Board of Education Of The City Of St. Louis, Missouri (St. Louis Public Schools)

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022



St. Louis, Missouri

Report Submitted by

Angie Banks Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

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Part I - Introductory Section



December 22, 2022

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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. 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 Financial Management 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 2021 ASBO Certificate of Excellence and the 2021 GFOA Certificate of Achievement.
- **Financial section:** Government-wide financial statements; fund financial statements, 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.

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.

801 N. 11th Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63101 Phone: 314-231-3720

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 2021-2022

In 2021-2022, The Saint Louis Public School (SLPS) district faced some significant challenges and yet remained committed to ensuring a quality education for all students. This commitment has paid off in the launch of important and groundbreaking initiatives and special programs and projects to provide each SLPS student with the personalized support that he or she needed to ensure not only their education but also their physical and mental health. Here are some of the most notable events of the past two years:

- Vaccine Clinics: In 2021, the global pandemic still figured prominently in the delivery of education. Even though the need to organize vaccine clinics and manage quarantines was easing, schools moved cautiously and optimistically toward traditional classroom interactions. In March 2021, leaders re-examined and updated protocol in accordance with CDC and Department of Health Guidelines and turned attention to learning loss.
- Healthiest Schools: The St. Louis Business Journal recently ranked Saint Louis Public Schools' health and wellness program number three among the region's largest employers. The Journal explained, "The Board of Education of the City of St. Louis, which operates the Saint Louis Public Schools system, offers a comprehensive wellness program that focuses on one's physical, social and mental health, and it is available to all employees and spouses who are medically enrolled under the United Healthcare insurance plan." Congratulations to Ms. Karen Shelton Henry and the HR team.
- Legislative action: In 2021, the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis launched its ad hoc advocacy and legislative committee. The committee met monthly and created three major priorities for the 2021 legislative session. The committee, which was later adopted as a standing committee, agreed to focus on 1.) Protecting local funding, 2.) Providing trauma and 3.) Providing support for the unhoused. The highlight of the season was the successful defeat of House Bill 1552 which threatened to remove \$18 million from the district budget to give to area charter schools The outcome, fueled by the Board of Education and a grassroots parent campaign, proved to be advantageous to both. The district was able to keep its \$18 million and charters received their own funding stream with expectations for accountability for those funds.
- The Board of Education's Ad Hoc Committee for the Citywide Plan for Education is gaining traction. In October 2021, the St. Louis City Board of Aldermen took the unprecedented step of approving the District's concept for pausing the introduction of new schools until a citywide plan is developed. In January 2020 to the Missouri School Board Association also created a resolution of support. And, in July 2022, the State Board of Education acknowledged the excellent work of the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis in tackling such a challenging topic as the obsolescence of the educational infrastructure in the city of St. Louis.
- MO Teacher of the Year Finalist: Kristen Dowling, then a chemistry teacher at Carnahan High School of the Future, was named the 2020-2021 SLPS Educator of the Year. Ms. Dowling earned regional honors and was a finalist for the Missouri Teacher of the Year.
- Pandemic Relief: The District has spent \$10.7 million in Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act funds, also known as the CARES Act. The District has additional allocations of \$46 million in federal funds for the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations and \$103.3 million for the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

- Tackling Learning Loss: In the summer of 2022, learning loss was one of the outcomes of the months spent in virtual classrooms. The district continued to issue laptops and iPad to ensure that every student had personal technology to strengthen a robust virtual plan. While learning in isolation worked for some students, many struggled to keep current on their studies and to meet academic goals. The District immediately initiated opportunities to catch up. Thanks to the American Rescue Plan (ESSER) funds and General Operating Budget support during the pandemic, catching up on lost work was made much easier. Students and teachers, Pre-K-12 grade, now had personal technology equipment that allowed easy access to all learning supports.
- Reading Specialists: Another item aimed at tackling learning loss was the introduction of reading specialists into every SLPS elementary school. This was already a goal prior to the pandemic but became even more vital as we saw students returning from Covid isolation without having attended school for as much as a year. We were able to highlight the specialists, focusing on third grade students who lost vital development time in first and second grade while home during the pandemic.
- Camp SLPS Launched in the Summer of 2022 and offered a more innovative approach to providing accelerated learning opportunities. Students were allowed to set their coursework, a personal "playlist" of sorts, concentrating on those areas in which they needed the most help. Finally, the District could add in field trips again and these outdoor venues help provide an additional learning opportunity in a safe environment.
- New Sumner High School Advisory Council Continues to Support Sumner Revitalization: An Advisory Council of volunteers from the arts community adopted Sumner High School, originally slated to close. The Board approved their plan to preserve Sumner's rich history while modernizing and reinventing the Sumner school experience around a mission of Arts, Academics and Advocacy.
- Top High Schools in Missouri: SLPS had three schools in the top 15 ranked by U.S. News and World Report for the state of Missouri for 2021, including the top overall school: Metro Academic & Classical High School (#1), Collegiate School of Medicine and Bioscience (#5) and McKinley Classical Leadership Academy (#18). We are waiting presently for the April 2022 rankings.
- Historic Pay Raises: In January, AFT St. Louis, Local 420 reached an agreement with the District that included a three-tiered compensation package for all Local 420 Staff. The District extended that same wage package to all eligible employees. In March 2021, all actively working, permanent full-time District employees (with some exceptions) received the first increase of a three-tiered wage package and a \$1,900 one-time payment on their March 19, 2021, paychecks. And, in 2022, the compensation was adjusted again (all job functions) to increase the final projected 3 percent payout to 8 percent and to include retention incentives for all staff.

Current Initiatives and Accomplishments

Proposition S – No-tax-increase bond issue: In the spring/summer of 2022, the District mounted a campaign to pass a no-tax-increase bond issue for \$160 million for systems and equipment repairs and replacements districtwide (60 schools). The measure passed by a record 87 percent ensuring that every school in the district would receive needed upgrades and improvements as needed in every building. Such improvements will include repairs to the building envelop (all surrounding the facility), improving heating and cooling consistency, air quality, lead abatement in fencing, lighting, plumbing and concrete. Requests for Proposals for Prop S projects are underway at this time.

- Educators for Gun Safety: A coalition of educators (public, charter and parochial), city officials, relief organizations and agencies are working to raise awareness around the need to eliminate injuries and death from accidental shootings. The team has created media and distribution events and training tapes in support of the message. To-date, hundreds of gun locks have been distributed and there are plans underway to adopt gun safety curricula.
- ARP Funds Distribution is On-Going: The District continues to partner with the City to ensure that St. Louis residents get the support they need during pandemic recovery. On April 6, 2022, the District, the City and The United Way of Greater St. Louis partnered to give away \$500,000 to 1,000 homeless families.
- SAVVAS myView Literacy program is being expanded to include mathematics. Early
 analysis of the program saw a marked increase in reading in targeted grades. The program is
 now aiming for the same or better results in math.
- We Hazel Health is LIVE! In August 2022, SLPS families throughout the District have virtual access to non-emergency health care through our partnership with Hazel Health. Hazel can provide on-demand care for students across everything from stomach aches and rashes to allergies and asthma. During the school year, these services are available at school or at home when school is in session, Monday-Friday from 7 a.m.- 5 p.m.
- Carnahan is in the second year of transitioning from high school to middle school: A new
 middle school was introduced as part of the district school consolidation, Carnahan High School
 (originally designed as a middle school) is progressing toward its transition or return to a middle
 school assignment. Carnahan presently houses both high school and middle school students for
 the remainder of 2022.
- Alliance for Healthier Generation Announce All Star Winners: In October 2022, twenty SLPS schools were named to the Alliance for a Healthier Generation's 2022 list of America's Healthiest Schools. Including two elementary schools, Wilkinson ECC and Oak Hill that achieved at the "All Star" level. "All Star" is the highest level of recognition because these schools are recognized for their accomplishments in all 9 topic areas. SLPS schools were among only 11 schools nationally that received the "All Star" Award! This recognition celebrates 406 schools nationwide for achievements in advancing the physical, mental, and social-emotional health of students, staff, and families.
- New Bus Company on Board: The contract with First Student bus company expired in June of 2022. In July, the Missouri Central bus company took over the transportation of the District's 16,000 bus riders. The national bus driver shortage however continued to plague the partnership. Despite aggressive marketing and advertising for new bus drivers, the pool of eligible applicants was shallow.
- Special Partnerships: The District works closely with approximately 380 active partners who share a common interest in STEM education (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). Consequently, there are several programs coming up through our classrooms, including the expansion of robotics, eSports, and thanks to a generous grant, the team at Verizon is building a state-of-the-art VR lab at Long International Middle School. The hope is that more labs will follow.

Superintendent Search: After 14 years of strong and stable leadership, Dr. Kelvin Adams recently announced plans to retire in December of 2022. The Board of Education is partnering with Ray & Associates, a nationally acclaimed search firm, to find the next superintendent. The search process started with a week of zoom and public meetings to solicit feedback from stakeholders on what qualities they wanted to see in a superintendent. This information was used to create a job description specific to Saint Louis Public Schools. The search officially kicked off in mid-October and it will end December 30. Recommendations will be provided to the board and a selection is expected to be made in January 2023. Upon Dr. Adams' departure in December, Chief of Staff, Dr. Nicole Freeman-Williams will serve as interim superintendent.

Year End Audit and Financial Results

The final independent audit for the 2022 fiscal year was completed by RubinBrown LLP in December 2022 and is the basis of the audited financials included in the Financial Section of this ACFR.

The District began the year with a \$114.1 million General Operating fund surplus and ended the year with a \$146.4 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 297,465. 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 of Education resumed governance of the St. Louis Public Schools.

The District has 3,011 full-time employees including 1,559 certified teachers and principals, representing 52% of full-time staff. Another 500 substitute and part-time staff support the District for a total staff count of over 3,500.

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
2022	14,529
2021	15,645
2020	18,521
2019	19,054
2018	20,354
2017	21,422
2016	21,076
2015	22,709
2014	23,317
2013	23,372

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. The Fund Balance Policy was amended in fiscal year 2021 to increase the minimum fund balance to 30%. 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 2022 fiscal year end is estimated to be 47%. 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 serve 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. Significant reinvestment in the City over the last 20 years has established a base for the City's future health and growth.

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency ("NGA") has begun the construction of the approximately \$1.75 billion project and is expected to be completed in 2025. Approximately \$6.4 billion in development has been completed Downtown since 1999. Recent projects include a \$600 million upgrade and expansion of the St. Louis Union Station Hotel along with a \$70 million entertainment complex south of the hotel; \$270 million Phase 2 of Ballpark Village; the \$60 million Monogram Building; the \$60 million Hotel St. Louis; the \$138 million upgrade to the Enterprise Center; \$30 million renovation to the Soldiers Memorial museum and archive; \$54 million Last Hotel; \$26 million new Fairfield Inn hotel; \$12 million Hotel Indigo; \$8.5 million Peper Lofts in Laclede's Landing; \$25 million Locust St. apartments and \$6.5 million Mendenhall Office building. Investors have acquired the Post-Dispatch Building, which is being renovated to be largely occupied by Square, Inc. at a cost of \$70 million. In the Central Corridor is the \$55 million Jefferson Connector that will help knit Downtown to Automobile Row, the \$65 million former Missouri Theater Building renovation, a new \$50 million St. Louis University student housing project, and a \$550 million SSM Hospital which opened to patients in September 2020.

BJC Hospital has completed the \$1 billion first phase of its rebuilding project and is now beginning the second phase at a cost of \$1 billion. A host of other projects are underway including a number of affordable housing projects. The City continues its effort to make City living and neighborhoods more walkable and desirable. The City also continues to focus on manufacturing and cultivating sectors where the region has great strength, such as life science, information technology and financial services.

In September 2022, the St. Louis Tech Triangle, led by Greater St. Louis, Inc., was awarded approximately \$25 million to converge the region's three leading industry clusters of biosciences, geospatial, and advanced manufacturing, and build a national model for inclusive economic growth. Coalition projects include expanding a workforce intermediary focused on women in advanced manufacturing careers, supporting startup business development, supplying equipment for workforce training, and investing in cutting edge active pharmaceutical ingredient research. The coalition combines historic support and commitment from industry players (e.g., Boeing), labor organizations (e.g., Missouri AFL-CIO), educational institutions, and community-based organizations.

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, 65% of all revenues, have increased due to a voter approved operating tax increase on April 5, 2016 and increasing assessed valuations. 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 less than 1% of general operating revenues and has been declining for years due to decreasing enrollment. The K-12 student enrollment for FY2023 is projected to be 16,809. The enrollment in the District over the past ten school years has been:

School Year	K-12 Enrollment
2022	17,254
2021	18,552
2020	19,222
2019	19,778
2018	20,879
2017	21,754
2016	22,506
2015	24,154
2014	24,869
2013	25,200

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

St. Louis Public Schools has a long Desegregation history encompassing litigation, State payments, voluntary student transfers, mandated programs, negotiated settlements and more. Since 2011 two multi-year settlement agreements with the Desegregation plaintiffs have funded various academic and support programs supporting the District's strategic initiatives. The most recent FY2015 agreement concluded in FY2018. No additional Desegregation funds have been used. The Settlement Fund current balance at June 30, 2022 is \$7,926,189 (see additional details 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 88 years of age. The age of each school is included in the Statistical Section. Capital improvement needs have been estimated at approximately \$350 million. In August 2010, the District gained approval of a \$155 million no-tax bond to repair and upgrade facilities. The renovations included 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 were complete as of June 30 2016.

The Board currently supervises the operation of 71 schools and programs, including 42 elementary schools, 8 middle schools, 12 high schools and 9 special or alternative programs in the District, with an average daily enrollment of over 19,000 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. After more than a year of discussion and careful consideration, the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis voted on January 12, 2021, to close seven schools in the Saint Louis Public School (SLPS) district and reassign Carnahan from a high school to a middle school at the end of June 2021. Administrators say the action will allow the District to reallocate staff and resources to provide a more supportive, engaging and equitable educational experience for all students. The District continues to review facilities and provide recommendations to repurpose or consolidate schools.

