FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022



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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources (the Organization), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Organization's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Organization as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis For Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities For The Audit Of The Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Organization 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 audit opinions.

Emphasis Of Matter

As described in Footnote 1 to the financial statements, in 2022, the Organization adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases.* Our opinion was not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibility 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 Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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, 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 Organization'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 Organization'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 and schedules of selected pension information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the GASB, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

RubinBrown LLP

February 1, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis of the St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources (DD Resources) annual financial report provides management's overview of the financial statements and analysis of DD Resources' financial activities for the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2022. Please read this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in conjunction with the financial statements that follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- Interest revenue decreased by \$851,553 in fiscal year 2022 due to unrealized losses due to the change in the market value of current CDs.
- TCM revenue was higher by \$104,451 in fiscal year 2022 mainly due to receiving \$94,025 under the CARES Act Provider Relief Fund from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to offset the decrease in billable hours for case management due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic.
- DD Resources is continuing our partnership with the Developmental Disabilities Resource Board of St. Charles County (DDRB), Productive Living Board for St. Louis County Citizens with Developmental Disabilities (PLB), and Jefferson County Developmental Disability Advocates (DDA) to align programs and processes to create a uniform funding, billing and data retrieval process for partner agencies.
- DD Resources along with the Developmental Disabilities Resource Board of St. Charles County (DDRB) and Productive Living Board for St. Louis County Citizens with Developmental Disabilities (PLB) ended funding for the pilot project IDD Help call line staffed by specialists who provide information and resource assistance for individuals and families with developmental disabilities. Utilization was lower than expected when implemented.

Using this Report

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the DD Resources' basic financial statements. DD Resources' basic financial statements consist of two components:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Governmental fund financial statements

Management's Discussion And Analysis (Continued)

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

- **Government-wide financial statements.** The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the DD Resources' finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the full accrual basis of accounting. This means that all revenues and expenditures are reflected in the financial statements even if the related cash has not been received or paid as of June 30, 2022.
- Governmental fund financial statements. The fund financial statements use a modified accrual basis of accounting. The modified accrual basis of accounting allows the reader to focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is more limited than government-wide financial statements it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for government-wide financial statements. A reconciliation of the two types of financial statements is also presented.

Fund Financial Statements

DD Resources uses a single general fund for all of its reporting. At the end of fiscal year 2022, total fund balance was \$13,646,052. DD Resources' fund balance decreased by \$136,455 during fiscal year 2022.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities help to illustrate the status of DD Resources resulting from the year's activities. The statements include assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. In this method, all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is paid or received.

Management's Discussion And Analysis (Continued)

The majority of DD Resources' activities are funded from property taxes collected by the City of St. Louis Collector of Revenue.

Statement of Net Position

	FY 2022	FY 2021	Dollar Change
Assets:			
Current Assets	14,890,677	14,938,545	\$ (47,868)
Capital Assets, net	$1,\!621,\!854$	121,496	1,500,358
Net Pension Assets	1,826,373	604,470	1,221,903
Total Assets	18,338,904	15,664,511	2,674,393
Deferred Outflows	261,840	426,316	(164,476)
Liabilities	2,381,152	718,192	1,662,960
Deferred inflows	1,359,807	645,473	714,334
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	86,034	121,496	(35, 462)
Restricted	267,130	330,763	(63,633)
Unrestricted	14,506,621	14,274,903	231,718
Net Position	\$ 14,859,785	\$ 14,727,162	\$ 132,623

Assets

Total assets are made up primarily of cash and cash equivalents, long-term certificates of deposit (CDs), receivables, pension assets, and capital assets. DD Resources has implemented a plan to maintain a minimum cash balance to cover one year of operations at any time during the fiscal year. Current assets decreased by \$47,868, while capital assets increased by \$1,500,358 due to implementing GASB 87 regarding our office lease. The lease asset net of accumulated amortization is \$1,522,653 at the end of fiscal year 2022. Fiscal year 2022 budgeted expenses were \$9,881,692. Our net pension assets increased by \$1,221,903. Starting with fiscal year 2023, DD Resources' board approved increasing its employees' pension benefit from the L-3 to the L-7 Lagers benefit plan.

