect for the current plan year or any subsequent year at the premium rates in effect at that time, less contributions made by the District. Since retirees pay only the portion of the premium not paid directly by the District each year, the remaining share of any premium cost to the District is determined on the basis of a blended rate or implicit rate subsidy calculation. At the beginning of each enrollment period, the District defines the total costs of benefits for every coverage level and benefit plan. The District's maximum contributions consist of \$80 per month for medical, \$5.95 per month for Dental and \$3.15 per month for Vision. A standalone financial report is not available regarding the OPEB benefits provided.

The District's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on an actuarial valuation prepared in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 75. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees eligible for coverage	3,307
Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	3,294
	6,601

Net OPEB Liability. The District's net OPEB liability of \$76,207,000 was measured as of June 30, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$1,570,098. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources related OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows	Inflows
	Of Resources	Of Resources
Changes in assumptions	\$ 1,653,524	\$ —

Deferred outflows of resources of \$1,653,524 related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in the District's fiscal year following the System's fiscal year as follows:

Year		Amount
2020	\$	605,299
2021	Ŧ	605,299
2022		428,800
2023		14,126
	\$	1,653,524

Amortization Schedule

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods. The net OPEB liability in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, with certain adjustments made to reflect the discount rate rolled forward to the end of the fiscal year:

Discount Rate	2.79%
Annual Wage Increases	2.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.5% for 2029 and later years

Discount Rate. The District's plan is pay as you go and there is not a trust set up to hold plan assets, therefore the long-term expected rate of return is not a factor in determining the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the yield or index rate for 20-year municipal bonds rate, to the extent that the conditions for use of the long-term expected rate of return are not met. The source of the index rate used for the actuarial valuation is the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index.

Mortality rates were based are from the RP-2014 Combined Health Mortality Tables, which have been scaled back to 2006 using Scale MP-2014 and projected from 2006 using Scale MP-2015.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1,2017, valuation were based on the results on 2015 experience study.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability:

Balance at June 30, 2018	73,815,442
Service cost	3,483,558
Interest cost	$2,\!233,\!225$
Changes in Assumptions	1,426,759
Net benefits paid by employer	(4,751,984)
Net Change	2,391,558
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$ 76,207,000

The following changes of assumptions are in accordance with GASB 75:

• The discount rate as of the end of the fiscal year changed from 2.98% to 2.79% based on the change in 20-year municipal bond yields.

Sensitivity Results. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District as of June 30, 2019, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.79%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.79%) than the current rate:

	Current Discount					
	19	% Decrease (1.79%)		Rate (2.79%)	1	% Increase (3.79%)
District's proportionate share of the						
net OPEB liability	\$	84,416,525	\$	76,207,000	\$	69,188,893

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District as of June 30, 2019, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

- The current health care trend rate is 7% decreasing by 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5%
- The 1% decrease in health care trend rate would be 6% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 3.5%
- The 1% increase in health care trend rate would be 8% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 5.5%

	Current Trend			
_	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 72,663,966	\$ 76,207,000	\$ 80,292,452	

Payables to the OPEB Plan

As of June 30, 2019, the District had no payables of outstanding healthcare premiums related to the OPEB.

8. Insurance Programs

The District is exposed to various types of risks of loss, including property and equipment, employee performance, workers' compensation, athletics, general liabilities and unemployment of which the majority of these risks are covered through the District's purchase of commercial insurance. The remainder is self-insured.

The District is self-insured with respect to its obligation to provide workers' compensation and unemployment compensation benefits to its employees. The estimated liability for payment of incurred (both reported and unreported) but unpaid claims relating to these matters are recorded in the government-wide and internal service fund financial statements.

The District obtains periodic funding valuations from the claims-servicing companies managing the self-insurance programs and adjusts the charges to the various funds as required to maintain the appropriate level of estimated claims liabilities. Revenue in the internal service fund represents interfund charges as a percentage of payroll to each fund. The District also maintains excess liability insurance coverage for workers' compensation claims. Settled claims did not exceed commercial coverage for the past three fiscal years.

At June 30, 2019, the District's total estimated liability for payment of incurred (both reported and unreported) but unpaid claims for workers' compensation and unemployment benefits were \$9,422,530 and \$237,263, respectively.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Changes in the self-insured claims liabilities at June 30, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Wor Compensa		mployment	 Total elf-Insured Liabilities
Balance - June 30, 2017	\$ 7,95	1,654 \$	3 207,347	\$ 8,159,001
Current year claims and changes in estimate	5,65	8,485	220,890	5,879,375
Claim payments	(3,59	6,997)	(184,232)	(3,781,229)
Balance - June 30, 2018	10,01	3,142	244,005	10,257,147
Current year claims and changes in estimate	2,91	3,034	180,643	3,093,677
Claim payments	(3,50	3,646)	(187,385)	(3,691,031)
Balance - June 30, 2019	\$ 9,42	2,530 \$	3 237,263	\$ 9,659,793

9. Interfund Balances And Transfers

A summary of amounts due to or from individual funds are summarized as follows:

		Interfund		
Due From/Due To		Receivables	Payables	
Governmental				
General	\$	20,822,740	\$	6,759,289
Teachers		6,489,140		_
Building		270,149		
Grants		_		20,822,740
	\$	27,582,029	\$	27,582,029

The amounts due to or from individual funds represent interfund borrowings that arise in the normal course of business and are due to either timing differences or to the elimination of negative pooled cash balances within various funds.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

	Transfers	Transfers
Transfers In/Transfers Out	In	Out
General fund	\$ 27,566,437	\$ 134,046,026
Teachers	104,657,697	_
Grants	388,725	255,152
Building Fund	1,718,420	_
Permanent	_	30,101
	\$ 134,331,279	\$ 134,331,279

A summary of amounts transferred to or from individual funds are summarized as follows:

The transfers between the General fund to the Building fund were made to cover excess expenditures in the Building fund.

The transfers between the General fund to the Teachers fund were made to cover excess expenditures and adjust the Teachers fund balance to zero.

The transfers between the General fund to the Grants funds were made to cover disallowed grant expenditures and adjust negative fund balances relating to the Grant fund.

The transfers between the Permanent fund and Building fund were made to reclassify activity.

10. Pending Litigation

The District is the defendant in various other lawsuits involving personal injury, employee grievances, and a variety of other matters, including being named as a potentially responsible party in relation to an environmental remediation case.

Each case is being vigorously contested by the District. The District is uninsured with respect to the major portion of liabilities, which may be incurred as a result of these matters. Neither the District nor its legal counsel is able to make a determination, based on the information available, as to the likelihood of these claims resulting in a material liability for the District. Because of these uncertainties, no provision for this litigation has been made in the accompanying financial statements. However, in the event of an unfavorable outcome in one or more of these matters, the impact could be material to the District's financial position or operating results.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Commitments And Contingencies

Desegregation Agreements

The District has been involved in desegregation litigation since 1972, when the parents of five black students filed a federal lawsuit, Liddell v. Board of Education of St. Louis, alleging schools in their neighborhoods were inferior to ones in white neighborhoods. In 1977, the plaintiffs lost the lawsuit, but a federal court appeals panel overturned the lower court's decision. The result was a sizeable court-ordered desegregation plan for area schools.

The desegregation plan was originally implemented during the 1980-1981 school years, and a Metropolitan Voluntary Desegregation Settlement Plan involving the Board of Education and 23 county school districts was developed and approved by the Court for implementation in 1983-1984.

A significant result of the desegregation plan was busing, including the busing of some black city students to some county schools and the busing of some non-black county students to city magnet schools, commonly called the St. Louis Student Transfer Program.

In September 1987, the Court approved a \$110,306,671 capital renovations project involving 100 school facilities as part of the desegregation litigation; the State of Missouri to pay half and the Board to pay half.

In August 1988, the Court approved a long-range Magnet School Plan. The plan phased out several magnet schools, relocated and expanded others, and created new and additional magnet schools. The plan also created the Unified Funding Formula for all magnet schools. Effective with the 1990-1991 school year, the cost of operating all magnet schools was shared equally by the Board and the State of Missouri.

In its orders, the Court authorized an additional \$56,043,801 in capital improvements for the magnet schools, including construction of three new facilities; the State of Missouri to pays 72% of the cost and the Board to pay the balance.

In August 1998, the Missouri Legislature passed Senate Bill 781. The bill was the first step in an attempt to resolve the desegregation litigation. The bill called for:

- 1) The restructuring of the existing elected Board of Education from 12 members elected city-wide to seven members elected city-wide;
- A requirement that the City of St. Louis hold a referendum before March 15, 1999, on a tax measure to aid the District with revenues when the desegregation case is settled;
- 3) The creation of a special "overlay" board to put the tax and other measures on the ballots;
- 4) The appointment of a three-member governing board if the District fails to receive accreditation from the state in March of 1999; and

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

5) The possibility of the appointment of a special administrative board to take over the authority granted to the Board of Education for the operation of all or part of the duties.

On Feb. 2, 1999, city voters approved a 2/3rd cent sales tax.

On March 12, 1999, the Court approved a settlement agreement relating to the desegregation plan. This ended the courts supervision and monitoring of St. Louis Public Schools. Under the agreement, the District received certain amounts of additional funding for the construction of new schools and for a specified period of time-to continue various programs, which were required under the desegregation plan. These included remedial education programs, all-day kindergarten, summer school, college prep and preschool programs, and the magnet school program, with some modifications for at least 10 years.