Long-Range Planning

The District will continue to take the necessary steps to strengthen long-term financial stability through strategic revenue enhancement and cost containment initiatives. 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. 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, many of whom come from economically depressed backgrounds. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the 2020 median household income for the City was \$45,782, and approximately 20.4% of the population was living in poverty.

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, 2022 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, 2021. This was the 38th consecutive year for the ASBO and 34th 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 ACFR 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 2021-2022 fiscal year.

Respectfully Submitted,

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

Angela Banks

Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer

AngelBanko

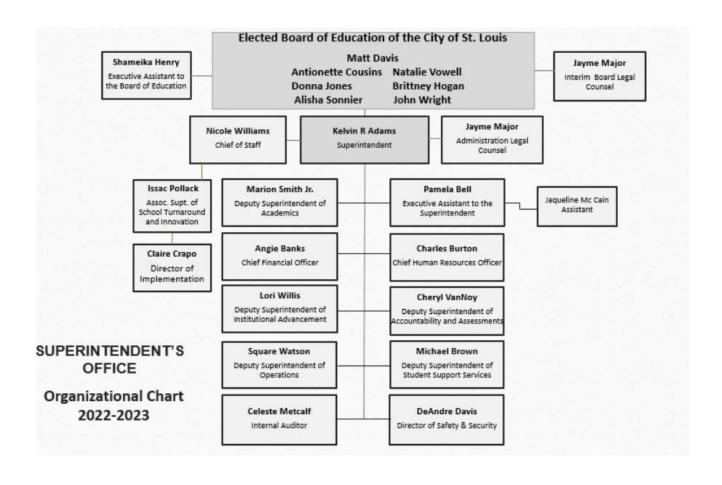
PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Senior Administration

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

Elected Board

Matt Davis, President
Antionette Cousins, Vice President
Donna Jones, Secretary
Natalie Vowell
Alisha Sonnier
Dr. John Wright
Brittany Hogan





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Board of Education of the City of St. Louis Missouri

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

St. Louis Public Schools

for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021.

The district report meets the criteria established for ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.

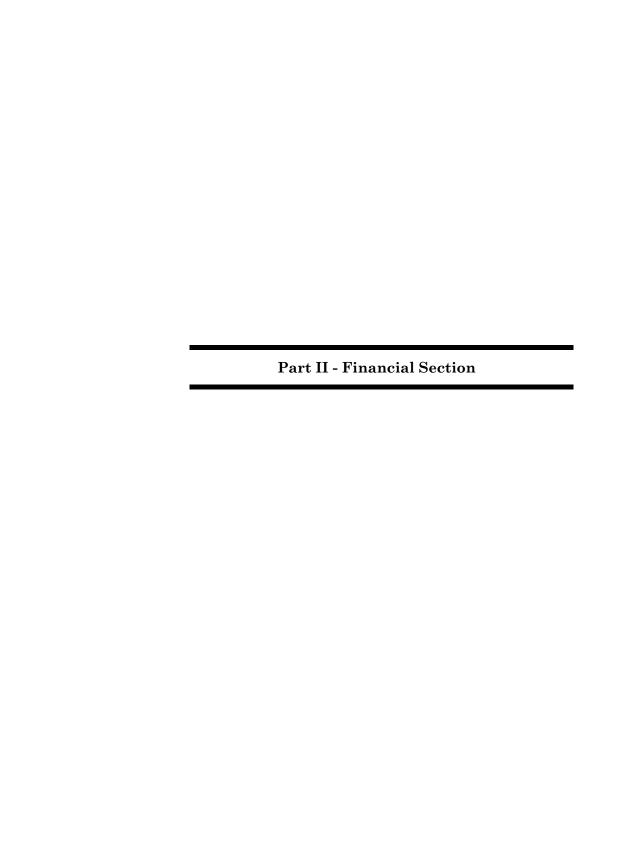


William A. Sutter

Will ast

President

David J. Lewis Executive Director



7676 Forsyth Blvd Suite 2100 St. Louis, MO 63105 T: 314.290.3300 E: info@rubinbrown.com www.RubinBrown.com

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report On The Audit Of The Financial Statements

Disclaimer And Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

We were engaged to audit the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes. We were not engaged to audit the discretely presented component unit. We do not express an opinion on the discretely presented component unit. Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis For Disclaimer And Unmodified Opinions section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the discretely presented component unit's financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2022, 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.

Basis For Disclaimer And Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities For The Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our disclaimer and unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise To Disclaimer Of Opinion

As discussed in Note 1, the reporting entity of the District includes St. Louis Public Schools Foundation, a discretely presented component unit of the District. Another auditor whose report is relied upon to render an opinion on the discretely presented component unit normally audits these financial statements. These basic financial statements include financial statements for St. Louis Public Schools Foundation; however, we were unable to obtain the audit report of the other auditor and therefore we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the St. Louis Public Schools Foundation's financial statements. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

Responsibilities Of Management For The Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities For The Audit Of The Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
 due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks.
 Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and
 disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such
 opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control—related matters that we identified during the audit.

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 is the responsibility of management and, 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, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of 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.

Supplementary 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 supplementary information such as the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required By Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2022 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, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely 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 effectiveness of the District's 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

December 22, 2022

RulinBrown LLP

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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, 2022. 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 \$17.2 million to \$86.9 million, due to revenues exceeding budget and expenses coming in under budget. As of fiscal year 2020, the unassigned fund balance increased by \$17.9 million to \$104.7 million, due to expenses coming in under budget. As of fiscal year 2021, the unassigned fund balance increased by \$9.4 million to \$114.1 million, due to expenses coming in under budget. As of fiscal year 2022, the unassigned fund balance increased by \$32.3 million to \$146.4 million, due to increased revenues in grant funding and taxes received.

- 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 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 \$3.3 million. There was no refunding in fiscal year 2019. In fiscal year 2020, the District realized a crossover payment of \$25 million in outstanding debt that took effect. The interest savings realized was approximately \$1.3 million. There was no refunding in fiscal year 2021. In fiscal year 2022, the District refunded approximately \$20.3 million in outstanding debt. The interest savings to be realized is approximately \$0.5 million.
- 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 2021-22 fiscal year. The assets and deferred outflows of resources for the District exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by negative \$47.3 million on the government-wide financial statements. Of this amount, there is a negative \$177.7 million in unrestricted net position, compared to negative \$334.6 million in unrestricted net position in FY 2021. The District's total net position, when compared to fiscal year 2021, increased by \$165.4 million. The main reasons for this increase were a significant decrease in instruction expenses, along with significant increases in grant funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic and tax revenues.
- On the fund financial statements, the net change in fund balances was \$46.4 million as compared to \$8.2 million from fiscal year 2021. This can be attributed to significant increases in grant funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic and local tax revenues. The total fund balance reported for the District's total governmental funds was \$198.9 million.
- The largest portion of the District's net position reflects a net investment of \$84.5 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 restricted for debt service at \$26.8 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 \$4.585 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:

	2021	2020	(Change
General fund Debt service fund	\$ 4.3315 0.6211	\$ 4.3915 0.6211	\$	(0.0600)
	\$ 4.9526	\$ 5.0126	\$	(0.0600)

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 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 self-balancing 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 two categories: governmental funds and proprietary 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 are presented on a modified accrual basis, and the government-wide 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 caption 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.

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 19th 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			
Net Position (In Thousands)				
	2021	2022	Change	
Assets and Deferred Outflows Of Resources				
Current and other assets	245,694	296,964	51,270	
Capital assets, net	271,705	251,915	(19,790)	
Total Assets	517,399	548,879	31,480	
Total Deferred Outflows Of Resources	24,308	24,900	591	
Total Assets And Deferred Outflows Of Resources	541,708	573,779	32,071	
Liabilities And Deferred Inflows Of Resources				
Current liabilities	56,630	63,481	6,851	
Long-term liabilities	519,133	421,541	(97,592)	
Total Liabilities	575,763	485,022	(90,741)	
Total Deferred Inflows Of Resources	174,615	136,075	(38,541)	
Total Liabilities And Deferred Inflows Of Resources	750,378	621,096	(129,282)	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	83,558	84,483	925	
Total restricted	121,917	130,349	8,432	
Unrestricted	(334,587)	(177,666)	156,921	
Total Net Position	(212,670)	(47,317)	165,353	

Total net position for the District increased \$165.4 million from the prior year due primarily to a decrease in unrestricted net assets (deficit). Current and other assets increased by \$51.3 million primarily due to an increase in cash and short-term investments. Capital assets decreased by \$19.8 million due to additional depreciation. Current liabilities increased by \$4.5 million primarily due to an increase in deposits and escrow funds. Total long-term liabilities decreased \$100.1 million, primarily due to decreases in bonded debt and 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.*

Changes In Net Position From Operating Results (In Thousands)

	For The Years Ended June 30,		
	2021	2022	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	106	149	44
Operating grants and contributions	73,781	93,254	19,473
Capital grants and contributions	2,124	3,983	1,859
Total Program Revenues	76,011	97,386	21,375
General Revenues:			
Taxes	300,467	315,160	14,694
Federal and state aid not restricted to specific purposes	8,466	10,415	1,949
Earnings on investments	1,077	1,497	420
Miscellaneous	5,088	5,733	645
Total General Revenues	315,098	332,805	17,708
Total Revenues	391,109	430,192	39,083
Expenses			
Instruction	143,616	57,723	(85,893)
Building services	50,928	49,697	(1,231)
School administration	42,623	44,625	2,002
Instructional support	43,982	40,585	(3,397)
Non-instructional support	14,288	14,063	(225)
Transportation	20,517	25,488	4,971
Food and community services	27,330	28,849	1,518
Interest expense	4,339	3,808	(531)
Total Expenses	347,625	264,839	(82,786)
Change In Net Position	43,484	165,353	121,869
Net Position - Beginning Of Year	(256,154)	(212,670)	43,484
Net Position - End Of Year	(212,670)	(47,317)	165,353

Total revenues increased by \$39.1 million, primarily due to increases in grant funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic and additional tax revenue increases. Expenses decreased by \$82.8 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, 2022. It also depicts the amount and percentage increases and decreases in relation to prior year revenues and other financial sources from fiscal year 2021.

Revenue Source (In Thousands)		Percent		Percent	Increase	Percentage Increase
	2021	\mathbf{Of}	2022	Of	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	Amount	Total	Amount	Total	Over 2021	Over 2022
Local	307,867	78.46%	330,765	77.11%	22,898	-1.35%
County	4,953	1.26%	5,242	1.22%	289	-0.04%
State	18,706	4.77%	24,700	5.76%	5,994	0.99%
Federal	60,847	15.51%	68,246	15.91%	7,399	0.40%
Total	392,373	100%	428,954	100%	36,581	0.00%

Local revenues increased by \$22.9 million due to higher property tax collections. State revenues increased by \$6 million due to higher basic formula and other revenue, despite lower enrollment. Federal revenues increased \$7.4 million, primarily due to increased funding from grants related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following schedule represents a summary of the expenditures for the governmental funds by function for the period ended June 30, 2022. It also depicts the amount and percentage increases and decreases in relation to prior year amount.

Expenditures (In Thousands)

						Percentage
		Percent		Percent	Increase	Increase
	2021	\mathbf{Of}	$\boldsymbol{2022}$	\mathbf{Of}	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
_	Amount	Total	Amount	Total	From 2021	From 2021
Instruction	157,341	40.91%	155,183	40.55%	(2,158)	-0.36%
Building service	37,302	9.70%	40,193	10.50%	2,891	0.80%
Administration	42,569	11.07%	44,262	11.57%	1,693	0.50%
Instructional support	48,045	12.49%	41,151	10.75%	(6,894)	-1.74%
Non-instructional support	14,287	3.71%	13,868	3.62%	(420)	-0.09%
Transportation	20,516	5.33%	25,487	6.66%	4,971	1.33%
Food and community	27,327	7.11%	28,846	7.54%	1,518	0.43%
Capital outlay	6,475	1.68%	9,101	2.38%	2,626	0.69%
Debt service	30,732	7.99%	24,615	6.43%	(6,116)	-1.56%
Total	384,594	100.00%	382,705	100.00%	(1,889)	0.00%

The District experienced an overall expenditure decrease of \$1.8 million from the prior year.

Individual fund information is as follows:

General Fund

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 \$146.4 million. Expenses decreased by \$9.6 million and increases were realized in most functions, due to increase in activity with grant funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Instruction increased by \$1.8 million, primarily due to increases in salaries and benefits. Building services increased by \$2.4 million, primarily due to increases in salaries and benefits. Administration increased by \$8.1 million, primarily due to increases in salaries and benefits and investments in technology for school administration. Instructional support decreased by \$4.7 million, primarily due to decreases in general and instructional supplies, as well as investments in technology for students. Non-instructional support decreased by \$308 thousand. Transportation increased by \$2.3 million, as level of service picked up with a full year of in-person attendance in fiscal year 2022, compared to transition of students between hybrid and in-person attendance in fiscal year 2021. Food and community services programs increased by \$39 thousand.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund revenues exceeded expenditures by over \$5.9 million in 2022, but expenditures exceeded revenues by over \$1.0 million in 2021. The 2022 excess is primarily due to additional local taxes received and reduced principal and interest payments. The 2021 deficit is primarily due to federal sequestration that reduced the interest subsidy on the Proposition S bonds payments.

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 2022 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 increased by \$4.0 million. The school district trust fund revenue increased by \$1.4 million due to more tax collections. Basic formula revenue increased by \$2.0 million, despite a decline in student enrollment. Expenses decreased by \$10.4 million. Instruction decreased by \$7.2 million, due to increases in salaries and benefits. School Administration increased by \$21 thousand. Instructional Support decreased by \$263 thousand. Non-instructional Support decreased by \$197 thousand. Food and community service decreased by \$2.9 million, primarily due to reduction in salaries and benefits.

Building Fund

The Building Fund is supplemented by the General Fund and therefore maintains a zero fund balance. Expenses due to capital outlay increased by \$776 thousand, primarily due to increases in building improvements.