Liabilities

Total liabilities are made up primarily of payments due for services, accrued employee payroll/PTO, and the office lease liability created when implementing GASB 87. The lease liability is \$1,535,820 at the end of fiscal year 2022.

Management's Discussion And Analysis (Continued)

Net Position

Total net position may, over time, serve as a useful indicator of the organization's financial position. At the end of fiscal year 2022, DD Resources' net position increased by \$132,623.

Statement of Activities

	FY 2022 FY 2021		Dollar Change
Program Expenses			
Disability resource services provided	\$ 8,903,884	\$ 8,468,053	\$ 435,831
Total Program Expenses	8,903,884	8,468,053	435,831
Program Revenues			
Intergovernmental support	$744,\!227$	$651,\!885$	92,342
Targeted case management	1,874,815	1,770,364	104,451
Other	37,070	12,040	25,030
Total Program Expenses	2,656,112	2,434,289	221,823
Net Program Expenses	6,247,772	6,033,764	657,654
General Revenues			
Tax revenue	7,233,156	7,022,383	210,773
Investment income, net	(852, 761)	(1,208)	(851, 553)
Total General Revenues	6,380,395	7,021,175	(640,780)
Change in Net Position	132,623	987,411	(854,788)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	14,727,162	13,739,751	987,411
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 14,859,785	\$ 14,727,162	\$ 132,623

DD Resources' tax revenues increased by \$210,773, intergovernmental support increased by \$92,342, targeted case management increased by \$104,451, and investment income decreased by \$851,553 in fiscal year 2022. Tax revenues increased due to an increase in the tax base and the 1.4% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) certified by the Stated Tax Commission. TCM revenue increase is attributable to receiving \$94,025 under the CARES Act Provider Relief Fund from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to offset the decrease in billable hours for case management due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. Investment income decrease is due to the Federal Reserve increasing interest rates, which decreases the market value of CDs held with lower interest rates. DD Resources usually holds CDs to maturity. Therefore, any unrealized loss is recovered at maturity. DD Resources' program expenses increased by \$221,823. For fiscal year 2022, most awards received a 2% COLA and for fiscal year 2023, most awards received a 4% COLA.

Management's Discussion And Analysis (Continued)

Budget Information

Tax revenues are expected to increase by approximately 2%. Pursuant to Section 137.073.4(1) of RSMo, the Missouri Tax Commission shall certify each year to each county clerk the increase in the general price level as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers for the United States, or it successor publications, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, or successor agency. The state tax commission shall certify the increase in such index on the latest twelve-month basis available on February first of each year over the immediately preceding prior twelve-month period in order that the political subdivisions shall have this information available.

SB3 transportation tax is expected to remain around \$400,000.

Total expenses are expected to increase in fiscal year 2023 due to the award of a 4% Market Rate Adjustment (MRA).

Contacting the DD Resources Director of Finance

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens of the City of St. Louis, consumers, and creditors with a general overview of DD Resources' finances and to demonstrate DD Resources' accountability for the funding it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Director of Finance St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources 2121 Hampton Avenue St. Louis, MO 63139

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,575,646	
Investments	12,399,472	
Taxes receivable	580,217	
Targeted case management receivable	168,583	
Other accounts receivable	80,025	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	86,734	
Net pension asset	1,826,373	
Capital assets, net	99,201	
Right-to-use assets - leases (net of accumulated amortization):		
Buildings	1,522,653	
Total Assets	18,338,904	<u>.</u>
Deferred Outflows Of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experience - pension	85,948	
Change in assumptions - pension	83,164	ł
Pension contributions made subsequent to measurement date	92,728	
Total Deferred Outflows Of Resources	261,840)
Total Assets And Deferred Outflows Of Resources	\$ 18,600,744	_
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 667,608	;
Accrued liabilities	106,013	;
Accrued compensated absences	71,711	
Lease liability due within one year	175,396	;
Lease liability due in more than one year	1,360,424	_
Total Liabilities	2,381,152	:
Deferred Inflows Of Resources		
Difference between expected and actual earnings on pension investments	651,152	2
Difference between expected and actual experience - pension	635,930)
Change in assumptions - pension	72,725	
Total Deferred Inflows Of Resources	1,359,807	,
Net Position		
Net investment in capital and right-to-use assets	86,034	-
Restricted - SB3 transportation services	267,130)
Unrestricted	14,506,621	
Total Net Position	14,859,785)
Total Liabilities And Net Position	\$ 18,600,744	-