The District also agreed to comply with state standards in many areas, such as class size, libraries and counselors, and to establish standards or improvement of student outcomes. There are provisions for school improvement and accountability, giving children in a failing school the right to transfer to a successful school.

The state agreed to pay the District \$180 million for construction of new schools to accommodate any increase in enrollment due to any decrease in the number of transfer students. All county districts, with the exception of Ladue, agreed to continue to accept new students unless written notice was provided prior to the 2008-2009 school year. To economize on transportation costs, attendance zones were established for transfer students. In the event of any phase-out of the transfer program, all city students then enrolled in county schools had the right to complete high school in the county.

In 2003, the District entered into a settlement agreement with Caldwell/NAACP, Liddell Plaintiffs, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the State of Missouri regarding the District's planned borrowing from the Capital Account (1999 desegregation settlement fund).

The agreement, as amended in January of 2005, allowed the District to borrow up to \$49.5 million during FY 2004 and to repay these funds over a six-year period, starting in FY 2007. However, the repayment schedule was delayed to 2008 due to the District being designated as "financially stressed" by DESE in 2007. In addition, the District was allowed to continue borrowing from the desegregation funds in future fiscal years, as long as the borrowed funds were repaid by the end of the fiscal year in which they were borrowed.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The amended agreement also stated the District could borrow additional funds prior to June 30, 2006, of up to \$10 million for additional expenditures as outlined in the agreement. Approximately \$47.1 million was borrowed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. However, the amended agreement allowed the District to use up to \$10.6 million from the desegregation funds to fund construction of Clyde C. Miller Career Academy, previously paid for by the District, which reduced the amount borrowed from the desegregation funds pursuant to the agreement to approximately \$36.5 million.

During FY 2007, the Missouri State Board of Education declared the District as unaccredited. In accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, the governance of the school district was transferred from the divested board, except for auditing and reporting matters, and placed with the Special Administrative Board of the Transitional School District. The SAB took full control of the operation of the District on June 15, 2007.

Also in June 2007, a five-year extension was unanimously approved by the Voluntary Interdistrict Choice Corporation (VICC) Board to continue the St. Louis Student Transfer Program. VICC had been established to operate the transfer program and state funding was provided to operate the continuing voluntary transfer plan. Subsequent state education funding cuts have reduced the funds available to VICC for the maintenance of the transfer program. These same cuts have reduced the state funding available to SLPS below the levels agreed to in the 1999 settlement case.

The fund financial statements at June 30, 2011, showed a \$54.7 million deficit in the General Operating Fund due to accumulated deficits from previous years. However, the District reached an additional agreement with the Plaintiffs in the desegregation lawsuit to dedicate approximately \$95 million from the 1999 desegregation settlement fund that restored the deficit fund balance, including the forgiveness of the \$36.5 million in borrowings, the transfer of \$18.2 million to eliminate the remainder of the accumulated deficit, and \$40,182,200 to fund certain academic programs through FY 2014.

On November 16, 2011, the District reached an agreement with the Plaintiffs in the desegregation lawsuit to use approximately \$96 million of previously restricted funds, to eliminate the debt and fund certain academic programs.

These programs included early childhood classroom education, early childhood before and after care, high-quality principal leadership initiatives, magnet school transportation, the Parent Infant and Initiative Program, the St. Louis Plan, technology support, and the Pilot One-to-One Computing Program. Specifically, up to \$16,277,400, \$12,777,400 and \$11,127,400 could be allocated for fiscal years 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. In 2012, the District became a provisionally accredited school district.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

In October , 2012, an additional five-year extension was approved for the St. Louis Student Transfer Program. As a result, new students could continue to be enrolled by participating districts through the 2018-2019 school year. In FY 2019-2020, the program stopped accepting any new students, only allowing current students to remain until graduation. In 2031-2032, the program will be terminated.

In September 21, 2015, a consent judgment was granted to appropriate \$29,636,443 from the settlement fund for additional programs over a four-year period beginning in 2015. These programs include early childhood classrooms, early childhood before and after care, the Parent Infant and Initiative Program, principal leadership initiatives, technology support, the St. Louis Plan, the Deseg Task Force, the extended teacher workday, additional support services, additional reading and math facilitators, and additional community specialists.

In January 2017, the District became fully accredited.

The remaining unspent funds at June 30, 2018 totaled \$4,575,327. The District transferred the unspent funds from the general fund to the Capital Settlement fund during fiscal year 2018. The balance in the Capital Settlement fund at June 30, 2019 is \$7,926,189.

Construction In Progress

The District has entered into five binding contract obligations totaling approximately \$3,059,449 for ongoing construction projects that are currently in progress.

Operating Leases

On July 1, 2013 the District entered into a noncancellable Document Services Agreement to lease equipment. The original lease was for a 12-month period with 4 annual renewal terms. The agreement also includes a variety of services including maintenance, on-site personnel, training and support related to all document reproduction needs of the District. The lease was renewed effective July 1, 2018 with an end date no later than June 30, 2023. The agreed upon renewal amount is \$3,872,736. Future minimum lease payments at June 30, 2019 were:

1 968,184 2 968,184	Year	Amount
2 968,184	2020	\$ 968,184
	2021	968,184
3 968,184	2022	968,184
	2023	968,184
\$ 3,872,7	2025	· · · · · ·

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

St. Louis Public Schools has entered into several operating leases for vehicles. These leases will expire on various dates through fiscal year 2022. Future minimum lease payments at June 30, 2019 were:

Year	Amount
2020	\$ 593,092
2021	$327,\!657$
2022	38,130
	\$ 958,879

Escrow Agreement

During fiscal year 2019, St. Louis Public Schools established an escrow account to replace the Letter of Credit that was previously required relating to workers' compensation. At June 30, 2019, the escrow account contains a balance of \$3,158,095 as required for the Districts Workers' Compensation activities being self-funded.

Federal And State Grants

Revenues received from federal and state governments in the current and prior years are subject to audits by the granting agencies. The District believes that adjustments, which may arise from these audits, if any, will not be significant.

12. Tax Abatements

During 2017, the District implemented the disclosure requirements of GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*.

Tax Abatements Entered Into By Other Governments

As of June 30, 2019, the District's property tax revenues were reduced by five programs that are utilized by the City of St. Louis (the "City"), as follows:

• The Urban Redevelopment Corporations Law provides real property tax abatement to encourage the redevelopment of blighted areas throughout the State under Chapter 353 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, as amended. The amount abated under this program totaled \$9,005,308.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

- Under Section 99.700 to 99.715 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, as amended, the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority (the "Authority") was created to assist with the redevelopment of blighted or insanitary areas for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or public uses. Real property taxes are abated by setting the assessed value when the agreement is entered into, and requiring the payment of tax based on the agreed upon assessed value. The amount abated under this program totaled \$9,043,446.
- Under Section 135.950 to 135.973 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, as amended, the Enhanced Enterprise Zone Incentive Program provides real property tax abatements to new or expanding businesses in certain specified geographic areas designated by local governments and certified by the Missouri Department of Economic Development. The amount abated under this program totaled \$1,804,703.
- The City is authorized to issue Industrial Development Bonds (also referred to as • "Chapter 100 Bonds") under Article VI, Section 27(b) of the Missouri Constitution and Sections 100.010 to 100.200 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, as amended. The bonds finance industrial development projects for private corporations, partnerships and individuals ("the recipient"). The types of projects that can be financed include the costs of warehouses, distribution facilities, research and development facilities, office industries, agricultural processing industries, service facilities which provide interstate commerce, industrial plants, and facilities for other commercial purposes, including land, buildings, fixtures and machinery. The recipient coveys to the City fee simple title to the site, improvements, and/or equipment related to the industrial development project. At the same time, the City will lease the site, improvements, and/or equipment back to the recipient pursuant to a lease agreement. The lease agreement requires the recipient to use the proceeds of the bonds to purchase and construct the project or equipment. The recipient is obligated to make lease payments in amounts that are sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the bonds as they become due. Thus, the City acts as a conduit for the financing. Because the City has ownership of the project, no real and/or personal property taxes are owed. The amount abated under this program totaled \$1,242,793.
- Under Missouri's TIF Act included under Section 99.800 to 99.865 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, the Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) Payments in Lieu of Taxes provides real property tax abatements to incentivize entities to improve blighted areas, conservation areas, or to increase and/or preserve economic development. The amount abated under this program totaled \$14,679,316.

In total, the amount of City property taxes effecting the District abated by these arrangements during the year ended June 30, 2019 was approximately \$35,775,566.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

13. St. Louis Public Schools Foundation

The following pertains to the District's discretely presented component unit- the Foundation.

Organization

St. Louis Public Schools Foundation (the "Foundation") is a nonprofit organization founded in 1998 to fund projects and activities that will have a measurable impact on academic achievement, high school graduation rates, and successful transition to post-secondary goals, such as college or entry into the work force, for students in the St. Louis Public Schools. The Foundation is a discretely presented component unit of the District.

Basis Of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), Accounting Standards Codification (the "FASB ASC"), which is the source of authoritative, non-governmental accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). All references to authoritative accounting guidance contained in our disclosures are based on the general accounting topics within the FASB ASC.