Grants Fund

The Grants Fund is used to account for financial resources and expenditures for federal and state funded services. Revenues increased by \$13.5 million, primarily due to increased funding from grants related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Expenses increased by \$4.3 million, primarily due to increased spending in the functions of food and community services (\$5.8 mil) and instruction (\$3.2 mil) and decreased spending in the functions of school administration (\$6.4 mil) and instructional support (\$1.9 mil) from grants related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At June 30, 2022, the District had \$251.9 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, building and improvements, and equipment.

	June 30, 2021	Additions And	Deletions And	June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)	Balance	Transfers In	Transfers Out	Balance
Land	23,141	_	_	23,141
Construction in progress	_	931	(481)	450
Impaired assets	14,355	0	(629)	13,726
Building and non-movable equipment	722,005	481	_	$722,\!486$
Movable equipment	18,775	141	_	18,916
Total Capital Assets	778,276	1,553	(1,110)	778,719
Less: Accumulated depreciation	506,571	20,233		526,804
Totals	271,705	(18,680)	(1,110)	251,915

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

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

As of June 30, 2022, the District had \$421.5 million in debt, compared to \$519.1 million last year.

	For The Years Ended June 30,		
	2021	2022	Change
Changes In Long-Term Debt (In Thousands)			
Compensated absences	2,081	2,170	88
Claims payable	7,541	7,922	381
Remediation liability	1,747	1,566	(181)
General obligation school building and refunding bonds	185,019	163,984	(21,035)
Net Pension Liability	255,417	198,968	(56,450)
Net OPEB Liability	61,870	42,262	(19,609)
Less: Capital appreciation to maturity on bonds	364	_	(364)
Plus: Unamortized premium on bonds	5,820	4,669	(1,151)
Totals	519,860	421,541	(98,320)

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."

General Fund Budget (In Thousands)			Increase (Decrease)
_	Original	Final	Over Original
Revenue	262,677	279,677	(17,000)
Expenses	129,133	152,083	(22,950)

The general fund revenue budget increased by \$17 million and the general fund expense budget was increased by \$23 million, both due to grant funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

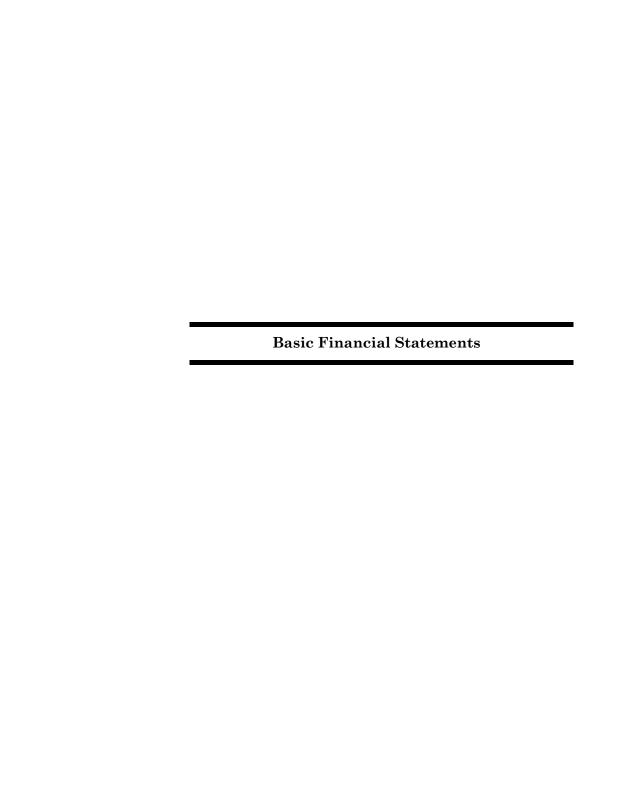
General fund actual revenues were \$2.6 million lower than the final budget. General fund actual expenditures were \$18.1 million lower than the final budget.

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



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
Assets Cash and short-term investments	\$ 213,958,114
Investments	9,409,483
Receivables (net):	0,100,100
Grants	47,884,696
Taxes	19,590,370
Other	6,119,463
Prepaid assets	1,965
Capital assets:	22.4.4.24.2
Land	23,141,210
Construction in progress Impaired assets	$450,028 \\ 13,725,715$
Depreciable buildings, movable and nonmovable equipment, net	214,598,121
Total Assets	548,879,165
Deferred Outflows Of Resources	
Deferred amount on bond refunding	1,220,631
Deferred amount related to assumption changes-OPEB	1,504,572
Deferred amount related to pension contributions	15,447,444
Difference between expected and actual experience-pension	1,172,711
Deferred amount related to assumption changes-pension	5,554,569
Total Deferred Outflows Of Resources	24,899,927
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	35,279,632
Accrued interest	843,212
Unearned revenue	4,536,498
Deposits and escrow funds	22,821,710
Long-term liabilities:	20.204.020
Due within one year Due in more than one year:	29,394,969
Bonded debt	148,648,058
Net pension liability	198,967,645
OPEB liability	39,752,761
Other	4,777,101
Total Liabilities	485,021,586
Deferred Inflows Of Resources	
Deferred amount related to assumption changes-OPEB	14,837,990
Difference between actual and expected experience-OPEB	3,622,619
Difference between actual and expected experience-pension	10,490,262
Change in proportional share-pension	14,784,161
Deferred amount related to assumption changes-pension	59,762,901
Deferred amount for difference between projected and actual	20 576 020
investment earnings for pension Total Deferred Inflows Of Resources	$\frac{32,576,830}{136,074,763}$
	130,074,703
Net Position	04 400 445
Net investment in capital assets Restricted:	84,482,647
Expendable:	
Capital projects	7,007,682
Debt service	26,886,656
Desegregation settlement programs	7,926,189
Nonexpendable:	, ,
Endowments	352,344
Workers compensation escrow	3,693,595
Unrestricted	(177,666,370)
Total Net Position	\$ (47,317,257)
	

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION

A Discretely Presented Component Unit Of St. Louis Public Schools

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

Assets

		Total
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,822,150
Investments		2,415,447
Unconditional promises to give		767,631
Prepaid expenses		18,885
Total Current Assets		5,024,113
Unconditional Promises To Give		858,368
Property And Equipment		9,408
Total Assets	\$	5,891,889
Liabilities And Net Assets		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	79,027
Accrued expenses	Ψ	9,938
Total Current Liabilities		88,965
Net Assets		
Without donor restrictions		
Available for general activities		805,035
Board designated		57,335
Total Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions		862,370
With donor restrictions		4,940,554
Total Net Assets		5,802,924
Total Liabilities And Net Assets	\$	5,891,889

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

]	Program Revenu	es		A	Revenue And Changes Net Position
Functions	Expense		harges For Services	Operating Grants And Contributions		Capital Grants And ntributions	Ge	overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction	\$ 57,723,36	4	\$ —	\$ 24,319,098	\$	3,982,935	\$	(29,421,331)
Building services	49,697,29	2	_	5,804,424		_		(43,892,868)
School administration	44,625,03	0	_	3,758,509		_		(40,866,521)
Instructional support	40,584,88		_	20,534,023		_		(20,050,864)
Noninstructional support	14,063,11		_	1,482,916		_		(12,580,203)
Transportation	25,488,47		_	7,104,228		_		(18,384,250)
Food and community services	28,848,74		149,230	30,251,079		_		1,551,565
Interest expense	3,807,84	0						(3,807,840)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 264,838,75	4	\$ 149,230	\$ 93,254,277	\$	3,982,935		(167, 452, 312)
	General Revenu Property taxes l General purpo Debt service Sales taxes	evied f ses						228,483,642 30,117,790 56,559,064
	Federal and star to specific pur		not restrictea					10,414,653
	Earnings on inv	-	nte					1,497,199
	Other revenues	COUNTC	1103					5,732,957
	Total Gene	ral R	evenues					332,805,305
	Change In Net F	ositio	on					165,352,993
	Net Position - B	eginn	ing Of Year					(212,670,250)
	Net Position - E	nd Of	Year				\$	(47,317,257)

Net (Expense)

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION

A Discretely Presented Component Unit Of St. Louis Public Schools

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Totals
Operating Activities			
Revenue, gains and other support			
Contributions	\$ 1,180,168	\$ 1,306,442	\$ 2,486,610
Annual appeal contributions and events, net	98,085	_	98,085
In-kind contributions	14,004	_	14,004
Investment income	(29,842)) —	(29,842)
Other	3,167	_	3,167
Net assets released from restrictions:			
Satisfaction of time and usage restrictions	1,380,077	(1,380,077)	
Total Revenue, Gains And			
Other Support	2,645,659	(73,635)	2,572,024
			_
Expenses			
Program services	2,513,929	_	2,513,929
Supporting activities			
Management and general	171,546		$171,\!546$
Fundraising	168,488	_	168,488
Total Supporting Activities	340,034	_	340,034
Total Expenses	2,853,963		2,853,963
Change In Net Assets	(208,304)	(73,635)	(281,939)
Net Assets - Beginning Of Year	1,070,674	5,014,189	6,084,863
Net Assets - End Of Year	\$ 862,370	\$ 4,940,554	\$ 5,802,924

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 1 Of 2 June 30, 2022

					Capital	Projects	-	
	General	Teachers	s Grants	Debt Service	Building	_	Non-major Permanent Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets								
Cash and investments:								
Cash and short-term								
investments	\$ 139,473,640	\$ 5,542,416	\$ \$ 11,363,579	\$ 22,329,764	\$ 1,357,460	\$ 7,926,189	\$ 1,969,586	\$ 189,962,634
Other investments	_	_	- —	_	_	_	5,344,829	5,344,829
Investments held for bonded								
indebtedness by trustee		_		4,064,654		_	_	4,064,654
Total Cash And								
Investments	139,473,640	5,542,416	11,363,579	26,394,418	1,357,460	7,926,189	7,314,415	199,372,117
Receivables:								
Grants	4,268,875	3,784	43,612,037	_	_	_	_	47,884,696
Taxes	22,204,383	_	_	2,217,242	_	_	_	24,421,625
Other	788,988	_	3,710,593	39,030	_	_	48,473	4,587,084
Total Receivables	27,262,246	3,784	47,322,630	2,256,272	_	_	48,473	76,893,405
Due from other funds	36,104,592	_	_	_	_	_	_	36,104,592
Prepaid items	1,965	_			_	_		1,965
Total Assets	\$ 202,842,443	\$ 5,546,200	\$ 58,686,209	\$ 28,650,690	\$ 1,357,460	\$ 7,926,189	\$ 7,362,888	\$ 312,372,079

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 2 Of 2 June 30, 2022

		อน	me 50, 2022		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	\$ 20,138,110 \$	\$ 5,546,200	\$ 7,054,177	\$ —	\$ 1,357,460	\$ —	\$ 2,862	\$ 34,098,809
Due to other funds	_	_	36,104,592	_	_	_	_	36,104,592
Deposits and escrow funds	22,821,710	_	_	_	_	_	_	22,821,710
Unearned revenue	472,030	_	4,064,468		_	_	_	4,536,498
Total Liabilities	43,431,850	5,546,200	47,223,237		1,357,460		2,862	97,561,609
Deferred Inflows Of Resources								
Property taxes	14,018,081	_		1,877,502	_		_	15,895,583
Fund Balances Nonspendable								
Prepaid	1,965	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,965
Permanent fund principal	_	_	_	_	_	_	352,344	352,344
Total Nonspendable	1,965		_		_	_	352,344	354,309
Restricted for:								
Bonded indebtedness	_	_	_	26,773,188	_	_	_	26,773,188
Grants	_	_	11,462,972	_	_	_	_	11,462,972
Capital projects	_	_	_	_	_	7,926,189	7,007,682	14,933,871
Total Restricted	_		11,462,972	26,773,188	_	7,926,189	7,007,682	53,170,031
Assigned to:								
Other capital projects	_	_		_	_	_	_	_
Total Assigned								
Unassigned	145,390,547	_				_		145,390,547
Total Fund Balances	145,392,512		11,462,972	26,773,188	_	7,926,189	7,360,026	198,914,887
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows Of Resources And Fund Balances	\$ 202,842,443 \$	\$ 5,546,200	\$ 58,686,209	\$ 28,650,690	\$ 1,357,460	\$ 7,926,189	\$ 7,362,888	\$ 312,372,079

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

Total	Fund	Ralanca	- Governmenta	l Funds
I OLAI		i Daiance	- troverninema	1 1 11111115

\$ 198,914,887

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 \$778,719,106 and the accumulated depreciation is \$526,804,032.

251,915,074

Certain changes in the net pension liability deferrals are amortized over time and are not reported in the funds

(95,439,430)

Certain changes in the OPEB liability deferrals are amortized over time and are not reported in the funds

(16,956,037)

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 \$4,831,225.

11,064,328

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.