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
Program Expenses		
Disability resource services provided	\$ 8,903,884	
Program Revenues		
Intergovernmental support	$744,\!227$	
Targeted case management	1,874,815	
Other	37,070	
Total Program Revenues	2,656,112	
Net Program Expenses	6,247,772	
General Revenues		
Tax revenue	7,233,156	
Investment income (loss), net	(852, 761)	
Total General Revenues	6,380,395	
Change In Net Position	132,623	
Net Position - Beginning Of Year	14,727,162	
Net Position - End Of Year	\$ 14,859,785	

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND June 30, 2022

		General Fund
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Taxes receivable Targeted case management receivable Other accounts receivable Prepaid and other assets	\$	$1,575,646 \\12,399,472 \\580,217 \\168,583 \\80,025 \\86,734$
Total Assets	\$	14,890,677
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows Of Resources And Fund Balances Liabilities	¢	007 000
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	\$	667,608 106,013
Total Liabilities		773,621
Deferred Inflows Of Resources Property taxes		471,004
Fund Balances Nonspendable: Prepaid assets Restricted for:		86,734
SB3 transportation services		267,130
Unassigned Total Fund Balances		$\frac{13,292,188}{13,646,052}$
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows Of Resources And Fund Balances	\$	14,890,677
Amount Reported For Governmental Activities In The Government-Wide Statement Of Net Position Is Different Because: Fund Balances - Governmental Fund	\$	13,646,052
Property taxes assessed by the City, but not collected within 60 days after year end, are deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements. However, revenue for this amount is recognized in the government-wide statements.		471,004
Capital assets and right-to-use assets leases used in governmental activities are not reported in the fund financial statements.		1,621,854
Net pension asset is not reported in the fund financial statements.		1,826,373
Certain changes in the net pension asset are deferred and amortized over time and are not reported in the fund financial statements.		(1,097,967)
Accrued compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements.		(71,711)
Long-term lease liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported in the fund financial statements.		(1,535,820)
Net Position Of Governmental Activities	\$	14,859,785

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

				General Fund
Revenues				
Tax revenue			\$	7,274,972
Intergovernmental support				744,227
Targeted case management				1,874,815
Investment income (loss), net				(852,761)
Other Total Benerica				37,070
Total Revenues				9,078,323
Expenditures				
Disability resource services provided				9,042,449
Lease payments				172,329
Total Expenditures				9,214,778
F				•,===;••••
Net Change In Fund Balances				(136,455)
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year				13,782,507
Fund Balances - End Of Year			\$	13,646,052
Amounts Reported For Governmental Activities In The Statement Of Activities Are Different Because:				
Net Change In Fund Balances - Governmental Fund			\$	(136, 455)
Property tax revenues and other tax revenues in the statement of activities tha provide current financial resources are reported	t do 1	not		
as deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements				
since they will be collected several months after year end.				(41,816)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation and amortization expense to allocate those expenditures over the useful lives of the assets.				
This is the net amount in the current period.				(207,791)
Contain among as negated in the statement of activities do not				(201,101)
Certain expenses, as reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are				
not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:				
Compensated absences	\$	3,263		
Pension expense	φ	343,093		
Principal payments on leases		172,329		
1 molpat paymonto on toasos		112,020	-	518,685
				010,000
Change In Net Position Of Governmental Activities			\$	132,623

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature Of Organization

St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources (the Organization) is a quasi-governmental not-for-profit corporation, which derives its authority from the County Sheltered Workshops and Developmental Disability Services Law and from the City of St. Louis Ordinance No. 58023. The Organization's purpose is to provide services directly and/or by contract with agencies, which in turn provide programs and services for individuals with developmental disabilities in the City of St. Louis. These facilities, programs, and services may include sheltered workshops, places of residence, employment, social centers or a combination of any such services, which directly support individuals with developmental disabilities.

The City of St. Louis, Missouri (the City) appoints the Organization's governing board, however, the Organization is fiscally independent of the City, and the City is not financially accountable for the Organization.

Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the Organization include the financial activities of the Organization and its component units, if any. The criteria used in determining the scope of the reporting entity is based on the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* (GASB 14), as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus.* The requirements for inclusion as a component unit are based primarily upon whether the Organization is considered financially accountable for or closely related to the potential component unit. The Organization is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of a 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 Organization. The Organization does not have any component units.

Basis Of Presentation

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the Organization conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental entities.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

The Organization's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Organization as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Organization's major fund). The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

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 activities of the primary government.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and interest income are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Following the government-wide financial statements are separate financial statements for the governmental funds. The Organization maintains one governmental fund (general fund) that is designated as a major governmental fund in the fund financial statements. The total fund balance for the governmental fund is reconciled to total net position for the governmental activities as shown on the statement of net position. The net change in fund balance for the governmental fund is reconciled to the total change in net position as shown on the statement of activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fund Accounting

The Organization uses one fund (general fund) to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with selfbalancing accounts. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. Of the three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary, the Organization uses only governmental.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which governmental functions of the Organization are financed. The acquisition, use and balance of the Organization's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of and changes in financial position rather than upon net income. The Organization has one governmental fund, the general fund, which is used to account for all financial resources related to the Organization's program.

Measurement Focus And Basis Of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Organization are included in the statement of net position. 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 other support are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the 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 in the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance 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 government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Revenues - Exchange And Nonexchange Transactions

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Organization receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include various tax revenues, intergovernmental support (i.e., grants, including funds received pursuant to Missouri Revised Statute 94.645) and targeted case management funding. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and targeted case management funding 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, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Organization on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. For the Organization, available means expected to be received within 60 days of year end.

The Organization is primarily funded by tax revenues received from a tax of \$.1333 per \$100 of assessed valuation of all taxable personal property, real estate, manufacturing, and institutional properties in the City of St. Louis. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on November 1 and are payable by December 31. The City collects the property tax and remits it to the Organization.

Expenses/Expenditures

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due (i.e. matured).

Cash And Cash Equivalents

The Organization has defined cash and equivalents to include cash on hand, demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Investments

The Organization accounts for its investments at fair value. The Organization 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, building, furniture and fixtures, purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$5,000 or more are reported at historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at acquisition value at the time the asset is considered operational. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets, except land, is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	25 - 30 years
Improvements	7 - 12 years
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	3 - 7 years

The Organization 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. No impairment loss was recognized for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Leases

During fiscal year 2022, the Organization implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this statement had no impact on the Organization's beginning of year net position.

For arrangements where the Organization is a lessee, a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use (RTU) asset are recognized at the commencement of the lease term. RTU assets represent the Organization's intangible right-to-use underlying assets for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Organization's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. RTU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the estimated present value of lease payments over the lease term.

For fund statements, an expenditure and other financing source will be reported in the period the lease is initially recognized. The expenditure and other financing were measured as noted in the previous paragraph. Subsequent governmental fund lease payments are accounted for consistent with principles of debt service payments on long-term debt.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

The discount rates are based on estimates of the Organization's incremental borrowing rate to calculate the present value of lease payments when the rate implicit in the lease is not known. The Organization includes lease extension in the lease term, if after considering relevant economic factors, it is reasonably certain that the Organization will exercise the option. The Organization has elected to combine lease and non-lease components for all lease contracts and also has not recognized RTU assets and lease liabilities for lease terms for 12 months or less.

Accrued Compensated Absences

Paid Time Off (PTO) expense is recorded in the period earned and accrued as a liability in the full accrual government-wide financial statements. The maximum amount of PTO allowed to be carried over at calendar year end is 80 hours, and annual PTO earned is determined by years of employment. In the governmental fund financial statements, the cost of PTO benefits, sick leave and compensatory time off are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial statements unless the amount is due at year end and payable with current resources. Compensated absences are liquidated by the general fund.

A summary of compensated absences as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance - July 1,			Balance - June 30,	Amounts Due Within
	2021	Additions	Reductions	2022	One Year
Governmental Activity					
Compensated absences	\$ 74,974	\$ 16,563	\$ (19,826)	\$ 71,711	\$ 71,711

Accounts Receivable

All accounts receivable are considered collectible. Thus, no allowance has been established.