Net assets and revenues, expenses, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Foundation and changes therein are classified into three categories of net assets, as applicable, and reported as follows:

<u>Net assets without donor restrictions</u> - Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed stipulations. Board designated funds are established by the Board of Directors and represent net assets without donor restrictions that have been set aside for future expenses.

<u>Net assets with donor restrictions</u> - Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may be satisfied by specific activities or the passage of time, or are required to be maintained in perpetuity by the Organization. The income earned on any related investments may be subject to donor-imposed stipulations.

Investments

A summary of the cost and fair value of the Foundation's investments as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains		Unre	Fair Value	
Certificates of deposit	\$ 2,951,000	\$	4,914	\$	\$	2,955,914

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Net Assets With Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions are available for the following purposes or periods at June 30, 2019 as follows:

Purpose Restrictions	
College and career readiness	\$ 1,430,503
Early childhood education	189,813
School leadership	300,001
Health and wellness	
School funds	 655,437
Total Purpose Restrictions	 2,575,754
Time Restrictions	
Year ended June 30, 2020	498,137
Year ended June 30, 2021	130,000
Year ended June 30, 2022	 5,000
Total Time Restrictions	 633,137
Total Temporary Restrictions of Net Assets	\$ 3,208,891
Net assets released from restrictions are as follows:	
Satisfaction of purpose restrictions	\$ 4,111,188
Satisfaction of time restrictions	 10,000
	\$ 4,121,188

Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

							Variance With Final Budget -		
	l Aı	mounts	-	Actual	Positive				
D		Original		Final		Amounts	(Negative)		
Revenues									
Local:									
Current taxes	\$	226,426,301	\$	226,426,301	\$	231,363,589	\$ 4,937,288		
Delinquent taxes		8,100,533		8,100,533		7,716,090	(384,443)		
Investment income		259,054		259,054		1,828,071	1,569,017		
Other		1,621,934		1,621,934		2,200,713	578,779		
County		3,377,275		3,377,275		3,069,564	(307,711)		
State:									
Categorical aid		11,709,331		11,709,331		12,021,251	311,920		
Other		1,358,000		1,358,000		1,483,458	125,458		
Federal		3,439,063		3,439,063		2,702,691	(736,372)		
Total Revenues		$256,\!291,\!491$		256,291,491		262,385,427	6,093,936		
Expenditures									
Current:									
Instruction		20,927,720		19,166,083		18,677,215	488,868		
Building service		40,132,923		39,067,788		36,976,019	2,091,769		
School administration		18,821,644		18,111,470		18,804,321	(692, 851)		
Instructional support		23,839,682		26,856,823		21,720,131	5,136,692		
Noninstructional support		15,137,704		14,383,184		14,564,635	(181, 451)		
Transportation		29,965,594		25,969,098		25,547,036	422,062		
Food and community services		2,978,988		3,594,249		4,168,542	(574,293)		
Total Expenditures		151,804,255		147,148,695		140,457,899	6,690,796		
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures		104,487,236		109,142,796		121,927,528	12,784,732		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in		_		_		27,566,437	27,566,437		
Transfers out		(101,371,172)		(109,123,901)		(134,046,026)	(24,922,125)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(101,371,172)		(109,123,901)		(106,479,589)	2,644,312		
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$	3,116,064	\$	18,895	=	15,447,939	\$ 15,429,044		
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year						69,663,482			
Fund Balances - End Of Year					\$	85,111,421			

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - TEACHERS FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Variance With Final Budget -		
	Budgete	d Amounts	Actual	Positive		
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)		
Revenues						
Local:						
Current taxes	\$ 24,950,195	\$ 24,950,195	\$ 24,770,006	\$ (180,189)		
County	220,000	220,000	258,134	38,134		
State:						
Basic formula	20,713,310	20,713,310	19,483,118	(1, 230, 192)		
Federal	_	_	531,249	531,249		
Total Revenues	45,883,505	45,883,505	45,042,507	(840,998)		
Expenditures						
Current:						
Instruction	115,201,430	122,036,369	118,287,926	3,748,443		
Building service	273,473	$273,\!473$	205,287	68,186		
School administration	13,220,485	13,244,016	13,443,360	(199,344)		
Instructional support	$12,\!552,\!884$	12,913,342	11,732,415	1,180,927		
Noninstructional support	822,776	819,926	912,160	(92,234)		
Food and community services	4,117,429	$3,\!545,\!978$	5,119,056	(1,573,078)		
Total Expenditures	146,188,477	152,833,104	149,700,204	3,132,900		
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	(100, 304, 972)	(106, 949, 599)	(104,657,697)	2,291,902		
Over Expenditures	(100,304,372)	(100,343,533)	(104,007,007)	2,231,302		
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	99,679,972	106,324,599	104,657,697	(1,666,902)		
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ (625,000)	\$ (625,000)	—	\$ 625,000		
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year			_			
Fund Balances - End Of Year		•	\$			

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL – GRANTS FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance With Final Budget - Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Local:				
Investment income	\$ —	\$	\$ 15,690	, ,
Other	1,638,720	2,562,873	1,937,994	(624, 879)
State:				
Categorical aid	8,358,015	8,358,015	7,001,485	(1, 356, 530)
Other	398,223	477,050	443,957	(33,093)
Federal	$50,\!252,\!078$	52,768,398	48,802,759	(3, 965, 639)
Total Revenues	60,647,036	64,166,336	58,201,885	(5,964,451)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction	19,866,499	17,661,836	17,077,232	
Building service	105,793	200,109	77,688	,
School administration	193,510	195,510	405,227	(209,717)
Instructional support	7,572,494	12,717,497	11,358,983	1,358,514
Noninstructional support	939,984	936,867	$226,\!651$	710,216
Transportation	_		2,426,142	(2, 426, 142)
Food and community services	28,343,667	28,345,113	25,123,360	3,221,753
Capital outlay	68,316	230,784	477,172	(246, 388)
Total Expenditures	57,090,263	60,287,716	57,172,455	3,115,261
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	3,556,773	3,878,620	1,029,430	(2,849,190)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	—		388,725	
Transfers out			(255, 152)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			133,573	133,573
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ 3,556,773	\$ 3,878,620	\$ 1,163,003	\$ (2,715,617)
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year			3,851,933	
Fund Balances - End Of Year			\$ 5,014,936	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2019

1. Budgetary Data

The District's budgetary practices are intended to conform to Chapter 67 of Revised Missouri State Statutes and are prepared on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following procedures are used in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- A. The Administration prepares and submits to the SAB a proposed annual operating budget for all current governmental funds for the subsequent fiscal year prior to July 1 each year. Certain operating funds called the "General Operating Budget (GOB)" are monitored on a combined basis. The GOB consists of the General, Teachers', Building, Capital Settlement, and Grants funds.
- B. Public budget and tax rate hearings are conducted and the proposed budget is available for public review at the District offices.
- C. Revisions to the annual operating budget subsequent to its formal adoptions are made throughout the fiscal year subject to the following limitations:
 - a. The total amount of appropriations by fund may not be increased without the approval of the governing body.
 - b. All transfers of appropriations between funds require approval of the governing body.
- D. For management purposes only, budgetary control over appropriations is exercised at the sub-function level for all governmental funds providing significant sources of revenue for the District. However, the legal level of control at which actual expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations is established by state statute at the fund level.

Budgeted amounts as reflected in the financial statements are as originally adopted and as revised by the SAB.

E. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year end for the general and special revenue - operating funds. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end for all other special revenue funds.

SCHEDULE OF SELECTED PENSION INFORMATION

	Measurement Date As Of December 31:					
Measurement date	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	74.05%	74.74%	76.47%	78.05%	79.13%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 621,206,680	567,306,445	\$ 317,871,856	\$ 251,514,787	\$ 209,748,023	
District's covered payroll	173,914,543	175,741,386	173,412,355	$175,\!851,\!589$	173, 926, 365	
District's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	357.19%	322.81%	183.30%		120.60%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	49.41%	54.63%	67.16%	72.94%	77.95%	
Schedule of District's Contributions			Fiscal year en	ding June 30:		
Fiscal year	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	
Required contribution Contributions in relation to the required contribution Districts' covered payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	$\begin{array}{c} 37,458,981\ 37,458,981\ 180,920,883\ 20.70\% \end{array}$		\$ 30,220,928 30,220,928 183,444,217 16.47%	$\begin{array}{c} 31,722,987\ 31,722,987\ 180,325,734\ 17.59\% \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,072,850\ 31,072,850\ 183,083,926\ 16.97\% \end{array}$	

Notes: Above schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Changes of Benefit Terms Or Assumptions

None.

SCHEDULE OF SELECTED OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INFORMATION

Schedule Of Selected Other Postemployment Benefits Information

Schedule Of District's Of OPEB Liability

	Measurement Date As Of June 30,			
		2019		2018
Service cost Interest cost	\$	3,483,558 2,233,225	\$	3,390,849 2,074,164
Changes in Benefit Terms		2,200,220		6,484,761
Changes in Assumptions Net benefits paid by employer		1,426,759 (4,751,984)		1,084,204 (4,157,774)
Net change in total OPEB liability Total OPEB liability - beginning of year		2,391,558 73,815,442		8,876,204 64,939,238
Total OPEB liability - end of year	\$	76,207,000	\$	73,815,442
Covered payroll		132,939,935		147,334,881
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		57.33%		50.10%
Schedule Of Contributions				
	I Ibour Iour Enu I Ib			eal Year End s Of June 30 2018
Required contribution Less: Contributions in relation to the required contribution	\$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,751,984\\ 4,751,984\end{array}$	\$	4,157,774 4,157,774
District's covered payroll		132,939,935		147,334,881

Notes: Above schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll

Changes In Assumptions

The discount rate as of the end of the fiscal year changed from 2.98% to 2.79% based on the change in 20 year municipal bond yields.