16,424,670

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 is 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, 2021 are:

Accrued interest on outstanding debts	(843,212)
Bonds and notes payable	(163,984,000)
Unamortized deferred outflow on bond refunding	1,220,631
Unamortized bond premium	(4,669,058)
Accrued compensated absences	(2,169,584)
Other post-employment benefits liability	(42,261,573)
Remediation liability	(1,566,308)
Net pension liability	(198,967,645)

Total Net Position - Governmental Activities

\$ (47,317,257)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

					Capital	Projects		
	General	Teachers	Grants	Debt Service	D:ld:	Capital Settlement	Non-major Permanent Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	<u>General</u>	reachers	Grants	Service	Dunaing	Settlement	runa	runus
Local:								
Current taxes	\$ 248,854,326	\$ 26,514,460	.	\$ 28,764,151	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 304,132,937
Delinguent taxes	8,708,801		_	1,232,706	_	_	_	9,941,507
Investment income (loss)	306,566	_	386	33,425		_	1,148,964	1,489,341
Other	2,294,453	736,185	11,952,574	4,193	33,968	_	179,712	15,201,085
	4,289,087	338,171		615,018	55,500	_	175,712	5,242,276
County	4,263,067	330,171	_	015,016	_		_	5,242,276
State:		10 510 050				_		10 510 050
Basic formula		10,519,852		_	_		_	10,519,852
Categorical aid	4,357,506	_	5,515,733	_	_	_	_	9,873,239
Other	1,598,439		2,708,728	_	_	_	_	4,307,167
Federal	6,653,898	408,793	61,183,677					68,246,368
Total Revenues	277,063,076	38,517,461	81,361,098	30,649,493	33,968		1,328,676	428,953,772
Expenditures								
Current:								
Instruction	17,049,222	118,452,189	19,637,949	_	_	_	43,318	155,182,678
Building service	38,144,530	149,918	1,898,819	_	_	_	_	40,193,267
School administration	24,661,609	15,560,048	4,040,044	_	_	_	_	44,261,701
Instructional support	17,889,809	7,483,276	15,777,981	_	_	_	_	41,151,066
Noninstructional support	11,402,216	1,089,099	1,376,244	_	_	_	_	13,867,559
Transportation	23,038,405		2,448,834	_	_	_	_	25,487,239
Food and community services	1,763,640	2,571,167	24,511,012	_	_	_	_	28,845,819
Capital outlay		_,,,,,,,,,	3,936,372	_	5,164,249	_	_	9,100,621
Debt service:			0,000,012		0,101,210			0,100,021
Principal retirement	_	_	_	20,540,000	_	_	_	20,540,000
Interest charges	<u> </u>	_	_	4,075,436			_	4,075,436
Total Expenditures	133,949,431	145,305,697	73,627,255	24,615,436	5,164,249		43,318	382,705,386
E (D C) OCD								
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues	140 110 047	(100 500 000)	5 5 00 040	0.004.075	(7 100 001)		1 00 7 0 7 0	10.010.000
Over Expenditures	143,113,645	(106,788,236)	7,733,843	6,034,057	(5,130,281)		1,285,358	46,248,386
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	_	106,788,236	128,789	_	4,903,636	_	_	111,820,661
Transfers out	(111,820,661)	_	_	_	_	_	_	(111,820,661)
Issuance of refunding bonds	_	_	_	20,265,000	_	_	_	20,265,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	_	_	_	_	226,645	_	_	226,645
Payment to refunding escrow agent	_	_	_	(21,175,200)	_	_	_	(21,175,200)
Premium on issuance of bonds				789,268				789,268
Total Other Financing								
Sources (Uses)	(111,820,661)	106,788,236	128,789	(120,932)	5,130,281	_	_	105,713
Sources (Oses)	(111,020,001)	100,100,200	120,100	(120,002)	0,100,201			100,710
Net Change In Fund Balances	31,292,984	_	7,862,632	5,913,125	_	_	1,285,358	46,354,099
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year	114,099,528	_	3,600,340	20,860,063		7,926,189	6,074,668	152,560,788
Fund Balances - End Of Year	\$ 145,392,512	\$ - 5	\$ 11,462,972	\$ 26,773,188	\$	\$ 7,926,189	\$ 7,360,026	\$ 198,914,887

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, 2022

Net Change In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

\$ 46,354,099

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

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
 \$ 1,072,234

 Depreciation expense
 (20,233,258)

(19,161,024)

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 recognize only the proceeds from these sales.

(628, 872)

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 (88,292)
Remediation liability 180,673

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.

Premium from bond issuance	(789, 268)
Proceeds from refunding bonds	(20, 265, 000)
Repayment of bond principal	20,540,000
Payment to escrow agent for refunded bonds	21,175,200
Accrued interest - general obligation bonds	139,743
Amortization of premium, deferred outflow on bond	
refunding and capital appreciation bonds	53,879
OPEB expense	9,127,653
Pension expense	107,171,065

137,153,272

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.

965,119

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.

578,018

Change In Net Position Of Governmental Activities

165,352,993

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 23,995,480
Receivables-other	1,532,379
Total Assets	25,527,859
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,180,823
Claims payable	3,523,180
Total Current Liabilities	4,704,003
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Claims payable	4,399,186
Total Liabilities	9,103,189
Net Position	
Restricted for workers compensation escrow	3,693,595
Unrestricted	12,731,075
Total Net Position	\$ 16,424,670
Total Liabilities And Equity	\$ 25,527,859

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
Operating Revenues	
Interfund services provided	\$ 47,439,302
Operating Expenses	
Claims	3,757,270
Insurance premiums	43,111,873
Total Operating Expenses	46,869,143
Operating Income	570,159
Nonoperating Revenue Interest	7,859
Change In Net Position	578,018
Net Position - Beginning Of Year	15,846,652
Net Position - End Of Year	\$ 16,424,670

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash receipts from interfund services provided Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 47,005,920 (46,024,440) 981,480
Cash Flows Provided By Investing Activities Cash from interest received	7,859
Net Increase In Cash	989,339
Cash - Beginning Of Year	23,006,141
Cash - End Of Year	\$ 23,995,480
Reconciliation Of Operating Income To Net Cash From Operating Activities Operating income Changes in assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable Accounts payable Claims payable	\$ 570,159 (433,382) 463,216 381,487
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 981,480

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

The Board of Education 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 tax-exempt 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 13.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Foundation distributed \$25,090 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 government-wide 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 and a proprietary fund (internal service). The activity of the internal service fund is included in the government-wide financial statements. 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 current financial resources 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 projects 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 projects 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 fund of the District is a nonmajor permanent fund, which accounts for endowed financial resources and expenditures.

Additionally, the District reports the following proprietary fund:

Internal Service Fund:

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.

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.

Like the government-wide financial statements, the proprietary fund is accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. For the proprietary fund, 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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 the Capital Settlement fund, 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, external investment pools, 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 No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application as amended by GASB Statement No. 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.

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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. 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. Vacation may be carried over from year to year up to a maximum accumulation of 36 accrued vacation days.

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.

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. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that apply to future periods, and deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that apply to future 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 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 Board of Education. Amendments or modifications of the committed fund balance must also be approved by formal action of the Board of Education.
- Assigned Fund Balance Includes amounts constrained for a specific purpose, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- 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 or committed 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, then assigned, and lastly, unassigned fund balance.

In the government-wide financial statements net position is 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.

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

2. Deposits And Investments

A summary of cash and investments as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Primary Government:	
Cash	\$ 12,314,047
Insured cash sweep account	26,122,011
Money market mutual funds	4,064,654
MOSIP liquid series investments pool	85,106,785
Commercial paper	45,750,329
Equity securities (endowment)	5,344,829
US Treasury Bills	 44,664,942
	\$ 223,367,597

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Government-wide:

Cash and short-term investments Investments

\$ 213,958,114 9,409,483

\$ 223,367,597

Investment Policy

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.

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, 2022.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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, 2022.

	S&P	Fair Value
Missouri Direct Deposit Program -		
Money Market Funds	AAAm	\$ 4,064,654
Commercial paper	A-1+	45,750,329
Missouri Securities Investment Program -		
Liquid Series Investment Pool	AAAm	85,106,785
Insured cash sweep account	Unrated	26,122,011

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
Commercial paper	21.68%
Insured cash sweep account	12.38%

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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, 2022:

- Money market mutual funds of \$4,064,654 are valued using market transactions involving identical or similar groups of assets. (Level 2 Inputs)
- Equity securities of \$5,344,829 are valued using quoted market prices. (Level 1 inputs)
- US Treasury Bills of \$44,664,942 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, 2022, property taxes receivable by the District includes uncollected taxes assessed as of January 1, 2021 or earlier. Delinquent property tax receivables less an allowance for uncollectable taxes totaling \$4,831,255 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 \$4,585,110,453.

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:

	2021	2020
General fund Debt service	\$ $4.3315 \\ 0.6211$	\$ 4.3915 0.6211
	\$ 4.9526	\$ 5.0126

The receipts of local current property taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 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, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance - June 30, 2021	ditions And Transfers In			Balance - June 30, 2022
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 23,141,210	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 23,141,210
Construction in progress	_	930,765		(480,737)	450,028
Impaired assets	14,354,587	_		(628,872)	13,725,715
Total capital assets not being depreciated	37,495,797	930,765		(1,109,609)	37,316,953
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	722,005,290	480,737		_	722,486,027
Movable equipment	18,774,657	141,469		_	18,916,126
Total capital assets being depreciated	740,779,947	622,206			741,402,153
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	491,142,565	19,383,006		_	510,525,571
Movable equipment	15,428,209	850,252		_	16,278,461
Total accumulated depreciation	506,570,774	20,233,258		_	526,804,032
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	234,209,173	(19,611,052)	ı		214,598,121
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 271,704,970	\$ (18,680,287)	\$	(1,109,609)	\$ 251,915,074

As of June 30, 2022, the District has 26 total impaired school buildings, seven of which are currently closed and nineteen that are closed and currently being held for sale under a listing agreement. One building that was previously impaired was sold within the current year. There were two school buildings deemed to be impaired and written down to fair value during 2022 for an impairment loss of \$293,886. One of the closed school buildings is currently used by a non-profit organization for programming under an agreement with the District. 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	\$ 18,839,404
Building services	1,110,019
School administration	275,036
Food and community services	2,925
Transportation	1,239
Noninstructional support	655
Instructional support	3,980
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 20,233,258

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, 2022, the following changes occurred in long-term obligations:

		Balance -				Balance -		
		June 30,				June 30,	Ι	Oue Within
		2021	Additions	Reductions		2022		One Year
Governmental Activities								
Compensated absences	\$	2,081,292	\$ 1,686,650	\$ 1,598,358	\$	2,169,584	\$	1,791,669
Claims payable		7,540,879	3,529,223	3,147,736		7,922,366		3,523,180
Remediation liability		1,746,981	132,650	313,323		1,566,308		1,566,308
Net Pension Liability		255,417,461	_	56,449,816		198,967,645		_
OPEB Liability		61,870,365	3,466,172	23,074,964		42,261,573		2,508,812
General obligation school building								
and refunding bonds,		185,019,000	20,265,000	41,300,000		163,984,000		20,005,000
	\$	513,675,978	\$ 29,079,695	\$ 125,884,197	•		\$	29,394,969
Add: Unamortized premium on bond	ls					4,669,058	i n	
						168,653,058	•	
Total Long-Term Obligations					\$	421,540,534		

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

The internal service fund is used to liquidate claims payable.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

General Obligation School Building And Refunding Bonds

Obligation		Balance -	4.1.1				Balance -	Ι	Oue Within
Bonds	Jur	ne 30, 2021	Additions	Ŀ	Reductions	Ju	ine 30, 2022		One Year
2010A Series	\$	56,644,000	\$ _	\$	3,000,000	\$	53,644,000	\$	3,000,000
2011A Series		35,000,000	_		_		35,000,000		_
2012 Series		27,880,000	_		27,880,000		_		_
2013A Series		3,625,000	_		3,625,000		_		_
2017 Series		61,870,000	_		6,795,000		55,075,000		6,125,000
2022 Series		_	20,265,000		_		20,265,000		10,880,000
Total General Obligation School Building And Refunding Bonds	\$ 1	185,019,000	\$ 20,265,000	\$	41,300,000	\$	163,984,000	\$	20,005,000

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the District issued \$20,265,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2022), with interest rates at 4%, to refund \$20,760,000 of outstanding Series 2012 and 2013A General Obligation Bonds that were set to mature at various dates through 2024. The total cash flow savings to the District attributable to the refunding of these bonds was \$506,787 with an economic gain or net present value savings of approximately \$495,022. The Series 2022 are scheduled to mature at various dates through April 2024.

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.

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 were refunded by Series 2022.

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 were refunded by Series 2022.

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

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, 2022, the amount of prior years' defeased debt outstanding, but removed from the financial statements amounted to \$60,360,000.

There were no unspent bond proceeds at June 30, 2022.

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 by 7.3%. This rate 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.

In 2020, the Internal Revenue Service announced a decrease in the sequestration rate for refundable credit amounts from 6.2% to 5.9% for payments processed after October 1, 2019 and on or before September 30, 2020.

In 2021, the Internal Revenue Service announced a decrease in the sequestration rate for refundable credit amounts from 5.9% to 5.7% for payments processed after October 1, 2020 and on or before September 30, 2030.

There have been no further decreases in the sequestration rate as of June 30, 2022.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Annual principal and interest requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 20,005,000	\$ 8,004,813	\$ 28,009,813
2024	20,275,000	7,132,600	27,407,600
2025	20,885,000	6,263,100	27,148,100
2026	21,729,000	5,070,700	26,799,700
2027	22,085,000	3,899,050	25,984,050
2028-2030	59,005,000	4,900,200	63,905,200
	\$ 163,984,000	\$ 35,270,463	\$ 199,254,463

Remediation Liability

The District has a pollution remediation obligation as a result of the District commencing renovation projects at the various District 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, 2022, the District had entered into pollution remediation contracts or committed to obligations totaling \$1,566,308 which was accrued as a liability as of June 30, 2022. The District expects that the majority of those projects will be completed in fiscal year 2023.

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.

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 Financial Report (ACFR), a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.psrsstl.org.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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% 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% contribution of covered salary is required. The District's required contribution rate from January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021 was 15.50%, and from January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022 was 15.00%. The District's contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were \$27,898,534 including sick leave conversion of \$43,815. These contributions were 100% of the required 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, 2022, the District reported a liability of \$198,967,645 as its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

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, 2021. At December 31, 2021, the District's portion was 67.08%, a decrease from its proportional share of 70.23% used to allocate the liability as of December 31, 2020.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized a negative pension expense of \$79,272,532. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred utflows Of Resources	Deferred Inflows Of Resources	Outflo	Net Deferred ws (Inflows) Of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,172,711	\$ 10,490,262	\$	(9,317,551)
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investments	_	32,576,830		(32,576,830)
Changes in assumptions	5,554,569	59,762,901		(54,208,332)
Amount related to change in proportional share	_	14,784,161		(14,784,161)
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date of December 31, 2020	15,447,444			15,447,444
Total	\$ 22,174,724	\$ 117,614,154	\$	(95,439,430)

Deferred outflows of resources of \$15,447,444 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, 2023. 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:

Year	Amount
2023	\$ (71,385,163)
2024	(24,200,302)
2025	(9,326,153)
2023	(5,975,256)
	\$ (110,886,874)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability as of the measurement date of December 31, 2021, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 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	7.0 percent per year, compounded annually, net after investment expenses and including 2.50% allowance for inflation year

Mortality rates were based on the PubG-2010 (Below Median) Mortality Table, amounted weighted, projected fully generationally using scale MP-2021. The mortality assumption for retired participants receiving benefits increased by 2% for males and 10% for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2021 valuation were based on the results of a 2021 experience study of the System.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The following is the System's target allocation policy:

Asset Class	Policy Allocation
Domestic Equity	25.5%
International Equity	23.5%
Domestic Bonds	16.0%
International Bonds	8.0%
Real Estate	7.0%
Alternative Assets	20.0%
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Total	100.0%

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, 2021 are as follows:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Rate Of Return
Domestic Equity	7.5%
International Equity	8.5%
Domestic Bonds	2.5%
International Bonds	3.5%
Real Estate	4.5%
Alternative Assets	6.1%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System contributions will continue to follow the current funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

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 7.00%, 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 (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 281,810,211	\$ 198,967,645	\$ 128,811,908

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, 2022.