Fund Balance Classifications

As of June 30, 2022, fund balances of the general fund are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

Restricted - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Unassigned - All other spendable amounts.

The Organization does not have any assigned fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available, the Organization considers restricted net position to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred in circumstances where committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Organization considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Organization or the Board of Directors has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Deferred Outflows Of Resources And Deferred Inflows Of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources consist of the consumption of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resource until then. The pension related items relate to certain actuarial differences and changes that are amortized over future periods, differences between expected and actual earnings on pension investments that are amortized over future periods and pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements include a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period or periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until then. Any resources received before time requirements are met are reported as deferred inflows of resources. The pension related items relate to certain actuarial differences and changes that are amortized over future periods and differences between expected and actual earnings on pension investments that are amortized over future periods. In the governmental fund financial statements, taxes receivable that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as deferred inflows of resources.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

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 Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is displayed in three components:

Net Investment In Capital Assets And Right-To-Use Assets - This consists of capital assets and right-to-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization.

Unrestricted - This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets and right-to-use assets."

Restricted - This component of net position reports the difference between assets and liabilities of certain programs that consists of assets with constraints placed on their use by external parties.

Estimates And Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from estimates.

Income Tax Status

The Organization is exempt from federal income tax on related exempt income under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization exclusively for charitable and educational purposes. It is not classified as a private foundation.

Subsequent Events

Management evaluates subsequent events through the date the financial statements are available for issue, which is the date of the Independent Auditors' Report.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

2. Deposits And Investments

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

	Fair Value
Governmental Activities:	
Cash	1,575,646
Certificates of deposit	12,399,472
	\$ 13,975,118

The Organization complies with the Missouri Secretary of State Policy on Investments, which permits governmental agencies to only invest in U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances or commercial paper.

As of June 30, 2022, all of the Organization's funds were invested in demand deposits and marketable certificates of deposit and were in compliance with the Organization's Policy.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Organization will minimize credit risk by pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which St. Louis Office of Developmental Disability Resources will do business, and by diversifying the portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities will be minimized.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments held for longer periods are subject to increased risk of adverse interest rate changes. The Organization's policy limits investments to fixed income securities.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

The following table provides information at June 30, 2022 on the credit ratings and maturities of investments of the Organization:

	 Cost	Market Value	Maturities	Credit Rating
Marketable Certificates of Deposit Marketable Certificates of Deposit	\$ 1,089,443 12,331,497	\$ 1,060,297 11,339,175	Within 1 year 1-5 years	N/A N/A
Total	\$ 13,420,940	\$ 12,399,472		

Concentration Of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Organization's investment in a single issuer. The Organization's policy places no limits on the amount the Organization may invest in any one issuer with respect to any approved type of investment. However, at June 30, 2022 the Organization did not hold more than 5% of its investments with any single issuer.

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 Organization will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Organization addresses custodial credit risk by prequalifying institutions with which the Organization places investments and diversifying the investment portfolio.

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Organization's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the Organization's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and a letter of credit. As of June 30, 2022, the Organization's did not have any uninsured and uncollateralized deposits.

3. Fair Value Measurement And Application

Marketable certificates of deposit of approximately \$12.4 million that are valued using a market approach to measuring fair value that considers relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets or groups of assets. (Level 2 inputs).

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

4. Risk Management

The Organization participates in a limited risk management program for directors' and officers' insurance. The risk pool's liability for the ultimate net loss of any participant is \$1,000,000 for any one occurrence. Premiums are paid by the general fund into a public entity risk management fund to pay claims, claim reserves, and administrative costs of the program.

The Organization continues to carry commercial coverage for comprehensive liability and workers' compensation and has had no significant reduction in insurance coverage from prior years. The Organization had no settlements that exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years.