2.82%

3.57%

Supplementary Information

Combining and Individual Fund

Statements and Schedules

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues		Daagot	Daaget	11004441	(110gu1110)
Local:					
Current taxes	\$	24,827,921	\$ 24,827,921	\$ 25,590,012	\$ 762,091
Delinquent taxes		1,214,891	1,214,891	1,115,125	(99,766)
Investment income		318,459	318,459	1,448,406	1,129,947
County		480,000	480,000	426,331	(53, 669)
Total Revenues		26,841,271	26,841,271	$28,\!579,\!874$	1,738,603
Expenditures Debt service:					
Principal retirement		18,146,942	21,970,000	21,970,000	
Interest charges		9,935,027	8,005,371	8,005,371	
Total Expenditures		28,081,969	29,975,371	29,975,371	
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over					
Expenditures		(1,240,698)	(3, 134, 100)	(1, 395, 497)	1,738,603
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$	(1,240,698)	\$ (3,134,100)	(1,395,497)	\$ 1,738,603
Nonbudgeted Activity			-	(1,210,766)	
Net Change in Fund Balances - GAAP Bas	sis			(2,606,263)	
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year			-	50,925,388	
Fund Balances - End Of Year			=	\$ 48,319,125	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - BUILDING FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Local:				
Investment income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,058	\$ 8,058
Other	_		$21,\!250$	21,250
Total Revenues			29,308	29,308
Expenditures				
Current:				
Capital outlay	1,891,200	2,999,302	2,672,658	326,644
Total Expenditures	1,891,200	2,999,302	$2,\!672,\!658$	326,644
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,891,200)	(2,999,302)	(2,643,350)	355,952
Expenditures	(1,001,200)	(2,000,002)	(2,040,000)	000,002
Other Financing Sources Transfers in Proceeds from sale of capital assets	1,691,200	2,799,302	1,718,420 906,838	(1,080,882) 906,838
Total Other Financing Sources	1,691,200	2,799,302	2,625,258	(174,044)
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	(18,092)	\$ 181,908
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year		-	18,092	
Fund Balances - End Of Year		=	\$	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL CAPITAL SETTLEMENT FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Ori	ginal		Final		Varianco Final Bu Po	
		udget	B	Budget	Actual		(ative)
Revenues		0					, ,
Local:							
Investment income	\$		\$	4,000	\$ 3,894	\$	(106)
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$		\$	4,000	3,894	\$	(106)
Nonbudgeted Activity				-			
Net Change In Fund Balances - GAAP Basis				3,894			
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year				-	7,922,295		
Fund Balances - End Of Year				-	\$ 7,926,189		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND - AGENCY FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	e	Balance - July 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Ju	Balance - ne 30, 2019
Assets Cash and short-term investments	\$	26,223,225	\$ 116,168,381	\$ 120,513,375	\$	21,878,231
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	542,399	\$ $575,\!226$	\$ 542,399	\$	$575,\!226$
Deposits and escrow funds		24,964,565	72,276,632	76,456,591		20,784,606
Unexpended grant balances		716,261		197,862		518,399
Total Liabilities	\$	26,223,225	\$ 72,851,858	\$ 77,196,852	\$	21,878,231

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET GRANT FUNDS For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Incidental		Certificated		Capital		m / 1
Assets		Grants		Grants		Grants		Total
Cash and short-term								
investments	\$	13,058,273	\$	280,356	\$	74 959	¢	13,412,882
Receivables:	Φ	13,058,273	ф	280,396	Ф	74,253	Ф	13,412,882
		10 699 999		11 050 050		00.050		00 00 - 040
Grants		10,622,328		11,676,058		86,656		22,385,042
Other		187,291		45,593		3,647		236,531
Prepaid expenses		3,750						3,750
Total Assets	\$	23,871,642	\$	12,002,007	\$	164,556	\$	36,038,205
Liabilities And Fund Balances Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds Unearned revenue	\$	2,296,441 9,059,711 7,500,554	\$	11,734,212 267,795	\$	135,739 28,817 —	\$	2,432,180 20,822,740 7,768,349
Total Liabilities		18,856,706		12,002,007		164,556		31,023,269
Fund balances: Assigned		5,014,936		_				5,014,936
Total Liabilities And								
Fund Balances	\$	$23,\!871,\!642$	\$	12,002,007	\$	164,556	\$	36,038,205

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GRANT FUNDS For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Incidental Grants	Certificated Grants	Capital Grants	Total
Revenues	 Grants	Grants	Grants	10001
Local:				
Investment income	\$ 15,690	\$	\$	\$ 15,690
Other	2,338,779	1,465,670	99,272	3,903,721
State:				
Categorical aid	3,739,433	3,262,052	_	7,001,485
Other	443,957	10,921	_	454,878
Federal	32,387,650	14,078,793	359,668	46,826,111
Total Revenues	38,925,509	18,817,436	458,940	58,201,885
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction	8,348,097	8,729,135	_	17,077,232
Building Service	77,688	_	_	77,688
School administration	314,996	90,231	_	405,227
Instructional support	4,586,882	6,772,101	_	11,358,983
Noninstructional support	73,110	153,541	_	226,651
Transportation	2,426,142	_	_	2,426,142
Food and community services	21,981,760	3,141,600	_	25, 123, 360
Capital outlay	_	_	477,172	477,172
Total Expenditures	37,808,675	18,886,608	477,172	57, 172, 455
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,116,834	(69,172)) (18,232)	1,029,430
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	297,307	69,172	22,246	388,725
Transfers out	(251, 138)	· _	(4,014)	(255, 152)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	46,169	69,172	18,232	133,573
Net Change In Fund Balances	1,163,003	_		1,163,003
Fund Balance - Beginning Of Year	3,851,933	_		3,851,933
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 5,014,936	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,014,936

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 1 Of 2 For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	_	Special Reven	ue					
	_			Debt	Building	Capital	Permanent	
	General	Teachers	Grants	Service	Fund	Settlement	Fund	Total
Local:								
Current Taxes:								
Real property	\$ 140,797,555	\$ - \$	— \$	19,325,778 \$	— \$	— \$	—	\$ 160,123,333
Personal property	34,458,340	—	—	4,739,166	—	_	—	39,197,506
Surplus commissions	1,883,022	—	—	260,077	—	_	—	2,143,099
Merchant and manufacturers	7,702,208	—	—	1,059,337	—	_	—	8,761,545
Financial institution	1,479,115	—	—	$205,\!654$	—	_	—	1,684,769
Surcharge	17,376,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,376,068
Sales tax	27,667,281	—	_	_	_	—	_	27,667,281
Sales tax-Prop C	_	24,770,006	_	_	_	—	_	24,770,006
Delinquent taxes	7,716,090	_	—	1,115,125	—	—	_	8,831,215
Investment income (loss)	1,770,380	_	15,690	1,440,583	8,058	3,894	(168,011)	3,070,594
Other:								
Interest and protested taxes	57,691	_	—	7,823	—	—	_	65,514
Tuition	_	_	302,056	_	_	—	_	302,056
School Lunch Program	_	_	154,871	—	—	_	_	154,871
School Lunch Nonprogram	_	_	200,484	_	_	_	_	200,484
Indirect costs recovered	673,842	_	—	—	—	—	_	673,842
Sundry	1,526,871	—	1,280,583	—	21,250	—	(2,723)	2,825,981
Total local	243,108,463	24,770,006	1,953,684	$28,\!153,\!543$	29,308	3,894	(170,734)	297,848,164
County:								
Fines and forfeitures	_	258,134	_	_	_	_	_	258,134
Utility and railroad taxes	3,069,564	—	—	426,331	_	_	_	3,495,895
Total county	3,069,564	258,134		426,331				3,754,029

(Continued)

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 2 Of 2 For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Special Rev	venue						
	General	Teachers	Grai	nts	Debt Service	Building Fund	Capital Settlement	Permanent Fund	Total
State:									
Basic formula	\$ —	\$ 19,483,118	\$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— 5	3 19,483,118
Categorical aid:									
Transportation	$4,\!178,\!138$	—		_	—	—	—	—	4,178,138
Exceptional pupil	_	_	6,523,4	96	_	—	—	_	6,523,496
Free and reduced	7,823,622	_		_	_	—	—	_	7,823,622
Vocational aid	19,491	_	372,2	20	_	_	_	_	391,711
School lunch program	_	_	105,7	69	_	_	_	_	105,769
Other	1,483,458	_	443,9	57	_	_	_	_	1,927,415
Total state	13,504,709	19,483,118	7,445,4	42					40,433,269
Federal:									
State administered:									
ECIA - Chapter 1	_	_	18,522,5	69	_		_	_	18,522,569
Education of the Handicapped Act									
(Public Law 94-142)		_	6,786,5	693	_	_	_	_	6,786,593
National School Breakfast/									
Lunch Program	_	_	15,547,1	10	_	_	_	_	15,547,110
Local and direct grants:			, , ,						, ,
Other	2,702,691	531,249	7,946,4	87	_	_	_	_	11,180,427
Total federal	2,702,691	531,249	48,802,7	59	_	_		_	52,036,699
Total Revenues	\$ 262,385,427	\$ 45,042,507	\$ 58,201,8	85 \$	28,579,874 \$	29,308 \$	3,894 \$	(170,734)	394,072,161

Part III - Statistical Section (Unaudited)

This part of the District's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the District's overall financial health.