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 No. 75.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of June 30, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees eligible for coverage	2,903
Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	2,884
	5,787

Total OPEB Liability. The District's OPEB liability of \$42,261,573 was measured as of June 30, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized negative OPEB expense of \$5,857,940. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred	Net Deferred	
	Outflows Of	Inflows Of	Outflows (Inflows)	
	Resources	Resources	Of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ — 1,504,572	\$ 3,622,619	\$ (3,622,619)	
Changes in assumptions		14,837,990	(13,333,418)	
Total	\$ 1,504,572	\$ 18,460,609	\$ (16,956,037)	

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources 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
_	
2023	\$ (9,454,977)
2024	(5,068,836)
2025	(2,432,224)
	\$ (16,956,037)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022 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	4.09%
Annual Wage Increases	2.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.25% for 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.5% for 2034 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 on the PubG-2010 (Below Median) Mortality Table, headcount weighted, and are projected fully generationally using projection Scale MP-2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results on 2020 experience study.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Changes in the OPEB Liability:

Balance at June 30, 2021	\$ 61,870,365
Service cost	2,106,915
Interest cost	1,359,257
Differences between expected and actual experience	(792, 363)
Changes in assumptions	(19,012,891)
Net benefits paid by employer	(3,269,710)
Net Change	(19,608,792)
Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 42,261,573

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

- The discount rate as of the end of the fiscal year changed from 2.18% to 4.09% based on the change in 20-year municipal bond yields.
- The mortality, retirement, and termination assumptions have been revised based on the experience study prepared by Buck for the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis. The study utilized experience from the period January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020.
- The per capita cost basis for the valuation was updated to reflect 2022 plan premiums and current plan election of 57% in the base plan.
- The assumed trend rate was updated to an initial rate of 7.25 decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50%. The prior assumption was an initial rate of 7.00% decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

Sensitivity Results. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District as of June 30, 2022, as well as what the District's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.09%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.09%) than the current rate:

			Current		
	Decrease (3.09%)	Dis	count Rate (4.09%)	1%	% Increase (5.09%)
District's proportionate share					
of the OPEB liability	\$ 46,669,043	\$	42,261,573	\$	38,480,422

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District as of June 30, 2022, as well as what the District's total 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 7.25% decreasing by 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5%
- The 1% decrease in health care trend rate would be 6.25% decreasing by 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 3.5%
- The 1% increase in health care trend rate would be 8.25% decreasing by 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 5.5%

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

	$\mathbf{Current}$		
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Trend Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
District's proportionate share	-		
of the OPEB liability	\$ 38,207,423	\$ 42,261,573	\$ 47,027,621

Payables To The OPEB Plan

As of June 30, 2022, 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.

Changes in the self-insured claims liabilities at June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment	Total Self-Insured Liabilities
Balance - June 30, 2020	\$ 9,304,842	\$ 467,067	\$ 9,771,909
Current year claims and changes in estimate	1,572,823	(563,161)	1,009,662
Claim payments	(3,611,730)) 371,038	(3,240,692)
Balance - June 30, 2021	7,265,935	274,944	7,540,879
Current year claims and changes in estimate	3,736,676	(207,453)	3,529,223
Claim payments	(3,337,074)) 189,338	(3,147,736)
Balance - June 30, 2022	\$ 7,665,537	\$ 256,829	\$ 7,922,366

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Interfund Balances And Transfers

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

Due From/Due To	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
Governmental General Grants	\$ 36,104,592 —	\$ — 36,104,592
	\$ 36,104,592	\$ 36,104,592

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.

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

Transfers In/Transfers Out	Transfers In			Transfers Out		
General fund	\$	_	\$	111,820,661		
Teachers		106,788,236				
Grants		128,789				
Building Fund		4,903,636		_		
	\$	111,820,661	\$	111,820,661		

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

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 expenditure to the General fund and to adjust certain Grant fund balances to zero.

10. Pending Litigation

The District is the defendant in various 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

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 District 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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;
- 2) 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
- 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 February 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. A Capital Settlement Fund and other funds were set up to account for these settlement funds. 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 Settlement Fund.

The agreement, as amended in January of 2005, allowed the District to borrow up to \$49.5 million during fiscal year 2004 and to repay these funds over a six-year period, starting in fiscal year 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 Capital Settlement Fund 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)

During fiscal year 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 elected board, except for auditing and reporting matters, and placed with the SAB. 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 Funds 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 Capital Settlement Fund that restored the deficit fund balance, including the forgiveness of the previous 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 fiscal year 2014.

These academic 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. In 2012, the District became a provisionally accredited school district.

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 fiscal year 2020, the program stopped accepting any new students, only allowing current students to remain until graduation. In 2031-2032, the program will be terminated.

On September 21, 2015, a consent judgment was granted to appropriate \$29,636,443 from the Capital 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, 2022 is \$7,926,189 and remains restricted.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Construction In Progress

The District has entered into three binding contract obligations totaling approximately \$450,028 for ongoing construction projects that were in progress as of June 30, 2022.

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, 2022, the escrow account contains a balance of \$3,693,595 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, 2022, 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 \$6,887,667.
- 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 \$6,516,277.
- 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 \$429,628.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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 \$2,594,915.
- 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 \$15,282,605.

In total, the amount of City property taxes effecting the District abated by these arrangements during the year ended June 30, 2022 was approximately \$31,711,091.

13. St. Louis Public Schools Foundation (Unaudited)

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.

Description Of Program Services

The Foundation's program services consist of activities that include efforts and innovations in Early Childhood Education, College and Career Readiness, Student Wellbeing, and School Leader Attraction and Retention.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Basis Of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the 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 two 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 Foundation. 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, 2022 is as follows:

	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair	
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value	
Certificates of deposit	\$ 2,452,000	\$ —	\$ (36,553) \$	2,415,447	

Unconditional Promises To Give

Unconditional promises to give at June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Less than one year	\$ 767,631
One to five years	920,000
	1,687,631
Less: Unamortized discount	61,632
Net unconditional promises to give	\$ 1,625,999

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, 2022 as follows:

Purpose Restrictions		
College and career readiness	\$	1,208,362
Early childhood education		402,832
School leadership		509,126
Student well-being		438,339
School funds		755,896
Total Purpose Restrictions		3,314,555
Time Restrictions		
Year ended June 30, 2023		767,631
Year ended June 30, 2024		460,000
Year ended June 30, 2025		460,000
Less discounts on promises to give		(61,632)
Total Time Restrictions		1,625,999
Total Temporary Restrictions of Net Assets	\$_	4,940,554
Net assets released from restrictions are as follows:		
Satisfaction of purpose restrictions	\$	1,380,077
	\$	1,380,077



SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

				Variance With
	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Final Budget - Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Local:				
Current taxes	\$ 235,199,519	\$ 244,199,519	\$ 248,854,326	\$ 4,654,807
Delinquent taxes	8,449,712	8,449,712	8,708,801	259,089
Investment income	110,013	110,013	306,566	196,553
Other	1,993,959	1,993,959	2,294,453	300,494
County	4,185,403	4,185,403	4,289,087	103,684
State:				
Categorical aid	8,906,281	9,906,281	4,357,506	(5,548,775)
Other	786,000	786,000	1,598,439	812,439
Federal	3,045,891	10,045,891	6,653,898	(3,391,993)
Total Revenues	262,676,778	279,676,778	277,063,076	(2,613,702)
Expenditures Current:				
Instruction	19,216,491	21,627,068	17,049,222	4,577,846
Building service	31,916,631	40,299,030	38,144,530	2,154,500
School administration	17,338,551	26,758,489	24,661,609	2,096,880
Instructional support	21,301,919	20,158,595	17,889,809	2,268,786
Noninstructional support	14,455,265	13,828,400	11,402,216	2,426,184
Transportation	21,645,086	26,800,832	23,038,405	3,762,427
Food and community services	3,258,763	2,610,720	1,763,640	847,080
Total Expenditures	129,132,706	152,083,134	133,949,431	18,133,703
Excess Of Revenues Over Expenditures	133,544,072	127,593,644	143,113,645	15,520,001
Expenditures	155,544,072	127,595,044	145,115,045	15,520,001
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(111 000 001)	(111 000 001)
Transfers out			(111,820,661)	(111,820,661)
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ 133,544,072	\$ 127,593,644	31,292,984	\$ (96,300,660)
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year			114,099,528	
Fund Balances - End Of Year			\$ 145,392,512	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - TEACHERS FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

				Variance With Final Budget -
		Amounts	Actual	Positive
D.	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Local:	ф од 1 7 0 дод	¢ 07.150.909	Ф 96 7 14 460	Φ (044.000)
Current taxes	\$ 23,159,323	\$ 27,159,323	\$ 26,514,460	\$ (644,863)
Other	_	_	736,185	736,185
County	_	_	338,171	338,171
State:		0.000.000	10 710 070	1 710 070
Basic formula	F2F 000	9,000,000	10,519,852	1,519,852
Federal Total Revenues	535,000	535,000	408,793	(126,207)
Total Revenues	23,694,323	36,694,323	38,517,461	1,823,138
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction	120,507,353	116,928,354	118,452,189	(1,523,835)
Building service	193,463	154,141	149,918	4,223
School administration	16,548,746	15,093,239	15,560,048	(466,809)
Instructional support	8,576,023	8,625,850	7,483,276	1,142,574
Noninstructional support	1,102,939	1,104,085	1,089,099	14,986
Transportation	_	1,128	_	1,128
Food and community services	5,619,373	3,303,853	2,571,167	732,686
Total Expenditures	152,547,897	145,210,650	145,305,697	(95,047)
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	` ' '
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	(128,853,574)	(108, 516, 327)	(106,788,236)	1,728,091
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers in	_	_	106,788,236	106,788,236
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ (128,853,574)	\$ (108,516,327)	_	\$ 108,516,327
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, 2022

		Budgeted	An	nounts		Actual	riance With al Budget - Positive
		Original		Final	1	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues		- 6					(18.11)
Local:							
Investment income	\$	41,000	\$	41,000	\$	386	\$ (40,614)
Other		3,834,138		3,834,138		11,952,574	8,118,436
State:							
Categorical aid		7,034,177		7,034,177		5,515,733	(1,518,444)
Other		2,425,000		2,425,000		2,708,728	283,728
Federal		85,654,615		85,654,615		61,183,677	(24,470,938)
Total Revenues		98,988,930		98,988,930		81,361,098	(17,627,832)
Expenditures							
Current:							
Instruction		45,794,086		45,270,745		19,637,949	25,632,796
Building service		581,040		4,439,158		1,898,819	2,540,339
School administration		2,429,042		3,181,424		4,040,044	(858,620)
Instructional support		40,108,066		28,535,332		15,777,981	12,757,351
Noninstructional support		23,769		1,284,623		1,376,244	(91,621)
Transportation		2,084,229		2,925,464		2,448,834	476,630
Food and community services		29,686,542		29,650,423		24,511,012	5,139,411
Capital outlay		1,471,834		9,137,501		3,936,372	5,201,129
Total Expenditures	1	22,178,608		124,424,670		73,627,255	50,797,415
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues							
Over Expenditures	((23,189,678)		(25, 435, 740)		7,733,843	33,169,583
Other Einer in Service (Une)							
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in						128,789	128,789
Transiers in						120,709	120,709
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ ((23,189,678)	\$	(25,435,740)	ı	7,862,632	\$ 33,298,372
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year						3,600,340	
Fund Balances - End Of Year					\$	11,462,972	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2022

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 Board of Education 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, and Capital Settlement 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 Board of Education.
- 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.

2. Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations And Budget Deficits

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following fund for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Fund	Amount
Debt Service Fund Teachers Fund	\$ 21,217,426 95,047

SCHEDULE OF SELECTED PENSION INFORMATION

Schedule Of District's Proportionate Share Of Net Pension Liability

Measurement Date

	As Of December 31:							
Measurement date	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability District's proportionate share of the net pension liability District's covered payroll	67.08% \$ 198,967,645 156.345,815	70.23% \$ 255,417,461 165,603,997	72.30% \$ 273,478,114 174.970.377	74.05% \$ 621,206,680 173,914.543	74.74% \$ 567,306,445 175,741,386	76.47% \$ 317,871,856 173,412,355	78.05% \$ 251,514,787 175,851,589	79.13% \$ 209,748,023 173,926,365
District's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total	127.26%	154.23%	156.30%	357.19%	322.81%	183.30%	143.03%	120.60%
pension liability	76.63%	71.55%	70.27%	49.41%	54.63%	67.16%	72.94%	77.95%

Schedule Of District's Contributions

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
Fiscal year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Required contribution	\$ 27,898,534	\$ 31,952,793	\$ 32,240,073	\$ 37,458,981 \$	\$ 30,701,207	\$ 30,220,928	\$ 31,722,987	\$ 31,072,850
Contributions in relation to the required contribution	27,898,534	31,952,793	32,240,073	37,458,981	30,701,207	30,220,928	31,722,987	31,072,850
Districts' covered payroll	169,789,870	178,018,444	182,067,538	180,920,883	178,544,973	183,444,217	180,325,734	183,083,926
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.43%	17.95%	17.71%	20.70%	17.20%	16.47%	17.59%	16.97%

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 For December 31, 2021

The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.50% to 7.00%, net of investment expenses.

The mortality rate was updated from RP-2014 with mortality improvement scale MP-2015, to PubG-2010 (below median), amounted weighted with mortality improvement scale MP-2021. Updated retirement, withdrawal, and disability rates.