5. Capital Program Grants

The Organization may provide grants to agencies for the purpose of purchasing equipment, buildings and capital improvements. The Organization retains an ownership interest in the equipment, buildings and capital improvements per a schedule in the service contract. The equipment, buildings and capital improvements may not be disposed of without written approval from the Organization.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets consist of the following:

-	Balance - June 30, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Balance - June 30, 2022
Furniture and fixtures Less accumulated depreciation		7,080 (29,375)	\$	\$ 176,251 (77,050)
Capital assets - net	121,496	(22,295)		99,201
Intangible Right-To-Use Lease Assets - Buildings Less accumulated amortization	1,708,149	(185,496)		1,708,149 (185,496)
Total intangible right-to-use lease assets being amortized, net	1,708,149	(185,496)	_	1,522,653
Total capital assets and intangible right-to-use lease assets, net	\$ 1,829,645	\$ (207,791)	\$ —	\$ 1,621,854

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

Depreciation and amortization expense charged to program expenses in the statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$214,871.

7. Leases

The Organization has entered into a lease arrangement for its current office space. The lease contract expires fiscal year 2031, assuming the renewal option is exercised by the Organization. The intangible right-to-use assets are intangible assets and are recorded in capital assets as buildings as noted in footnote 6. During fiscal year 2022, the Organization paid \$187,640 in lease payments.

The following is a summary of the changes in lease liability for the year ended June 30, 2022:

Balance July 1, 2021	\$ 1,708,149
Additions	—
Deletions	(172, 329)
Balance June 30, 2022	\$ 1,535,820

The following represents the future minimum lease payments required under the lease arrangements as of June 30:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 175,396	\$ 14,994	\$ 190,390
2024	179,971	13,167	193,138
2025	184,601	11,290	195,891
2026	186,974	9,376	196,350
2027	188,910	7,440	196,350
2028 - 2031	619,968	52,009	671,977
	\$ 1,535,820	\$ 108,276	\$ 1,644,096

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

8. Retirement Plans

Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System

General Information About The Pension Plan

Plan description. The Organization's defined benefit pension plan provides certain retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Organization participates in the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System (LAGERS). LAGERS is an agent multiple-employer, statewide public employee pension plan established in 1967 and administered in accordance with RSMo. 70.600-70.755. As such, it is LAGERS' responsibility to administer the law in accordance with the expressed intent of the General Assembly. The plan is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) and is tax exempt. The responsibility for the operations and administration of LAGERS is vested in the LAGERS Board of Trustees consisting of seven persons. LAGERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by accessing the LAGERS website at www.molagers.org.

Benefits provided. LAGERS provides retirement, death and disability benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the governing body of the employer, within the options available in the state statutes governing LAGERS. All benefits vest after 5 years of credited service. Employees who retire on or after age 60 (55 for police and fire) with 5 or more years of service are entitled to an allowance for life based upon the benefit program information provided below. Employees may retire with an early retirement benefit with a minimum of 5 years of credited service and after attaining age 55 (50 for police and fire) and receive a reduced allowance. Benefit terms provide for annual post retirement adjustments to each member's retirement allowance subsequent to the member's retirement date. The annual adjustment is based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index and is limited to 4% per year.

Employees covered by benefit terms. As of February 28, 2021 the most recent actuarial valuation date, following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

29
18
23
70

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

Contributions. The employer is required to contribute amounts at least equal to the actuarially determined rate, as established by LAGERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance an unfunded accrued liability. Full-time employees of the employer do not contribute to the pension plan. Employer contribution rates are 5.0% of annual covered payroll effective for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of February 28, 2021 and a measurement date as of June 30, 2021. At June 30, 2022, the Organization reported the following:

Total pension liability Plan fiduciary net position	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & 4,433,997 \\ & 6,260,370 \end{array}$
Organization's net pension liability (asset)	\$ (1,826,373)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	141.19%

The total pension liability in the February 28, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation date	February 28, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal and modified terminal funding
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market; 20% corridor
Amortization method	Level percentage payroll, closed
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Projected salary increases	2.75% to $6.75%$, including inflation
Inflation rate	2.75% wage inflation; 2.25% price inflation

Mortality rates were based on a percentage of the applicable PubG-2010, PubNS-2010, or PubS-2010 Mortality Tables for both males and females.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a model method in which the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and a weighted average of the geometric real rates of return for each major asset class rollup are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate Of Return
Equity	39.00%	4.16%
Fixed Income	28.00%	1.05%
Real Assets	33.00%	2.09%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability is 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer contributions will be made at the actuarially determined rates for employers. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to pay all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