Contents	Page
Financial Trends	96 -102
These seven (7) schedules contain trend information to help the reader understan how the District's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	d
Revenue Capacity	103 - 107
These four (4) schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the District's current largest own source revenue.	
Debt Capacity	108 - 110
These three (3) schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the District's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic And Economic Information	111 - 112
These two (2) schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the District's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with over governments.	3
Operating Information	113 - 115
These four (4) schedules contain information about the District's operations and	

resources to help the reader understand how the District's financial information relates to the services the District provides and the activities it performs.

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 220,741,507	\$ 198,696,409	183,591,491	\$ 161,497,960	147,191,285	\$ 143,933,444	\$ 136,820,383	\$ 127,830,747	\$ 49,501,256	\$ 78,184,903
Restricted:										
Expendable:										
Capital Projects	119,455,742	122,361,425	60,638,297	36,843,180	38,561,927	26,549,995	5,783,606	5,112,508	5,330,440	4,568,190
Debt Service	28,138,082	32,191,615	32,435,384	34,808,230	31,194,471	29,473,576	28,193,248	25,494,954	50,843,935	48,216,804
Desegregation Settlement Programs	_	_	_	10,961,282	_	1,623,447	16,982,956	11,094,358	7,396,442	7,926,189
Endowments, Nonexpendable	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344
Workers Compensation Escrow	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3,158,095
Unrestricted	(66,217,293)	(53, 164, 655)	14,633,602	20,679,302	21,863,913	(143, 300, 568)	(150, 456, 733)	(147, 073, 568)	(299,613,898)	(413,753,071)
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 302,470,382	\$ 300,437,138	\$ 291,651,118	\$ 265,142,298	\$ 239,163,940	\$ 58,632,238	\$ 37,675,804	\$ 22,811,343	\$ (186,189,481)	\$ (271,346,546)

(1) GASB 68, Pension Liability was implemented in 2015. GASB 75, Other Post Employee Benefits was implemented in 2018.

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES AND NET EXPENSE (REVENUE) LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
Instruction	\$ 224,146,573	\$ 212 515 070	\$ 207,895,286	\$ 213,811,656	\$ 204,035,308	\$ 199,844,051	\$ 201,529,250	\$ 220,835,851	3 308,364,412 \$	279,226,947
Building Services	¢ 224,140,575 61,923,729	45,437,217	35,400,040	49,988,321	42,441,240	39,799,722	44,823,673	42,131,729	41,960,940	38,349,233
School Administration	41,716,823	29,993,491	32,715,917	34,305,350	40,387,519	33,504,175	39,618,463	34,081,716	35,318,133	32,968,117
Instructional Support	34,492,445	36,067,256	35,509,506	36,045,545	42,964,336	34,152,869	32,044,884	29,243,134	31,656,733	42,088,514
Noninstructional Support	26,292,783	13,009,401	15,407,490	29,100,933	22,177,539	19,351,585	16,794,147	16,391,456	16,318,304	15,703,754
Transportation	29,496,425	22,822,432	22,203,156	22,719,483	22,857,795	24,981,686	24,409,439	25,264,106	27,006,959	27,973,761
Food and Community Services	20,208,582	19,324,339	19,750,891	21,599,028	22,842,317	36,185,288	37,320,604	34,524,224	34,805,444	34,413,078
Interest Expense	11,583,276	11,060,829	12,683,830	11,448,067	10,700,832	10,177,771	9,191,546	9,126,528	6,652,399	7,910,358
Bond Issuance Costs	11,000,210		12,000,000		10,100,002		0,101,010	0,120,020	552,209	
Total Primary Government Expenses	449,860,636	390,230,035	381,566,116	419,018,383	408,406,886	397,997,147	405,732,006	411,598,744	502,635,533	478,633,762
Program Revenues Governmental Activities:										
Charges For Services:				24.000			200 505	1 000	1.011	100
Instruction	_	_	_	24,098	_	_	390,527	1,986	1,811	122
School Administration	_	_	_	—	_	_	—	—	—	2
Noninstructional Support	_	_	_	—	_	_		—	1.005	13,741
Transportation		1 450 995	1 400 555	000.007	—		789	CCT 014	1,827	470.000
Food and Community Services Total Charges For Services	<u>1,872,758</u> 1,872,758	1,459,337 1,459,337	1,460,577 1,460,577	929,995 954,093	714,313 714,313	<u> </u>	242,462 633,778	<u>667,014</u> 669,000	600,579 604,217	456,803 470,668
Operating Grants and Contributions:	1,072,700	1,409,557	1,460,577	954,095	/14,010	011,010	033,118	669,000	604,217	470,008
Instruction	59,988,926	58,794,013	51,766,739	51,589,365	47,619,764	44,625,982	38,349,087	39,093,105	33,084,489	26,822,055
Building Services	16,180	189,615	1,160,971	219,281	213.410	44,025,982 541,656	515,247	305,847	275,881	132,640
School Administration	5,742,176	5,345,111	4,519,472	2,916,395	4,567,848	541,050 565,258	3,538,266	398,456	512,883	613,006
Instructional Support	16,333,786	16,919,388	4,519,472 16,514,157	13,995,306	15,746,577	11,497,210	10,148,405	8,787,182	11,926,841	14,532,700
Noninstructional Support	1,246,508	3,951,776	1,037,419	419,381	579,894	1,420,093	3,727,693	2,301,576	1,591,483	631,013
Transportation	7,362,660	5,785,437	5,014,063	5,168,502	5,287,367	8,024,136	7,266,111	6,401,350	6,697,334	7,271,292
Food and Community Services	17,101,032	16,154,035	17,182,516	18,737,822	22,056,457	28,590,992	28,480,856	26,797,423	25,852,350	25,162,971
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	107,791,268	107,139,375	97,195,337	93,046,052	96,071,317	95,265,328	92,025,665	84,084,939	79,941,261	75,165,677
Capital Grants and Contributions	107,701,200	101,100,010	51,150,551	55,040,052	50,071,017	30,200,020	52,020,000	04,004,000	70,041,201	10,100,011
Instruction	9,273,710	921,159	641,933	926,359	402,309	3,732,745	4,844,474	1,836,885	637,738	465,509
Total Primary Government Program Revenue	118,937,736	109,519,871	99,297,847	94,926,504	97,187,939	99,575,951	97,503,917	86,590,824	81,183,216	76,101,854
Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$ (330,922,900)	\$ (280,710,164)	\$ (282,268,269)	\$ (324,091,879)	\$ (311,218,947) \$	\$ (298,421,196)	\$ (308,228,089)	\$ (325,007,920)	6 (421,452,317) \$	(402,531,908)

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$ (330,922,900)	\$ (280,710,164)	\$ (282,268,269)	\$ (324,091,879)	\$ (311,218,947)	\$ (298,421,196)	\$ (308,228,089)	\$ (325,007,920)	\$ (421,452,317)	\$ (402,531,908)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities:										
Taxes										
Property Taxes Levied For:										
General Purposes	$154,\!526,\!449$	158,349,365	160,442,394	173, 134, 850	$164,\!645,\!342$	166,184,530	166,764,750	197,535,701	206,058,944	210,814,732
Debt Service	26,375,224	26,418,051	24,681,140	25,891,679	24,857,383	24,885,346	24,953,995	24,969,815	26,456,466	26,709,302
Sales Taxes	44,330,464	45,676,880	44,853,111	44,471,936	50,635,946	52,211,429	53,169,188	52,027,178	53,164,510	52,437,286
Unrestricted Federal and State Aid	$61,\!255,\!667$	39,900,358	38,109,006	47,513,223	40,662,390	42,788,585	39,645,537	35,332,610	29,796,963	19,288,287
Earnings on Investments	831,077	2,118,690	855,231	717,535	981,363	(722, 376)	1,089,267	22,520	1,612,777	3,183,472
Other Revenues	6,146,928	5,869,172	4,541,367	5,853,836	5,674,276	7,087,868	3,896,134	5,195,158	5,258,512	4,941,764
Total Primary Government	293,465,809	278,332,516	273,482,249	297,583,059	287,456,700	292,435,382	289,518,871	315,082,982	322,348,172	317,374,843
Change in Net Position Prior Period Adjustments	(37,457,091) (1,677,588)	(2,377,648) 1,906,302	(8,786,020)	(26,508,820)	(23,762,247)	(5,985,814)	(18,709,218) (2,247,216)	(9,924,938) (4,939,523)	(99,104,145) (109,896,679)	(85,157,065) (186,189,481)
Change In Net Position - Primary Government	\$ (39,134,679)		\$ (8,786,020)	\$ (26,508,820)	\$ (23,762,247)	\$ (5,985,814)				