Decreased the deferred vested members assumption from 150% to 125% of the member's total accumulated contributions.

SCHEDULE OF SELECTED OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INFORMATION

	Measurement Date As Of June 30:										
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018						
Service cost	\$ 2,106,915	\$ 2,190,903	\$ 2,667,232	\$ 3,483,558	\$ 3,390,849						
Interest cost	1,359,257.00	1,565,103.00	2,142,508	2,233,225	2,074,164						
Changes in benefit terms		_		_	6,484,761						
Differences between expected and actual experience	(792, 363)	_	(12,834,090)	_	_						
Changes in assumptions	(19,012,891)	3,026,987	(5,802,800)	1,426,759	1,084,204						
Net benefits paid by employer	(3,269,710)	(3,100,009)	(4,192,469)	(4,751,984)	(4,157,774)						
Net change in total OPEB liability	(19,608,792)	3,682,984	(18,019,619)	2,391,558	8,876,204						
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	61,870,365	58,187,381	76,207,000	73,815,442	64,939,238						
Total OPEB liability - end of year	\$ 42,261,573	\$ 61,870,365	\$ 58,187,381	\$ 76,207,000	\$ 73,815,442						
Covered payroll	169,789,870	178,018,444	182,067,538	132,939,935	147,334,881						
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	24.90%	34.77%	31.96%	57.32%	50.10%						
Schedule Of Contributions											
	2022	Fiscal Y 2021	Year End As Of J	une 30:	2018						
		2021	2020	2013	2010						
Required contribution Less: Contributions in relation to the	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —						
required contribution	_	_	_	_	_						
District's covered payroll	169,789,870	178,018,444	182,067,538	132,939,935	147,334,881						
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						

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

Changes In Assumptions

The discount rate as of the end of the fiscal year changed from 2.18% to 4.09% based on the change in 20 year municipal bond yields.

The mortality, retirement, and termination assumptions have been revised based on the experience study prepared by Buck for the Publisc School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis. The study utilized experience from the period January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020.

The per capita cost basis for the valuation was updated to reflect 2022 plan premiums and current plan election of 57% in the base plan.

The assumed trend rate was updated to an initial rate of 7.25 decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50%. The prior assumption was an initial rate of 7.00% decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

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, 2022

	Original Fin Budget Budg					Actual	Final	nce With Budget - Positive Jegative)
Revenues								
Local:								
Current taxes	\$	28,672,360	\$	28,672,360	\$	28,764,151	\$	91,791
Delinquent taxes		845,901		845,901		1,232,706		386,805
Investment income		196,289		196,289		33,425		(162,864)
Other		_		_		4,193		4,193
County		432,836		432,836		615,018		182,182
Total Revenues		30,147,386		30,147,386		30,649,493		502,107
Expenditures Debt service:								
Principal retirement		18,299,695		18,299,695		20,540,000	((2,240,305)
Interest charges		6,273,515		6,273,515		4,075,436		2,198,079
Total Expenditures		24,573,210		24,573,210		24,615,436		(42,226)
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures		5,574,176		5,574,176		6,034,057		459,881
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Issuance of refunding bonds				_		20,265,000		0,265,000
Payment to refunding escrow agent		_		_		(21,175,200)	(2	1,175,200)
Premium on issuance of bonds						789,268		789,268
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)						(120,932)		(120,932)
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$	5,574,176	\$	5,574,176	=	5,913,125	\$	338,949
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year						20,860,063		
Fund Balances - End Of Year					\$	26,773,188	:	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - BUILDING FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual	Fina	ance With al Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues						
Local:						
Other	\$ 	\$ 	\$	33,968	\$	33,968
Expenditures						
Current:						
Capital outlay	4,820,770	6,276,106		5,164,249		1,111,857
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	(4,820,770)	(6,276,106)	((5,130,281)		1,145,825
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	_	_		4,903,636		4,903,636
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	628,899	628,899		226,645		(402,254)
Total Other Financing Sources	628,899	628,899		5,130,281		4,501,382
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ (4,191,871)	\$ (5,647,207)		_	\$	5,647,207
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year		-				
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, 2022

				Variance V	get -
	riginal Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Pos (Nega	itive tive)
Revenues	 daget	Dauget	1100441	(110gu	
Local:					
Investment income	\$ _	\$ _	\$ —	\$	
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$ 	\$ 	_	\$	
Nonbudgeted Activity				-	
Net Change In Fund Balances			_		
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year			7,926,189	-	
Fund Balances - End Of Year		<u>-</u>	\$ 7,926,189	_	

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET GRANT FUNDS (NON-GAAP) For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Incidental Certificated		Capital				
	 Grants		Grants		Grants		Total
Assets							
Cash and short-term							
investments	\$ 8,872,951	\$	2,448,288	\$	42,340	\$	11,363,579
Receivables:							
Grants	27,033,324		$12,\!517,\!192$		4,061,521		43,612,037
Other	1,375,922		2,284,595		50,076		3,710,593
Total Assets	\$ 37,282,197	\$	17,250,075	\$	4,153,937	\$	58,686,209
Liabilities And Fund Balances Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds	\$ 6,077,285 18,680,394	\$	 14,338,199	\$	976,892 3,085,999	\$	7,054,177 36,104,592
Unearned revenue	3,195,943		814,292		54,233		4,064,468
Total Liabilities	27,953,622		15,152,491		4,117,124		47,223,237
Fund balances:							
Restricted	9,328,575		2,097,584		36,813		11,462,972
Total Liabilities And Fund Balances	\$ 37,282,197	\$	17,250,075	\$	4,153,937	\$	58,686,209

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GRANT FUNDS (NON-GAAP) For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Incidenta		Certificated			Capital	m . 1
D.	Grant	s		Grants		Grants	Total
Revenues Local:							
Investment income	\$ 38	c	\$		\$	— \$	386
Other	ъ 50 6,157,95		Φ	5,662,874	Ф	— ф 131,748	11,952,574
State:	6,107,90	<i>_</i>		0,002,074		151,746	11,952,574
Categorical aid	2,646,64	0		2,869,085			5,515,733
Other	2,040,04			2,497,705			2,708,728
Federal	41,503,45		1	2,497,705		3,856,185	61,183,677
Total Revenues	50,519,46			26,853,700		3,987,933	81,361,098
Total Kevenues	50,519,46	o O		20,000,700		5,961,955	01,301,090
Expenditures							
Current:							
Instruction	10,219,72	3		9,413,228		4,998	19,637,949
Building Service	1,734,04	5		164,774		_	1,898,819
School administration	2,117,02			1,923,018		_	4,040,044
Instructional support	6,846,44			8,931,532		_	15,777,981
Noninstructional support	1,275,75			100,488		_	1,376,244
Transportation	2,448,83	4		_		_	2,448,834
Food and community services	19,787,93	1		4,723,081		_	24,511,012
Capital outlay	17	2		_		3,936,200	3,936,372
Total Expenditures	44,429,93	6	2	25,256,121		3,941,198	73,627,255
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues							
Over Expenditures	6,089,52	9		1,597,579		46,735	7,733,843
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	128,78	9				_	128,789
Net Change In Fund Balances	6,218,31	8		1,597,579		46,735	7,862,632
Fund Balance - Beginning Of Year	3,110,25	7		500,005		(9,922)	3,600,340
Fund Balances - End Of Year	\$ 9,328,57	5	\$	2,097,584	\$	36,813 \$	11,462,972

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 1 Of 2 For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Special Revenue

		special Rever	nue					
				\mathbf{Debt}	Building	Capital	Permanent	
	General	Teachers	Grants	Service	Fund	Settlement	Fund	Total
Local:								
Current Taxes:								
Real property	\$ 149,700,462	\$ —	\$ - 5	3 21,496,514	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 171,196,976
Personal property	36,522,191	_	_	5,236,969	_	_	_	41,759,160
Surplus commissions	2,076,761	_	_	297,793	_	_	_	2,374,554
Merchant and manufacturers	7,478,466	_	_	1,069,781	_	_	_	8,548,247
Financial institution	4,624,314	_	_	663,094	_	_	_	5,287,408
Surcharge	18,407,528	_	_	_	_	_	_	18,407,528
Sales tax	30,044,604	_	_	_	_	_	_	30,044,604
Sales tax-Prop C	_	26,514,460	_	_	_	_	_	26,514,460
Delinquent taxes	8,708,801	_	_	1,232,706	_	_	_	9,941,507
Investment income (loss)	228,811	_	386	$22,\!275$	_	_	1,148,964	1,400,436
Other:								
Interest and protested taxes	77,755	_	_	11,150	_	_	_	88,905
Tuition	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
School Lunch Program	_	_	149,230	_	_	_	_	149,230
School Lunch Nonprogram	_	_	147,805	_	_	_	_	147,805
Sundry	2,294,453	736,185	11,655,539	4,193	33,968	_	179,712	14,904,050
Total Local	260,164,146	27,250,645	11,952,960	30,034,475	33,968		1,328,676	330,764,870
County:								
Fines and forfeitures	_	338,171	_	_	_	_	_	338,171
Utility and railroad taxes	4,289,087	, <u> </u>	_	615,018	_	_	_	4,904,105
Total County	4,289,087	338,171	_	615,018	_	_	_	5,242,276

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Page 2 Of 2

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	 Special Revenue												
							\mathbf{Debt}	Buildi	ıg	Capital		Permanent	
	 General		Teachers		Grants		Service	Fun	d	Settlement	;	Fund	Total
State:													
Basic formula	\$ _	\$	10,519,852	\$	_	\$	_ \$	\$	—	\$	- {	\$ - \$	$10,\!519,\!852$
Categorical aid:													
Transportation	4,357,503				_		_		—	_	-	_	4,357,503
Exceptional pupil	_		_		5,387,823		_		_	_	-	_	5,387,823
Free and reduced	3		_		_		_		_	_	-	_	3
Vocational aid	_		_		103,814		_		_	_	-	_	103,814
School lunch program	_		_		24,096		_		_	_	-	_	24,096
Other	1,598,439				2,708,728		_		_	_	-	_	4,307,167
Total State	5,955,945		10,519,852		8,224,461				_	_	-	_	24,700,258
Federal:													
State administered:													
ECIA - Chapter 1					18,234,810		_		_	_	-	_	18,234,810
Education of the Handicapped Act													
(Public Law 94-142)	_		_		5,551,572		_		_	_	-	_	5,551,572
Local and direct grants:													
Other	6,653,898		408,793		37,397,295		_		_	_	-	_	44,459,986
Total Federal	6,653,898		408,793		61,183,677		_		_	_	-	_	68,246,368
Total Revenues	\$ 277,063,076	\$	38,517,461	\$	81,361,098	\$	30,649,493	\$ 33,9	68	\$	- {	\$ 1,328,676 \$	428,953,772

Part III - Statistical Section (Unaudited)

This part of the District's annual comprehensive 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	88 - 94
These seven (7) schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the District's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	l
Revenue Capacity	95 - 98
These four (4) schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the District's current largest own source revenue.	
Debt Capacity	99 - 101
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	102 - 103
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.	
Operating Information	104 - 107
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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 161,497,960	\$ 147,191,285	\$ 143,933,444	\$ 136,820,383	\$ 127,830,747	\$ 49,501,256	\$ 78,184,903	\$ 85,367,820 \$	83,557,731	\$ 84,482,647
Restricted:										
Expendable:										
Capital Projects	36,843,180	38,561,927	26,549,995	5,783,606	5,112,508	5,330,440	4,568,190	4,582,899	5,722,324	7,007,682
Debt Service	34,808,230	31,194,471	29,473,576	28,193,248	25,494,954	50,843,935	48,216,804	21,990,228	20,648,154	26,886,656
Desegregation Settlement Programs	10,961,282	_	1,623,447	16,982,956	11,094,358	7,396,442	7,926,189	7,926,189	7,926,189	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	3,122,430	3,710,481	3,693,595
Unrestricted	20,679,302	21,863,913	(143,300,568)	(150, 456, 733)	(147,073,568)	(299,613,898)	(413,753,071)	(379,496,364)	(334,587,473)	(177,666,370)
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 265,142,298	\$ 239,163,940	\$ 58,632,238	\$ 37,675,804	\$ 22,811,343	\$ (186,189,481)	\$ (271,346,546)	\$ (256,154,454) \$	(212,670,250)	\$ (47,317,257)