	Increase (Decrease)											
		al Pension Jiability (a)		Fiduciary Position (b)	Liabili	Pension ity (Asset) a)-(b)						
Balances - June 30, 2020	\$	4,356,921	\$	4,961,391	\$	(604,470)						
Changes For The Year												
Service cost		123,821				123,821						
Interest	314,807					314,807						
Differences between expected and												
actual actuarial experiences		(118, 582)				(118, 582)						
Changes in assumptions		(89, 123)				(89, 123)						
Employer contributions				90,220		(90, 220)						
Net investment income				1,356,215		(1,356,215)						
Benefit payments		(153, 847)		(153, 847)								
Administration expenses				(7,092)		7,092						
Other changes - transfers				13,483		(13, 483)						
Net Changes		77,076		1,298,979		(1,221,903)						
Balances - June 30, 2021	\$	4,433,997	\$	6,260,370	\$	(1,826,373)						

Changes In The Net Pension Liability

Sensitivity Of The Net Pension Liability (Asset) To Changes In The Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the Organization, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what 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:

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
Discount Rate	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (1,009,501)	\$ (1,826,373)	\$ (2,475,365)

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the employer recognized pension expense of (\$252,873). The employer reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	C	Deferred Dutflows esources	Of F	Deferred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual				
experience	\$	85,948	\$	635,930
Change in assumptions		83,164		72,725
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension investments				651, 152
Contributions made subsequent to the				
measurement date		92,728		
	\$	261,840	\$	1,359,807

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease in the net pension asset during the Organization's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) Of
Year	Amount
2023	\$ (304,823)
2024	(264,602)
2025	(266,989)
2026	(275,850)
2027	(78,431)
2027	\$ (1,190,69

Payable To The Pension Plan

The Organization did not report any payables to the LAGERS for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes To Basic Financial Statement (Continued)

403(b) Plan

The Organization has a 403(b) Plan, which allows for voluntary employer and employee contributions. Effective July 1, 2020, the organization matched dollar for dollar up to 5% of an employees' salary. The employer matching contributions are vested 100% after two years, 50% after one year, and 0% less than one year. For 2022, the organization contributed \$76,677.

9. Concentrations

For the year ending June 30, 2022, approximately 80% of the Organization's revenue was received from the City of St. Louis, Missouri in the form of taxes.

Required Supplementary Information

BUDGETARY COMPARISON INFORMATION - GENERAL FUND For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)			
Revenues							
Tax revenue	\$ 6,710,000	\$ 6,710,000	\$ $7,\!274,\!972$	\$	564,972		
Intergovernmental support	740,000	740,000	$744,\!227$		4,227		
Targeted case management	2,038,071	2,038,071	1,874,815		(163, 256)		
Interest income	80,000	80,000	(852,761)		(932, 761)		
Other	79,139	79,139	37,070		(42,069)		
Total Revenues	9,647,210	9,647,210	9,078,323		(568, 887)		
Expenditures							
Disability resource services provided	9,881,692	9,881,692	9,042,449		839,243		
Lease payments			172,329		(172, 329)		
Total Expenditures	9,881,692	9,881,692	9,214,778		666,914		
Net Change In Fund Balances	(234,482)	(234,482)	(136,455)		(1,235,801)		
Fund Balances - Beginning Of Year	13,782,507	13,782,507	13,782,507				
Fund Balances - End Of Year	\$ 13,548,025	\$ 13,548,025	\$ 13,646,052	\$	98,027		

NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON INFORMATION June 30, 2022

Explanation Of Budgetary Process

The Organization followed the procedures outlined below in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- The 2022 budget was developed in April 2021 on a GAAP basis. The Executive Director and Controller were responsible for developing a draft budget for 2022, based on the revenue and expenditures projected for 2021.
- The proposed budget was first reviewed by the outside CPA consultant and then by the Board's Finance Committee. The Finance Committee submitted the proposed 2022 budget with a recommendation to approve the proposed budget to the Organization's Board.
- At the Organization's Board's June 10, 2021 meeting, the Board approved the recommended budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022.
- Revisions to the budget subsequent to its formal adoption are presented to the board of directors for approval before additional expenditures are incurred.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAGERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM June 30, 2022