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements

FUND BALANCES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019
General Fund																				
Reserved	\$	131,985	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	— \$	\$	_	\$	_
Unreserved		(65, 697, 010)		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_
Nonspendable		_		139,025		312,484		365,599		407,948		852,735		438,461		_		_		_
Restricted		_		_		8,589,574		10,961,282		_		1,623,447		3,679,872		4,299,859		_		_
Unassigned				(54,661,562)		3,278,736		17,905,297	2	5,063,678		18,418,132		19,170,299		49,235,017	(69,663,482		85,111,421
Total General Fund	\$	(65,565,025)	\$	(54,522,537)	\$	12,180,794	\$	29,232,178	\$ 2	5,471,626	\$	20,894,314	\$	23,288,632	\$	53,534,876 \$	\$ (69,663,482	\$	85,111,421
All Other Governmental Funds																				
Reserved	\$	67,565,297	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	— \$	8	_	\$	_
Unreserved, reported in:	Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ	+	r		Ŧ	
Capital Projects Funds		94,025,010		_		_				_		_		_		_		_		_
Special Revenue Funds		1,113,996								_				_		_		_		_
Nonspendable				36,858,401		352,344		352,344		352,344		352,344		352,344		352,344		352,344		352,344
Restricted		_		190,490,702	2	02,463,450		125,755,029	8	6,226,151		59,225,438		47,391,540		37,555,233	($63,\!652,\!270$		60,813,504
Unassigned		_		· · · —										· · · —				18,092		
Assigned		_		926, 175		814,209		1,966,068		3,766,708		5,367,214		2,658,516		2,639,221		3,851,933		5,014,936
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$	162,704,303	\$	228,275,278	\$ 2	03,630,003	\$	128,073,441	\$ 9	0,345,203	\$	64,944,996	\$	50,402,400	\$	40,546,798 \$	\$ (67,874,639	\$	66,180,784

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements Note: Effective July 1, 2010, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Federal Sources:										
Federal Grants	\$ 98,466,970	\$ 91,011,064	\$ 72,495,756	\$ 69,914,888	\$ 66,754,939	\$ 68,382,240	\$ 64,955,725	\$ 58,943,809	\$ 54,418,338	\$ 52,036,699
State Sources:										
Basic Formula	44,468,613	33,331,874	38,493,945	47,993,155	41,073,121	43,220,793	40,045,997	35,689,505	30,097,942	19,483,118
Categorical Aid	21,066,501	18,820,621	20,019,444	18,735,282	21,634,247	20,816,533	19,172,451	18,259,168	19,760,854	19,022,736
Other	10,817,354	1,085,653	590,119	1,770,065	3,361,239	3,693,977	4,025,501	2,416,639	2,010,393	1,927,415
Total State Sources	76,352,468	53,238,148	59,103,508	68,498,502	66,068,607	67,731,303	63,243,949	56,365,312	51,869,189	40,433,269
Local Sources:										
Current Taxes	215,246,084	222,118,852	218,417,488	232,685,796	230,247,415	233,221,227	236,080,339	264,690,012	275,268,922	281,723,607
Delinquent Taxes	11,106,895	10,745,965	7,584,647	12,291,375	10,593,578	10,597,830	9,449,872	9,302,750	9,483,489	8,831,215
Investment Income (Loss)	623,239	2,110,230	855,231	717,324	981,363	(722, 376)	1,089,266	22,521	1,612,778	3,136,108
Other	8,509,612	7,674,155	7,569,998	7,398,999	6,882,512	9,443,264	8,607,935	7,791,694	5,953,500	4,157,234
Total Local Sources	235,485,830	242,649,202	234,427,364	253,093,494	248,704,868	$252,\!539,\!945$	$255,\!227,\!412$	281,806,977	292,318,689	297,848,164
County Sources	3,301,623	3,501,022	3,761,731	3,816,264	3,818,547	3,934,366	4,187,338	4,020,601	3,947,664	3,754,029
Total Revenues	\$ 413,606,891	\$ 390,399,436	\$ 369,788,359	\$ 395,323,148	\$ 385,346,961	\$ 392,587,854	\$ 387,614,424	\$ 401,136,699	\$ 402,553,880	\$ 394,072,161

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES AND DEBT SERVICE RATIO LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Instruction Building Service School Administration	\$ 208,547,473 45,469,575	\$ 198,025,082 43,924,937	\$ 190,869,698 52,054,542	\$ 196,091,503 54,738,848	\$ 184,367,041 35,711,266	\$ 184,337,765 35,120,425	\$ 171,860,832 37,290,219	\$ 167,562,215 37,955,593	\$ 170,260,895 39,127,233	\$ 154,073,921 37,258,994
Instructional Support Noninstructional Support	$\begin{array}{c} 40,272,984\\ 36,452,206\\ 19,248,981 \end{array}$	30,648,641 35,843,736 17,196,329	32,915,195 34,202,964 19,975,616	34,510,541 35,476,531 20,921,691	33,875,490 38,097,954 24,771,470	39,097,293 33,756,468 21,959,258	39,596,739 32,299,389 19,401,899	33,630,536 32,729,579 16,366,203	35,201,604 33,144,821 16,317,940	32,652,908 44,811,529 15,703,446
Transportation Food and Community Services Capital Outlay	29,119,856 20,162,449 6,576,531	22,730,117 19,295,949 5,487,694	22,132,643 19,732,371 5,567,318	$\begin{array}{c} 22,644,514\\ 21,580,355\\ 41,449,414\end{array}$	22,856,679 22,824,630 37,596,787	24,981,196 36,167,484 19,891,584	24,409,099 37,302,947 10,850,229	25,214,974 34,475,107 5,042,998	27,006,271 34,803,178 1,230,248	27,973,178 34,410,958 3,153,844
Debt Service: Principal Retirement Interest Charges	14,541,805 9,912,027	13,752,000 9,843,329	14,245,000 11,118,858	15,925,000 9,631,735	16,735,000 9,999,434	17,685,000 9,568,896	18,640,000 8,584,241	19,640,000 8,801,028	20,670,000 7,413,782	21,970,000 9,216,137
Bond Issuance Costs Payments to Escrow Agent	4,878,622	588,461	646,566	661,336			261,861		552,209	
Total Expenditures	\$ 435,182,509	\$ 397,336,275	\$ 403,460,771	\$ 453,631,468	\$ 426,835,751	\$ 422,565,369	\$ 400,497,455	\$ 381,418,233	\$ 385,728,181	\$ 381,224,915
Debt Service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	5.7%	6.0%	6.8%	6.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.5%	8.2%	7.3%	8.3%
Note: Capital outlay is stated on a fund basis and is not included in the percentage above.										

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES AND NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	\$ (21,575,618) \$	(6,936,839)	\$ (33,672,412)	\$ (58,308,320)	\$ (41,488,790)	\$ (29,977,515)	\$ (12,883,031)	\$ 19,718,466	\$ 16,825,699	\$ 12,847,246
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Transfers in	79,109,989	85,958,357	155,948,464	112,739,619	125,283,079	116,802,067	95,560,645	103,919,952	116,368,443	134,331,279
Transfers out	(79, 109, 989)	(85,958,357)	(155, 948, 464)	(112, 739, 619)	(125, 283, 079)	(116,802,067)	(95, 560, 645)	(103, 919, 952)	(116, 368, 443)	(134, 331, 279)
Proceeds from G.O. bonds	_	81,644,000	79,455,000	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Payment to refunding escrow agent	_		(6, 263, 382)	(77, 296, 756)	_	_	(26, 603, 386)	_	(41, 605, 260)	_
Premium on issuance of bonds	_	_	2,538,850	8,520,206	_	_	3,335,053	_	6,241,008	_
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,715,302	672,176	50,000	906,838
Proceeds from refunding bonds	_	_	_	68,579,695	_	_	23,535,000	_	61,945,000	
Total other financing sources (uses)	—	81,644,000	75,730,468	(196, 855)	_	—	2,981,969	672,176	26,630,748	906,838
Not shown in find halance	(91 575 (19)	74 707 1.01	49.059.050	(EQ EQE 17E)	(41, 488, 700)	(90.077.515)	(0.001.009)	20,200,642	49 450 447	12 754 024
Net change in fund balance	(21, 575, 618)	74,707,161	42,058,056	(58, 505, 175)	(41, 488, 790)	(29, 977, 515)	(9,901,062)	20,390,642	43,456,447	13,754,084
Prior period adjustment		1,906,302	_	—	—	—	(2, 247, 216)	_	—	
Adjusted net change in fund balance	\$ (21,575,618) \$	76,613,463	\$ 42,058,056	\$ (58,505,175)	\$ (41,488,790)	\$ (29,977,515)	\$ (12,148,278)	\$ 20,390,642	\$ 43,456,447	\$ 13,754,084