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

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
Instruction	\$ 213,811,656	\$ 204,035,308	\$ 199,844,051	\$ 201,529,250	\$ 220,835,851	\$ 308,364,412	\$ 279,226,947 \$	8 186,738,836 \$	143,616,316	
Building Services	49,988,321	42,441,240	39,799,722	44,823,673	42,131,729	41,960,940	38,349,233	40,115,964	50,928,283	49,697,292
School Administration	34,305,350	40,387,519	33,504,175	39,618,463	34,081,716	35,318,133	32,968,117	35,712,154	42,623,122	44,625,030
Instructional Support	36,045,545	42,964,336	34,152,869	32,044,884	29,243,134	31,656,733	42,088,514	40,247,544	43,981,957	40,584,887
Noninstructional Support	29,100,933	22,177,539	19,351,585	16,794,147	16,391,456	16,318,304	15,703,754	13,418,172	14,288,100	14,063,119
Transportation	22,719,483	22,857,795	24,981,686	24,409,439	25,264,106	27,006,959	27,973,761	20,370,586	20,517,247	25,488,478
Food and Community Services	21,599,028	22,842,317	36,185,288	37,320,604	34,524,224	34,805,444	34,413,078	32,582,244	27,330,478	28,848,744
Interest Expense	11,448,067	10,700,832	10,177,771	9,191,546	9,126,528	6,652,399	7,910,358	6,399,474	4,339,023	3,807,840
Bond Issuance Costs	_	_	_	_	_	552,209	_	_	_	_
Total Primary Government Expenses	419,018,383	408,406,886	397,997,147	405,732,006	411,598,744	502,635,533	478,633,762	375,584,974	347,624,526	264,838,754
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges For Services:										
Instruction	24,098	_	_	390,527	1,986	1,811	122	86	_	_
School Administration	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	_
Noninstructional Support	_	_	_	_	_	_	13,741	_	_	_
Transportation	_	_	_	789	_	1,827		_	_	_
Food and Community Services	929,995	714,313	577,878	242,462	667,014	600,579	456,803	322,228	105,590	149,230
Total Charges For Services	954,093	714,313	577,878	633,778	669,000	604,217	470,668	322,314	105,590	149,230
Operating Grants and Contributions:		·	·				·			
Instruction	51,589,365	47,619,764	44,625,982	38,349,087	39,093,105	33,084,489	26,822,055	25,109,691	17,645,822	24,319,098
Building Services	219,281	213,410	541,656	515,247	305,847	275,881	132,640	1,250,183	1,761,239	5,804,424
School Administration	2,916,395	4,567,848	565,258	3,538,266	398,456	512,883	613,006	2,367,320	10,481,117	3,758,509
Instructional Support	13,995,306	15,746,577	11,497,210	10,148,405	8,787,182	11,926,841	14,532,700	16,788,799	20,623,007	20,534,023
Noninstructional Support	419,381	579,894	1,420,093	3,727,693	2,301,576	1,591,483	631,013	286,395	1,043,966	1,482,916
Transportation	5,168,502	5,287,367	8,024,136	7,266,111	6,401,350	6,697,334	7,271,292	5,893,207	5,038,956	7,104,228
Food and Community Services	18,737,822	22,056,457	28,590,992	28,480,856	26,797,423	25,852,350	25,162,971	22,229,606	17,187,183	30,251,079
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	93,046,052	96,071,317	95,265,328	92,025,665	84,084,939	79,941,261	75,165,677	73,925,201	73,781,290	93,254,277
Capital Grants and Contributions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Instruction	926,359	402,309	3,732,745	4,844,474	1,836,885	637,738	465,509	990,770	2,124,303	3,982,935
Total Primary Government Program Revenue	94,926,504	97,187,939	99,575,951	97,503,917	86,590,824	81,183,216	76,101,854	75,238,285	76,011,183	97,386,442
Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$ (324,091,879)	\$ (311,218,947)	\$ (298,421,196)	\$ (308,228,089)	\$ (325,007,920)	\$ (421,452,317)	\$ (402,531,908) \$	(300,346,689) \$	(271,613,343)	\$ (167,452,312)

 $Source: \ St. \ Louis \ Public \ Schools \ Financial \ Statements$

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net (Expense)/Revenue Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$ (324,091,879)	\$ (311,218,947)	\$ (298,421,196)	\$ (308,228,089)	\$ (325,007,920)	\$ (421,452,317)	\$ (402,531,908)	\$ (300,346,689)	\$ (271,613,343)	\$ (167,452,312)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities: Taxes										
Property Taxes Levied For: General Purposes Debt Service	173,134,850 25,891,679	164,645,342 24,857,383	166,184,530 24,885,346	166,764,750 24,953,995	197,535,701 24,969,815	206,058,944 26,456,466	210,814,732 26,709,302	220,133,594 28,578,147	223,750,326 29,141,149	228,483,642 30,154,456
Sales Taxes Unrestricted Federal and State Aid Earnings on Investments Other Revenues	44,471,936 47,513,223 717,535 5,853,836	50,635,946 40,662,390 981,363 5,674,276	52,211,429 42,788,585 (722,376) 7,087,868	53,169,188 39,645,537 1,089,267 3,896,134	52,027,178 35,332,610 22,520 5,195,158	53,164,510 29,796,963 1,612,777 5,258,512	52,437,286 19,288,287 3,183,472 4,941,764	49,217,572 8,395,480 642,473 5,329,930	47,575,236 8,465,789 1,077,396 5,087,651	56,522,398 10,414,653 1,497,199 5,732,957
Total Primary Government	297,583,059	287,456,700	292,435,382	289,518,871	315,082,982	322,348,172	317,374,843	312,297,196	315,097,547	332,805,305
Change in Net Position Prior Period Adjustment	(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)	11,950,507 3,241,585	43,484,204	165,352,993
Change In Net Position - Primary Government	\$ (26,508,820)	\$ (23,762,247)	\$ (5,985,814)	\$ (20,956,434)	\$ (14,864,461)	\$ (209,000,824)	\$ (85,157,065)	\$ 15,192,092	\$ 43,484,204	\$ 165,352,993

FUND BALANCES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	_	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund											
Reserved	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ — \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	_	\$ —
Unreserved		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nonspendable		365,599	407,948	852,735	438,461	_	_	_	33,767	1,765	1,965
Restricted		10,961,282	_	1,623,447	3,679,872	4,299,859	_	_	_	_	_
Unassigned		17,905,297	25,063,678	18,418,132	19,170,299	49,235,017	69,663,482	85,111,421	104,666,594	114,097,763	145,390,547
Total General Fund	\$	29,232,178	\$ 25,471,626	\$ 20,894,314	\$ 23,288,632	\$ 53,534,876 \$	69,663,482 \$	85,111,421 \$	104,700,361	114,099,528	145,392,512
All Other Governmental Funds											
Reserved	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ — \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	_	\$ —
Unreserved, reported in:											
Capital Projects Funds		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Special Revenue Funds		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nonspendable		352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	352,344	386,111	352,344	352,344
Restricted		127,721,097	89,992,859	64,592,652	50,050,056	40,194,454	67,504,203	65,828,440	39,287,958	38,108,916	53,170,031
Unassigned		_	_	_	_	_	18,092	_	_	_	_
Assigned			_				_	_	_		
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$	128,073,441	\$ 90,345,203	\$ 64,944,996	\$ 50,402,400	\$ 40,546,798 \$	67,874,639 \$	66,180,784 \$	39,674,069 \$	38,461,260	\$ 53,522,375

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2010	2014	2017	2010	2015	2010	2010	2020	2021	2022
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Federal Sources:										
Federal Grants	\$ 69,914,888	66,754,939	\$ 68,382,240	\$ 64,955,725	\$ 58,943,809	\$ 54,418,338	\$ 52,036,699	\$ 52,220,996	\$ 60,847,023	\$ 68,246,368
State Sources:										
Basic Formula	47,993,155	41,073,121	43,220,793	40,045,997	35,689,505	30,097,942	19,483,118	8,480,283	8,551,302	10,519,852
Categorical Aid	18,735,282	21,634,247	20,816,533	19,172,451	18,259,168	19,760,854	19,022,736	16,762,088	8,807,705	9,873,239
Other	1,770,065	3,361,239	3,693,977	4,025,501	2,416,639	2,010,393	1,927,415	1,513,598	1,347,131	4,307,167
Total State Sources	68,498,502	66,068,607	67,731,303	63,243,949	56,365,312	51,869,189	40,433,269	26,755,969	18,706,138	24,700,258
Local Sources:										
Current Taxes	232,685,796	230,247,415	233,221,227	236,080,339	264,690,012	275,268,922	281,723,607	287,936,676	289,648,870	304,132,937
Delinquent Taxes	12,291,375	10,593,578	10,597,830	9,449,872	9,302,750	9,483,489	8,831,215	9,543,615	12,137,643	9,941,507
Investment Income (Loss)	717,324	981,363	(722, 376)	1,089,266	22,521	1,612,778	3,136,108	583,653	1,075,329	1,489,341
Other	7,398,999	6,882,512	9,443,264	8,607,935	7,791,694	5,953,500	4,157,234	5,612,088	5,005,182	15,201,085
Total Local Sources	253,093,494	248,704,868	252,539,945	255,227,412	281,806,977	292,318,689	297,848,164	303,676,032	307,867,024	330,764,870
County Sources	3,816,264	3,818,547	3,934,366	4,187,338	4,020,601	3,947,664	3,754,029	4,368,131	4,952,778	5,242,276
Total Revenues	\$ 395,323,148 \$	385,346,961	\$ 392,587,854	\$ 387,614,424	\$ 401,136,699	\$ 402,553,880	\$ 394,072,161	\$ 387,021,128	\$ 392,372,963	\$ 428,953,772

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES AND DEBT SERVICE RATIO LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Instruction	\$ 196,091,503	\$ 184,367,041	\$ 184,337,765	\$ 171,860,832	\$ 167,562,215	\$ 170,260,895	\$ 154,073,921	\$ 153,342,170	\$ 157,340,821	\$ 155,182,678
Building Service	54,738,848	35,711,266	35,120,425	37,290,219	37,955,593	39,127,233	37,258,994	36,233,708	37,301,962	40,193,267
School Administration	34,510,541	33,875,490	39,097,293	39,596,739	33,630,536	35,201,604	32,652,908	35,137,924	42,568,941	44,261,701
Instructional Support	35,476,531	38,097,954	33,756,468	32,299,389	32,729,579	33,144,821	44,811,529	42,290,220	48,045,264	41,151,066
Noninstructional Support	20,921,691	24,771,470	21,959,258	19,401,899	16,366,203	16,317,940	15,703,446	13,417,651	14,287,442	13,867,559
Transportation	22,644,514	22,856,679	24,981,196	24,409,099	25,214,974	27,006,271	27,973,178	20,369,598	20,516,001	25,487,239
Food and Community Services	21,580,355	22,824,630	36,167,484	37,302,947	34,475,107	34,803,178	34,410,958	32,579,556	27,327,430	28,845,819
Capital Outlay	41,449,414	37,596,787	19,891,584	10,850,229	5,042,998	1,230,248	3,153,844	7,899,726	6,474,927	9,100,621
Debt Service:										
Principal Retirement	15,925,000	16,735,000	17,685,000	18,640,000	19,640,000	20,670,000	21,970,000	23,470,000	25,340,000	20,540,000
Interest Charges	9,631,735	9,999,434	9,568,896	8,584,241	8,801,028	7,413,782	9,216,137	7,587,214	5,391,550	4,075,436
Bond Issuance Costs	661,336	_	_	261,861	_	552,209	_	_	_	_
Payments to Escrow Agent										
Total Expenditures	\$ 453,631,468	\$ 426,835,751	\$ 422,565,369	\$ 400,497,455	\$ 381,418,233	\$ 385,728,181	\$ 381,224,915	\$ 372,327,767	\$ 384,594,338	\$ 382,705,386
Debt Service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	6.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.5%	8.2%	7.3%	8.3%	8.5%	8.0%	6.5%

Note: Capital outlay is stated on a fund basis and is not included in the percentage above.

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditure	\$ (58,308,320)	\$ (41,488,790)	\$ (29,977,515)	\$ (12,883,031)	\$ 19,718,466	\$ 16,825,699	\$ 12,847,246	\$ 14,693,361	\$ 7,778,625	\$ 46,248,386
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Transfers in	112,739,619	125,283,079	116,802,067	95,560,645	103,919,952	116,368,443	134,331,279	125,283,371	125,358,471	111,820,661
Transfers out	(112,739,619)	(125, 283, 079)	(116,802,067)	(95,560,645)	(103,919,952)	(116, 368, 443)	(134, 331, 279)	(125, 283, 371)	(125, 358, 471)	(111,820,661)
Proceeds from G.O. bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Payment to refunding escrow agent	(77, 296, 756)	_	_	(26,603,386)	_	(41,605,260)	_	(25,000,000)	_	(21,175,200)
Premium on issuance of bonds	8,520,206	_	_	3,335,053	_	6,241,008	_	_	_	789,268
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	_	_	_	2,715,302	672,176	50,000	906,838	113,512	441,500	226,645
Proceeds from refunding bonds	68,579,695		_	23,535,000	_	61,945,000	_		_	20,265,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(196,855)	_	_	2,981,969	672,176	26,630,748	906,838	(24,886,488)	441,500	105,713
Net change in fund balance Prior period adjustment	(58,505,175)	(41,488,790)	(29,977,515)	(9,901,062) (2,247,216)	20,390,642	43,456,447	13,754,084	(10,193,127) 3,241,585	8,220,125	46,354,099
11101 porroa aajassinons				(2,211,210)				0,211,000		
Adjusted net change in fund balance	\$ (58,505,175)	\$ (41,488,790)	\$ (29,977,515)	\$ (12,148,278)	\$ 20,390,642	\$ 43,456,447	\$ 13,754,084	\$ (6,951,542)	\$ 8,220,125	\$ 46,354,099

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

						Ac	tual Value			
Fiscal Year	Total Assessed Value	Residential Property	Personal Property	Commercial Property	Residential Real Property		Personal Property	Commercial Property	Total Taxable Value	Total Direct Rate (1)
2013	\$ 4,160,066,572	\$ 1,822,903,401	\$ 995,775,569	\$ 3 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
2020	4,459,885,350	2,166,296,552	1,011,062,978	1,282,525,820	11,401,560,800		3,036,225,159	4,007,893,188	18,445,679,147	4.9949
2021	4,489,428,103	2,220,502,197	1,024,510,683	1,244,415,223	11,686,853,668		3,076,608,658	3,888,797,572	18,652,259,898	5.0126
2022	4,585,110,453	2,315,058,950	1,056,471,773	1,213,579,730	$12,\!184,\!520,\!789$		3,172,587,907	3,792,436,656	19,149,545,353	4.9526