Balances as of June 30,		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
Total Pension Liability														
Service cost	\$	123,821	\$	127,795	\$	105.744	\$	120,694	\$	192,834	\$	213,557	\$	212,302
Interest on the total pension liability	Ŧ	314.807	Ŧ	292,793	Ŧ	276.086	Ŧ	282.223	Ŧ	315.023	Ŧ	267,433	Ŧ	243,284
Difference between expected and actual experience		(118,582)		40,336		(24,919)		(335,750)		(729,858)		140,116		(55,752)
Assumption changes		(89,123)				(_ 1,0 10)		(000,100)		(120,000)		193,558		(00,102)
Benefit payments		(153,847)		(156, 749)		(118, 517)		(169, 537)		(219, 535)		(79,058)		(56,072)
Net Change In Total Pension Liability		77,076		304,175		238,394		(102,370)		(441,536)		735,606		343,762
		,		,		,		(,)		(,,)		,		0.00,002
Total Pension Liability Beginning		4,356,921		4,052,746		3,814,352		3,916,722		4,358,258		3,622,652	į	3,278,889
Total Pension Liability Ending	\$	4,433,997	\$	4,356,921	\$	4,052,746	\$	3,814,352	\$	3,916,722	\$	4,358,258	\$ 3	3,622,651
Total Tension Elability Ending	ψ	4,400,001	ψ	4,000,021	φ	4,002,140	φ	0,014,002	ψ	0,010,122	ψ	4,000,200	ψι	0,022,001
Plan Fiduciary Net Position														
Contributions-employer	\$	90.220	\$	124.292	\$	129,081	\$	134,634	\$	195,895	\$	283,108	\$	274,686
Pension plan net investment income	,	1,356,215	,	66.414	,	297.048	'	498,441	'	489.722	,	17.891	,	64,743
Benefit payments		(153,847)		(156,749)		(118,517)		(169,537)		(219,535)		(79,058)		(56,072)
Pension plan administrative expense		(7,092)		(9,550)		(8,579)		(5,807)		(5,395)		(6,903)		(7,550)
Other		13,483		34,418		13,175		3,455		(42,061)		(7,233)		70,579
Net Change In Plan Fiduciary Net Position		1,298,979		58,825		312,208		461,186		418,626		207,805		346,386
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Beginning		4,961,391		4,902,566		4,590,358		4,129,172		3,710,546		3,502,741	;	3,156,355
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Ending	\$	6,260,370	\$	4,961,391	\$	4,902,566	\$	4,590,358	\$	4,129,172	\$	3,710,546	\$:	3,502,741
Employer Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(1, 826, 373)	\$	(604, 470)	\$	(849,820)	\$	(776,006)	\$	(212, 450)	\$	647,712	\$	119,910
Plan Fiduciary Net Position As A Percentage														
Of The Total Pension Liability		141.19%		113.87%		120.97%		120.34%		105.42%		85.14%		96.69%
Covered Payroll	\$	1,804,392	\$	1,827,824	\$	1,792,786	\$	1,495,932	\$	2,448,686	\$	3,370,336	\$ 3	3,194,024
Employer's Net Pension Liability As A Percentage Of Covered Payroll		-101.22%		-33.07%		-47.40%		-51.87%		-8.68%		19.22%		3.75%

Schedule Of Changes In Net Pension Liability (Asset) And Related Ratios

Notes To Schedule:

The above schedules are intended to show information for 10 years.

Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAGERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM June 30, 2022

Schedule Of Employer Contributions

	2022			2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	,	92,728 92,728	\$	90,220 90,220	\$	124,292 124,292	\$	129,081 129,081	\$	136,130 134,634	\$	195,895 195,895	\$	283,108 283,108	\$	274,686 274,686	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,496	\$	_	\$	_	\$		
Covered payroll	\$ 1,8	354,571	\$ 1,	804,392	\$	1,827,824	\$	1,792,786	\$	1,495,932	\$	2,448,686	\$	3,370,336	\$	3,194,024	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		5.00%		5.00%		6.80%		7.20%		9.10%		8.00%		8.40%		8.60%	

Notes To Schedule:

The above schedules are intended to show information for 10 years.

Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Valuation Date:

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of February 28/29 in the fiscal year prior to the current fiscal year, therefore the actuarially determined contribution amounts disclosed above were contributed by the Organization in the prior fiscal year.