Source: St. Louis Public School Financial Statements

ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

						Actual Value						_		
<u>Fiscal Yea</u>	r	Total Assessed Value	Residential Property	Personal Property	Commercial Property		Residential Real Property		Personal Property		Commercial Property		Total Taxable Value	Total Direct Rate (1)
2010	\$	4,321,388,787	\$ 1,881,067,537	\$ 1,026,644,586	\$ 1,413,676,664	\$	9,900,355,458	\$	3,083,016,775	\$	4,417,739,575	\$	17,401,111,808	3.8943
2011		4,397,270,564	1,905,846,272	1,114,232,738	1,377,191,554		10,030,769,852		3,346,044,258		4,303,723,606		17,680,537,717	3.9865
2012		4,144,977,723	1,810,633,349	970,466,714	1,363,877,660		9,529,649,205		2,914,314,456		4,262,117,688		16,706,081,349	4.1743
2013		4,160,066,572	1,822,903,401	995,775,569	1,341,387,602		9,594,228,426		2,990,317,024		4,191,836,256		16,776,381,706	4.4071
2014		3,937,987,680	1,624,126,504	991,700,945	1,322,160,231		8,548,034,232		2,978,080,916		4,131,750,722		$15,\!657,\!865,\!869$	4.3711
2015		4,210,986,731	1,739,382,743	1,046,951,987	1,424,652,001		9,154,646,016		3,143,999,961		4,452,037,503		16,750,683,480	4.3711
2016		$4,\!273,\!669,\!654$	1,787,916,221	1,059,205,663	1,426,547,770		9,410,085,374		3,180,797,787		4,457,961,781		17,048,844,942	4.3711
2017		4,224,304,398	1,822,475,706	960,556,059	1,441,272,633		9,591,977,400		2,884,552,730		4,503,976,978		16,980,507,108	5.1211
2018		4,187,363,318	1,917,548,275	$971,\!439,\!569$	1,298,375,474		10,092,359,342		2,917,235,943		4,057,423,356		17,067,018,641	5.0342
2019		4,201,814,836	1,951,491,520	979,987,678	1,270,335,638		10,271,008,000		2,942,905,940		3,969,798,869		17,183,712,809	5.1371

(1) Per \$100 assessed valuation

Source: Assessor's Office - City of St. Louis

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					0	Overlapping Rates								
_	Distr	ict Direct Ra	tes		State	St. Louis		Sheltered	St. Louis	Comm.	Comm.	Senior	Zoo and	
Fiscal	General	Capital	Debt		Blind	Community		Workshop	Public	Mental	Child Serv	Services	Museum	City of
Year	Purposes	Purposes	Purposes	Total	Person	College	MSD	Dist.	Library	Health	Fund	Fund	District	St. Louis
2010	3.2732	0.000	0.6211	\$3.8943	0.0300	0.2136	0.0000	0.1346	0.5019	0.0800	0.1827	0.0000	0.2493	1.3601
2011	3.3654	0.000	0.6211	\$3.9865	0.0300	0.2179	0.0790	0.1372	0.5208	0.0823	0.1880	0.0000	0.2546	1.4224
2012	3.5532	0.000	0.6211	\$4.1743	0.0300	0.2200	0.0818	0.1445	0.5435	0.0867	0.1900	0.0000	0.2671	1.4691
2013	3.7860	0.000	0.6211	\$4.4071	0.0300	0.2200	0.0821	0.1460	0.5814	0.0876	0.1900	0.0000	0.2684	1.4848
2014	3.7500	0.000	0.6211	\$4.3711	0.0300	0.2200	0.0874	0.1500	0.5600	0.0900	0.1900	0.0000	0.2797	1.6092
2015	3.7500	0.000	0.6211	\$4.3711	0.0300	0.2200	0.0879	0.1500	0.5600	0.0900	0.1900	0.0000	0.2797	1.6063
2016	3.7500	0.000	0.6211	\$4.3711	0.0300	0.2176	0.0876	0.1500	0.5600	0.0900	0.1900	0.0000	0.2777	1.6158
2017	4.5000	0.000	0.6211	\$5.1211	0.0300	0.2185	0.1196	0.1500	0.5600	0.0900	0.1900	0.0000	0.2795	1.6231
2018	4.4131	0.000	0.6211	\$5.0342	0.0300	0.2112	0.1159	0.1472	0.5496	0.0883	0.1865	0.0500	0.2694	1.5933
2019	4.5160	0.000	0.6211	\$5.1371	0.0300	0.1986	0.1077	0.1341	0.5424	0.0870	0.1838	0.0487	0.2549	1.5797

Source: Assessor's Office - City of St. Louis

		Calendar 2018	Year	Calendar Year 2009						
Tax Payer by Industry	Taxable Assessed		rcentage Assessed		Taxable Assessed		Percentage Of Assessed			
Classification (1)	Value	Rank	Value		Value	Rank	Value			
Utilities	\$ 93,501,000	1	2.13%	\$	92,860,000	1	2.16%			
Financial Services	81,888,000	2	1.86%		44,559,000	6	1.04%			
Gaming	75,079,000	3	1.71%		77,199,000	3	1.80%			
Utilities	62,097,000	4	1.41%		30,587,000	8	0.71%			
Manufacturing	61,010,000	5	1.39%		81,323,000	2	1.89%			
Telecommunications	59,843,000	6	1.36%		69,102,000	4	1.61%			
Manufacturing	28,266,000	7	0.64%							
Retail	25,941,000	8	0.59%							
Financial Services	25,334,000	9	0.58%							
Property Management	23,264,000	10	0.53%							
Telecommunications					66,285,000	5	1.54%			
Property Management					36,400,000	7	0.85%			
Healthcare Services					29,540,000	9	0.69%			
Transportation					27,740,000	10	0.65%			
Total	\$ 536,223,000		12.20%	\$	555,595,000		12.94%			

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Source : Assessor's Office and Collector of Revenue - City of St. Louis

Note:

(1) Taxpayer confidentiality prevents the disclosure of amounts by company name. The above information is individual taxpayers within the noted industry categories.

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Taxes Levied	Collected Wi Fiscal Year Of		Co	llection In	Total Collections to Date				
Fiscal	For The		Percentage	\mathbf{S}	ubsequent		Percentage			
Year	Fiscal Year	Amount	Of Levy		Years	Amount	Of Levy			
2010	\$ 168,287,844	160,525,095	95.39%	\$	7,764,798	\$ 168,289,893	100.00%			
2011	175,297,191	162,648,139	92.78%		10,559,341	173,207,480	98.81%			
2012	173,023,805	162,483,083	93.91%		10,540,722	173,023,805	100.00%			
2013	183,338,294	$174,\!974,\!825$	95.44%		8,363,469	183,338,294	100.00%			
2014	172,133,379	166,047,312	96.46%		6,086,067	172,133,379	100.00%			
2015	184,066,441	168,779,538	91.69%		9,447,288	178,226,826	96.83%			
2016	186,806,374	170,337,074	91.18%		8,942,086	179,279,160	95.97%			
2017	$216,\!330,\!853$	199,230,819	92.10%		9,162,845	208,393,664	96.33%			
2018	210,800,244	207, 397, 151	98.39%		3,403,093	210,800,244	100.00%			
2019	215,851,430	$215,\!830,\!365$	99.99%			$215,\!830,\!365$	99.99%			

Source: Board of Education annual financial reports for the respective years

OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		Governmental A					
Fiscal Year	Net G.O. School Building And Refunding Bonds	Energy Loan Payable	Capital Lease Obligations	Total Primary Government	Percentage Of Personal Income (a)	Net G.O. Debt Per Capita (a)	Net Ratio Of G.O. Debt To Estimated Actual Property Value (b)
2010	\$ 210,041,918	\$ —	\$ 281,637	210,323,555	1.84	661	0.0121
$2010 \\ 2011$	$ $	φ	φ 201,007	$ $	2.51	860	0.0121 0.0155
2012	333,567,457	_	_	333,567,457	2.93	1,046	0.0200
2013	316,519,616		_	316,519,616	2.67	995	0.0189
2014	309,082,988	_	_	309,082,988	2.54	971	0.0197
2015	$293,\!162,\!485$			293, 162, 485	2.35	924	0.0175
2016	$277,\!525,\!956$			$277,\!525,\!956$	2.11	879	0.0163
2017	259,982,936		—	259,982,936	2.03	835	0.0153
2018	240,111,502	—	—	240,111,502	1.79	778	0.0141
2019	219,136,962	—	—	219,136,962	1.52	724	0.0128

Notes:

(a) See Demographic and Economic Statistics Table for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

(b) See Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property Statistics Table for estimated actual property value

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT June 30, 2019

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share Of Direct And Overlapping Debt
Board of Education City of St. Louis (1); General Obligation Debt	\$ 219,136,962	100%	\$ 219,136,962
Other Debt: Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (2)	1,561,280,000	9.05% *	141,295,840
St. Louis Public Library (3)	50,000,000	100.00%	50,000,000
Junior College District of St. Louis (4)	50,170,000	17.47% *	8,765,000
Subtotal Overlapping Debt	1,880,586,962		419,197,802
City of St. Louis Direct Debt (5)	971,908,000	100%	971,908,000
Subtotal Direct Debt	971,908,000		971,908,000
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$ 2,852,494,962		\$ 1,391,105,802

Sources: ((1) Board of Education City of St. Louis (2) Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (3) St. Louis Public Library (4) Junior College District of St. Louis (5) Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Note:

* Based on assessed property value

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2019

Assessed Value	\$ 4,201,814,836
Debt Limit (15% of assessed valuation)	630,272,225
Debt applicable to limit	219,136,962
Legal debt margin	\$ 411,135,263

	 Fiscal Year															
	 2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	2016	2017		2018	2019
Debt limit	\$ 648,208,318	\$	659,590,585	\$	621,746,658	\$	624,009,986	\$	590,698,152	\$	631,648,010	\$ 641,050,448	\$ 633,645,660	\$ 6	328,104,498	\$ 630,272,225
Total net debt applicable to limit	210,041,918		274,162,385		333,567,457		316,519,616		309,082,988		293,162,485	 277,525,956	259,982,936	2	240,111,502	 219,136,962
Legal debt margin	\$ 438,166,400	\$	385,428,200	\$	288,179,201	\$	307,490,370	\$	281,615,164	\$	338,485,525	\$ 363,524,492	\$ 373,662,724	\$ 3	387,992,996	\$ 411,135,263
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt	32.40%		41.57%		53.65%		50.72%		52.34%		46.41%	43.29%	41.03%		38.23%	34.77%
limit																

Source: County Clerk's Report District Records

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Calendar Year	(-)		(1) Personal Income nousands f dollars)	Per	(1) Capita csonal come	(2) Unemployment Rate
2222		¢		٠	00.000	
2009	317,955	\$	$11,\!453,\!476$	\$	36,022	11.7%
2010	318,842		10,928,301		$34,\!275$	8.7%
2011	319,008		11,369,625		$35,\!641$	7.8%
2012	318,069		11,842,448		37,232	7.4%
2013	318,416		12,151,780		38,163	7.2%
2014	317,419		12,484,968		39,333	5.7%
2015	$315,\!685$		13,142,730		41,632	5.0%
2016	311,404		12,786,566		41,061	4.0%
2017	308,626		13,448,883		43,577	3.8%
2018	302,838		14,428,133		47,643	3.4%

Notes:

(1) Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(2) Data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	С	alendar 2018	Year	Calendar Year 2009			
Employer	Employees	<u>Rank</u>	Percentage Of Total City Employment	Employees	<u>Rank</u>	Percentage Of Total City Employment	
Washington University	17,851	1	3.94%	13,672	1	3.22%	
BJC Health Systems	15,335	2	3.39%	12,225	2	2.88%	
St. Louis University	9,782	3	2.16%	9,500	4	2.24%	
City of St. Louis	8,069	4	1.78%	10,462	3	2.46%	
Defense Finance & Acct Services	6,138	5	1.36%	6,174	5	1.45%	
A G Edwards/Wells Fargo	5,598	6	1.24%	5,602	7	1.32%	
St. Louis Board of Education	4,653	7	1.03%	5,139	8	1.21%	
U.S. Postal Service	4,376	8	0.97%	_	_	_	
SSM Health SLUH	4,142	9	0.91%	_	—	_	
STL Children's Hospital	3,953	10	0.87%	_	—	_	
AT&T Services	_	_	_	5,683	6	1.34%	
Anheuser Busch	_	_	_	4,396	10	1.03%	
State of Missouri		—		4,646	9	1.09%	
Total	79,897		17.65%	77,499		18.24%	

Source: Collector of Revenue - City of St. Louis St. Louis City Comptrollers Office

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT DISTRICT EMPLOYEES BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Supervisory										
Administrators and Managers	111	146	164	142	143	145	138	147	149	173
Principals	74	72	72	71	73	72	68	74	67	75
Asst. Principals-Nonteaching	48	23	23	32	34	35	35	31	30	33
Total Supervisory	233	241	259	245	250	252	241	252	246	281
Instruction										
Elem. Classroom Teachers	1,343	1,050	982	899	1,321	1,280	1,102	1,096	981	1,105
Sec. Classroom Teachers	593	653	502 717	733	514	477	418	425	415	417
Other Classroom Teachers	37	36	32	27	80	59	53	60	62	83
Total instruction	1,973	1,739	1,731	1,659	1,915	1,816	1,573	1,581	1,458	1,605
Student Services										
Guidance counselors	87	83	82	76	82	91	85	89	81	90
Psychological	68	22	21	19	22	17	16	15	18	22
Librarians, Audio-Visual	51	33	19	15	14	13	10	10	5	14
Consultants/Inst. Supervisors							_		_	
Other Professionals	114	29	44	54	69	67	77	79	66	70
Teacher Aides	172	361	461	143	575	358	356	381	558	689
NLR Teachers	212	262	238	325	209	326	312	249	186	311
Technicians	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_
Total Student Services	704	790	865	632	971	872	857	824	914	1,196
Support and Administration										
Clerical/Technical	194	150	158	161	151	145	139	147	136	146
Service Workers	147	135	338	352	366	366	348	321	345	342
Skilled Crafts	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Unskilled Laborers	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total support and Administration	341	285	496	513	517	511	487	468	481	488
Total	3,251	3,055	3,351	3,049	3,653	3,451	3,158	3,125	3,099	3,570

Source: St. Louis Public Schools Department of Human Resources

LEVEL OF SERVICE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Instruction: Student enrollment K-12	25,046	23,576	22,516	25,200	24,869	24,154	22,506	21,754	20,879	19,803
Building services: Number of schools	76	76	76	76	78	76	72	72	71	71
Transportation: Number of students Transported	27,671	26,902	27,506	31,307	30,303	29,838	27,163	25,952	24,521	22,457

Source: District Records

SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION

		Program	N 7		FY 19
SCHOOL		Capacity	Year	Square Feet	Enrollment
CODE	Elementary Schools				
	Academy of ES and Math (Carver)-499	277	1956	51,790	166
	Adams-400	321	1956	72,800	223
	Ames-VPA-425	425	1956	93.712	223
	Ashland-406	388	1956	74,146	186
	Bryan Hill-418	256	1909	63,991	152
	Buder-420	397	1912	64,973	284
	Clay CEC-436	222	1920	57,297	132
	Cole-440	361	1905	55,233	338
	Columbia CEC-442	251	1931	59,663	175
	Dewey International Studies-447	420	1930	59,392	381
	Dunbar-448	275	1918	72,784	119
	Farragut Accelerated-458	275	1912	65,479	115
	Ford CEC-463	352	1964	81.700	115
	Froebel-466	350	1964	81,700	166
	Gateway Math & Science Elem473	542	1895	96,206	512
	Gateway-Michael SpEd-552	86	1995	14,640	46
	Hamilton CEC-478	364	1935	65,110	239
	Henry-488	335	1910	71,645	199
	Herzog CEC-490	407	1900	48,231	234
	Hickey-489	237	1957	62.222	176
	Hodgen-492	398	1900	51,000	198
	Humboldt School of Higher Learning-496	314	N/A	74,628	176
	Jefferson-502	251	1960	89,976	139
	Kennard CJA-503	325	1930	53,151	304
	Laclede-506	307	1950	69.020	188
	Lexington-510	397	1916	58,554	313
	Lvon ABI-518	441	1930	88,397	255
	Mallinckrodt ABI-524	297	1940	43,044	250
	Mann-526	354	1910	61,983	253
	Mason-534	494	1921	67.000	376
	Meramec-550	215	1909	45,278	179
	Monroe-556	359	1899	48,498	215
	Mullanphy-559	448	1915	103,904	380
	Nance-561	373	2002	61.000	322
	Nahed Chapman New American Academy	560		69,657	207
	Oak Hill-560	338	1908	54,531	222
	Peabody -562	340	1957	86,866	137
	Shaw VPA-CEC-578	439	1908	69,961	363
	Shenandoah-580	211	1926	40,344	145
	Sigel CEC-586	310	1906	67,605	214
	Stix ECC 1-593	475	1921	79,000	292
	Walbridge ECC-ACC-596	367	1924	79,077	180
	Washington Montessori-601	360	1956	73,849	262
	Wilkinson ECC 1-603	302	1920	52,683	165
	Woerner-597	410	1932	62,623	389
	Woodward-612	406	1922	61,510	283

SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION (Continued)

	Program			
		Year	Square Feet	Enrollment
Middle Schools	- I - I		1	
3250 Academy Envt' Sci/Math Middle-325	N/A	N/A	N/A	317
3050 Busch-305	379	1953	52,112	372
3070 Carr Lane VPA-307	695	1959	114,191	448
3390 Compton Drew ILC-339	662	1996	92,000	486
3140 Fanning-314	401	1907	81,367	197
3260 Long-326	364	1923	71,467	233
1570 McKinley-157	546	1903	115,108	335
2080 Yeatman-Liddell-352	513	1967	77,030	394
Junior Prep Academies				
3230 Gateway Math & Science Peparatory-323	649	1995	133,154	508
Small High Schools				
1500 Carnahan High School of the Future-193	398	2003	73,500	308
1540 Trans & Law Academy @ Northwest-194	709	1964	170,460	194
High Schools				
1680 Roosevelt-168	1,272	1925	294,464	458
1800 Sumner-180	829	1910	170,468	274
1830 Vashon-183	930	2002	240,000	447
1440 Cleveland NJROTC-144	524	1955	104,048	272
1510 Collegiate School of Medicine/Bioscience-151	130	N/A	16,743	257
1222 Nottingham CAJT-114	140	1953	41,823	122
1860 Central VPA-186 @Southwest Complex	731	1937	143,653	365
1100 Clyde Miller Career Academy-117	1,003	2004	141,000	543
1220 Gateway Stem High-111	1,850	1956	470,891	970
1560 Metro A&C-156	381	1997	56,726	376
1730 Soldan International Studies-173	1,056	1909	293,097	526
1570 McKinley Leadership Academy-157	245	1903	51,715	287
Other Schools				
1250 Beaumont CTE High School-125	1,243	1926	274,599	394
1015 Griscom-668	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
Total St. Louis Public Schools			_	19,803

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

Source: DESE Website