(1) Per \$100 assessed valuation

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

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Overlapping Rates St. Louis Sheltered St. Louis Comm. Comm. Senior Zoo and **District Direct Rates** State **Fiscal** General Capital Debt Blind Public Mental Child Serv Services Museum Community Workshop City of College MSD District St. Louis Year Purposes Purposes Purposes Total Person Dist. Library Health Fund Fund 0.000 $0.2200 \ 0.0821$ 2013 3.7860 0.6211 \$4.4071 0.0300 0.1460 0.58140.0876 0.1900 0.0000 0.26841.4848 2014 3.7500 0.000 0.6211 \$4.3711 0.0300 $0.2200 \ 0.0874$ 0.15000.56000.0900 0.1900 0.0000 0.27971.6092 2015 3.7500 0.000 0.6211 \$4.3711 0.0300 $0.2200 \ 0.0879$ 0.15000.5600 0.0900 0.1900 0.0000 0.2797 1.6063 2016 3.7500 0.000 0.6211 \$4.3711 0.0300 $0.2176 \ 0.0876$ 0.15000.56000.0900 0.19000.0000 0.2777 1.6158 2017 4.5000 0.000 0.6211 \$5.1211 0.0300 $0.2185 \ 0.1196$ 0.5600 0.0900 0.1900 0.0000 0.2795 1.6231 0.1500\$5.0342 0.0883 0.2694 2018 4.4131 0.000 0.6211 0.0300 $0.2112 \ 0.1159$ 0.14720.54960.18650.0500 1.5933 2019 4.51600.000 0.6211 \$5.1371 0.0300 $0.1986 \ 0.1077$ 0.1341 0.5424 0.0870 0.18380.04870.25491.5797 2020 4.3738 0.000 0.6211 \$4.9949 0.0300 $0.1987 \ 0.1078$ 0.5439 0.0872 0.0488 0.2532 1.5896 0.1341 0.1843 2021 4.3915 0.000 $0.2787 \ 0.1041$ 0.5439 0.0872 0.6211 \$5.0126 0.0300 0.1333 0.2443 0.0488 0.24551.5858 2022 4.3315 0.0888 0.000 0.6211 \$4.9526 0.0300 $0.2787 \ 0.1053$ 0.1370 0.55410.24430.0497 0.2528 1.6543

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

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

		(Calendar 2021	Year			Calendar 2012	Year
		Taxable		rcentage		Taxable		Percentage
Tax Payer by Industry		Assessed	Of	Assessed		$\mathbf{Assessed}$		Of Assessed
Classification (1)		Value	Rank	Value		Value	Rank	Value
TT. 11. 1	ф	01.015.000	-	1.000/	Φ.	22.250.20		0.000/
Utilities	\$	81,917,000	1	1.83%	\$	28,876,000	8	0.69%
Financial Services		73,125,000	2	1.63%		26,513,000	9	0.64%
Gaming		58,798,000	3	1.31%		78,306,000	2	1.88%
Utilities		57,066,000	4	1.27%		98,872,000	1	2.38%
Telecommunications		55,393,000	5	1.24%		67,680,000	3	1.63%
Manufacturing		42,557,000	6	0.95%		64,564,000	$_4$	1.55%
Retail		30,167,000	7	0.67%				
Manufacturing		28,638,000	8	0.64%		25,074,000	10	0.60%
Data Services		25,100,000	9	0.56%				
Healthcare		24,967,000	10	0.56%		32,202,000	6	0.77%
Property Management						43,267,000	5	1.04%
Property Management						30,400,000	7	0.73%
Total	\$	477,728,000		10.66%	\$	495,754,000		11.91%

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 W Fiscal Year C		Collection In	Total Collect	ions to Date
Fiscal Year	For The Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage Of Levy	Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage Of Levy
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%	9,713,857	178,493,395	96.97%
2016	186,806,374	170,337,074	91.18%	9,635,505	179,972,580	96.34%
2017	216,330,853	199,230,819	92.10%	11,171,360	210,402,179	97.26%
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%	21,065	215,851,430	100.00%
2020	222,766,813	222,766,813	100.00%	_	222,766,813	100.00%
2021	225,037,073	225,037,073	100.00%	_	225,037,073	100.00%
2022	227,082,180	212,369,537	93.52%	_	212,369,537	93.52%

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

OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Governmental Activities

Fiscal Year	Scho	Gross ool Building And Refunding Bonds	L	ergy oan yable	\mathbf{L}	ipital ease gations	Total Primary Government	Percentage Of Personal Income (a)	Gross G.O. Debt Per Capita (a)	Gross Ratio Of G.O. Debt To Estimated Actual Property Value (b)
2013	\$	351,327,846	\$	_	\$		\$ 351,327,846	2.97	1,105	0.0209
2014	4	340,277,459	Ψ		Ψ	_	340,277,459	2.80	1,069	0.0217
2015		322,636,061					322,636,061	2.58	1,016	0.0193
2016		305,719,204					305,719,204	2.33	968	0.0179
2017		285,477,890					285,477,890	2.23	917	0.0168
2018		290,955,437		_			290,955,437	2.16	943	0.0170
2019		267,353,766		_			267,353,766	1.85	883	0.0156
2020		217,036,687		_			217,036,687	1.50	722	0.0118
2021		190,475,866		_			190,475,866	1.25	632	0.0102
2022		168,653,058		_			168,653,058	1.03	575	0.0088

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, 2022

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	\$ 168,653,000	100%	\$ 168,653,000
Other Debt: Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (2)	1,753,270,000	9.44% *	165,508,688
St. Louis Public Library (3)	36,525,000	100.00%	36,525,000
Junior College District of St. Louis (4)	38,955,000	21.09% *	8,216,000
Subtotal Overlapping Debt	1,997,403,000		378,902,688
City of St. Louis Direct Debt (5)	976,408,000	100%	976,408,000
Subtotal Direct Debt	976,408,000		976,408,000
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$ 2,973,811,000		\$ 1,355,310,688

Sources: (1) Board of Education, City of St. Louis

- (2) Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (from Comptroller's Office, City of St. Louis)
- (3) St. Louis Public Library (from Comptroller's Office, City of St. Louis)
- (4) Junior College District of St. Louis (from Comptroller's Office, City of St. Louis)
- (5) Comptroller's Office, City of St. Louis

Note:

^{*} Based on assessed property value

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					Fiscal	Yea	ar					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2018	2019	2020		2021	2022
Debt limit	\$ 624,009,986	\$ 590,698,152	\$ 631,648,010	\$ 641,050,448	\$ 633,645,660	\$	628,104,498	\$ 630,272,225	\$ 668,982,803	\$	673,414,215	\$ 687,766,568
Total net debt applicable to limit	316,519,616	309,082,988	293,162,485	277,525,956	259,982,936		240,111,502	 219,136,962	195,136,459	_	169,827,712	168,653,000
Legal debt margin	\$ 307,490,370	\$ 281,615,164	\$ 338,485,525	\$ 363,524,492	\$ 373,662,724	\$	387,992,996	\$ 411,135,263	\$ 3 473,846,344	\$	503,586,503	\$ 519,113,568
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt	50.72%	52.33%	46.41%	43.29%	41.03%		38.23%	34.77%	29.17%		25.22%	24.52%
limit												

Source: City of St. Louis Assessor's Report District Records

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Calendar Year	(1) Population	(th	(2) Personal Income lousands f dollars)	Per Ca Pers	-	(3) Unemployment Rate
2012	318,069	\$	11,842,448	\$	37,232	7.4%
2013	318,416	Ψ	12,151,780	Ψ	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%
2019	300,576		14,488,317		48,202	9.7%
2020	301,578		15,192,161		50,376	7.4%
2021	293,310		16,420,649		55,984	3.3%

Source: Comptroller's Office, City of St. Louis

Notes:

- (1) Data provided by U.S. Census Bureau
- (2) Data provided by U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- (3) Data provided by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	C	alendar Y 2021	Year	Calendar Year 2012					
Employer	Employees	<u>Rank</u>	Percentage Of Total City Employment	Employees	<u>Rank</u>	Percentage Of Total City Employment			
Washington University	19,380	1	4.40%	14,705	1	3.44%			
BJC Health Systems	18,920	2	4.30%	13,241	2	3.09%			
St. Louis University	9,152	3	2.08%	10,096	3	2.36%			
City of St. Louis	7,033	4	1.60%	8,098	4	1.89%			
Defense Finance & Acct Services	6,051	5	1.37%	6,379	5	1.49%			
Wells Fargo Advisors	5,801	6	1.32%	5,653	6	1.32%			
U.S. Post Office	4,960	7	1.13%	3,973	10	0.93%			
St. Louis Board of Education	4,131	8	0.94%	4,992	7	1.17%			
SSM Health SLUH	3,794	9	0.86%						
State of Missouri	3,259	10	0.74%	4,240	8	0.99%			
AT&T Services				4,016	9	0.94%			
Total	82,481		18.74%	75,393		17.62%			

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

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Supervisory										
Administrators and Managers	142	143	145	138	147	149	173	201	207	201
Principals	71	73	72	68	74	67	75	68	69	63
Asst. Principals-Nonteaching	32	34	35	35	31	30	33	33	28	30
Total Supervisory	245	250	252	241	252	246	281	302	304	294
Instruction										
Elem. Classroom Teachers	899	1,321	1,280	1,102	1,096	981	1,105	942	1,008	916
Sec. Classroom Teachers	733	514	477	418	425	415	417	427	413	347
Other Classroom Teachers	27	80	59	53	60	62	83	63	41	89
Total instruction	1,659	1,915	1,816	1,573	1,581	1,458	1,605	1,432	1,462	1,352
Student Services										
Guidance counselors	76	82	91	85	89	81	90	75	76	70
Psychological	19	22	17	16	15	18	22	17	19	7
Librarians, Audio-Visual	15	14	13	11	11	5	14	4	13	11
Consultants/Inst. Supervisors	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other Professionals	54	69	67	77	79	66	70	67	69	80
Teacher Aides	143	575	358	356	381	558	689	534	469	394
NLR Teachers	325	209	326	312	249	186	311	115	146	139
Technicians	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total Student Services	632	971	872	857	824	914	1,196	812	792	701
Support and Administration										
Clerical/Technical	161	151	145	139	147	136	146	127	125	118
Service Workers	352	366	366	348	321	345	342	334	328	295
Skilled Crafts	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Unskilled Laborers	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total support and Administration	513	517	511	487	468	481	488	461	453	413
Total	3,049	3,653	3,451	3,158	3,125	3,099	3,570	3,007	3,011	2,760

Source: St. Louis Public Schools Department of Human Resources

LEVEL OF SERVICE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Instruction: Student enrollment K-12	25,200	24,869	24,154	22,506	21,754	20,879	19,803	19,874	18,522	17,256
Building services: Number of schools	76	78	76	72	72	71	71	71	71	64
Transportation: Number of students Transported	31,307	30,303	29,838	27,163	25,952	24,521	22,457	21,311	2,364	15,833

Source: District Records

SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION

ſ		Program		1	FY 22
		Capacity	Year	Square Feet	Enrollment
SCHOOL					
CODE	Elementary Schools				
4990	Academy of ES and Math (Carver)-499	277	1956	51,790	113
4000	Adams-400	321	1878	72,800	151
4250	Ames-VPA-425	425	1956	93,712	175
4060	Ashland-406	388	1909	74,146	185
4180	Bryan Hill-418	256	1912	63,991	141
4200	Buder-420	397	1920	64,973	284
4400	Cole-440	361	1931	55,233	278
4420	Columbia CEC-442	251	1930	59,663	164
4470	Dewey International Studies-447	420	1918	59,392	372
4660	Froebel-466	350	1895	82,828	140
4730	Gateway Math & Science Elem473	542	1995	96,206	540
5520	Gateway-Michael SpEd-552	86	1995	14,640	47
4780	Hamilton CEC-478	364	1918	65,110	208
4880	Henry-488	335	1906	71,645	168
4900	Herzog CEC-490	407	1937	48,231	187
4890	Hickey-489	237	1966	62,222	212
	Hodgen-492	398	1884	51,000	158
4960	Humboldt School of Higher Learning-496	314	N/A	74,628	154
	Jefferson-502	251	1960	89,976	101
5030	Classical Junior Academy - 503	325	1930	53,151	256
5060	Laclede-506	307	1915	69,020	196
5100	Lexington-510	397	1996	58,554	228
5180	Lyon ABI-518	441	1910	88,397	260
5240	Mallinckrodt ABI-524	297	1940	43,044	268
5260	Mann-526	354	1902	61,983	216
5340	Mason-534	494	1921	67,000	320
5500	Meramec-550	215	1909	45,278	166
	Monroe-556	359	1899	48,498	188
5590	Mullanphy-559	448	1915	103,904	408
	Nance-561	373	2002	61,000	288
4970	Nahed Chapman New American Academy	560	N/A	69,657	143
	Oak Hill-560	338	1908	54,531	184
	Peabody -562	340	1957	86,866	107
5780	Shaw VPA-CEC-578	439	1908	69,961	298
	Shenandoah-580	211	1926	40,344	111
	Sigel CEC-586	310	1906	67,605	174
	Stix ECC 1-593	475	1921	79,000	303
	Walbridge ECC-ACC-596	367	1924	79,077	122
	Washington Montessori-601	360	1956	73,849	226
	Wilkinson ECC 1-603	302	1920	52,683	162
	Woerner-597	410	1932	62,623	322
6120	Woodward-612	406	1922	61,510	193

SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION (Continued)

		<u>Program</u>			
		Capacity	Year	Square Feet	Enrollment
	Middle Schools				
3250 A	cademy Envt' Sci/Math Middle-325	N/A	N/A	N/A	217
3050 B	usch-305	379	1953	52,112	383
3070 Ca	arr Lane VPA-307	695	1959	114,191	482
	ompton Drew ILC-339	662	1996	92,000	527
3260 L	ong-326	364	1923	71,467	307
1570 M	IcKinley-157	546	1903	115,108	301
2080 Ye	eatman-Liddell-352	513	1967	77,030	293
	Junior Prep Academies				
3230 G	ateway Math & Science Peparatory-323	649	1995	133,154	587
	Small High Schools				
1500 Ca	arnahan High School of the Future-193	398	2003	73,500	229
	High Schools				
	oosevelt-168	1,272	1925	294,464	444
	umner-180	829	1910	170,468	225
	ashon-183	930	2002	240,000	598
1510 C	ollegiate School of Medicine/Bioscience-151	130	N/A	16,743	316
	ottingham CAJT-114	140	1953	41,823	96
	entral VPA-186 @Southwest Complex	731	1937	143,653	395
	lyde Miller Career Academy-117	1,003	2004	141,000	585
	ateway Stem High-111	1,850	1956	470,891	962
1560 M	Ietro A&C-156	381	1997	56,726	373
1730 Sc	oldan International Studies-173	1,056	1909	293,097	526
1570 M	IcKinley Leadership Academy-157	245	1903	51,715	257
			_		
	Other Schools				
	eaumont CTE High School-125	1,243	1926	274,599	215
1015 G	riscom-668	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
Total St. Louis Public Schools					17,256

Source: DESE Website

Notes:

Enrollment includes Kindergarten through 12th Grade.

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE