

***MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI***

***FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
APRIL 30, 2022***

***MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI***

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MISSOURI

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Commissioners
***MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI***



Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri, as of and for the year ended April 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri, as of April 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards. 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 Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirement related to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as described in Note 2. Management is also responsible 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 Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri'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 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 controls. 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 generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risk 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 Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri'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 Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

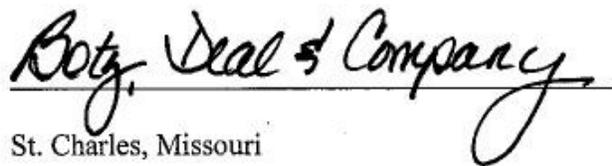
We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, 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.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 28, 2022, on our consideration of the Commission'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 on internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Botz, Deal & Company

St. Charles, Missouri

October 28, 2022

***MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI***
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2022

The discussion and analysis of Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County, Missouri's financial performance provides an overview and analysis of the Commission's financial activities for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position was \$15,650,631, an increase of \$1,738,309.
- Revenues exceeded expenses by \$1,738,309 for the year ended April 30, 2022.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commission's financial statements. The Commission's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Commission as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Commission's major fund) and a comparison of the governmental funds to budget. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. The Commission's only activity is governmental.

The fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements are presented in the Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances/Statement of Activities. No reconciliation of government-wide activities and fund financial activity is presented because there were no differences between the two presentations in the current year.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Commission presents its financial statements in a simplified format permitted by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 for small governments.

A condensed version of the statement of net position for the years April 30, 2022 and 2021 follows:

Governmental Activities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,948,685	\$ 18,805,118
Sales tax receivable	<u>1,350,214</u>	<u>1,258,072</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>20,298,899</u>	<u>20,063,190</u>
LIABILITIES		
Grants payable	<u>4,648,268</u>	<u>6,150,868</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>4,648,268</u>	<u>6,150,868</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for municipal park grants	\$ <u>15,650,631</u>	\$ <u>13,912,322</u>

As illustrated below, governmental activities increased the Commission's net position in 2022. The key elements of the increases for each year are as follows:

Governmental Activities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
REVENUES		
Sales tax	\$ 7,984,898	\$ 6,970,642
Interest income	<u>175,115</u>	<u>299,520</u>
Total Revenues	<u>8,160,013</u>	<u>7,270,162</u>
EXPENSES		
Grants	6,334,827	7,252,434
Administrative fee	75,000	75,000
Professional fees	9,670	10,188
Other expenses	<u>2,207</u>	<u>2,597</u>
Total Expenses	<u>6,421,704</u>	<u>7,340,219</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	<u>1,738,309</u>	<u>(70,057)</u>
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>13,912,322</u>	<u>13,982,379</u>
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ <u>15,650,631</u>	\$ <u>13,912,322</u>

BUDGET

The budget amount for revenues was decreased slightly for the 2021-22 year likely due to an expected decrease in consumer spending, which was inflated during the pandemic. The Commission approved a budgeted sales tax amount of \$6,700,000, but actual receipts were \$7,984,898. The budgeted amount for sales tax in 2022-23 is \$8,000,000.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION

The role of the Commission is to distribute tax revenues to municipalities in St. Louis County for the purpose of creating, improving, or expanding parks and recreation facilities or programs. St. Louis County is treated differently in the statutes that other counties receiving such funding in the metropolitan area (in other counties, the county is charged with the distribution of funds to the municipalities). The Municipal League of Metro St. Louis members recommended to promoters of the plan that a commission selected by mayors legally be charged with distribution and oversight of the funds and this was incorporated into the legislation.

The Commission is charged with distributing funds based on four factors in the statute and other secondary factor determined to be of value to the development facilities and programs in the municipalities.

GRANTS

The statute calls for a commission consisting of seven voting members and two serving as non-voting members. Each of the seven county council districts in the county must be represented by a voting commissioner. To accomplish this, the mayors/village chairperson representing municipalities in each council district meet as seven independent groups and select their representative, who cannot be a municipal official. The two non-voting members are designated in the statutes as a city administrator and a municipal parks and recreation staff member.

After voters approved the tax in November of 2000, the Municipal League of Metro St. Louis established a steering committee to devise an election timetable for commissioners and to suggest some preliminary policies. The elections were conducted in the spring of 2001, and the first formal meeting of the Commission was held on May 4, 2001. Due to normal delays between the approval of the tax (November 2000) and the effective date of the tax (April 1, 2001), the Commission was receiving its first revenues at about the time of the first meeting.

The statute dictates that the sales tax be distributed from the State Department of Revenue to the largest county (St. Louis County) in the District where voters approved the tax, and then be distributed to the entities, including the Municipal Parks Grant Commission of St. Louis County. This allowed for the funds to be invested by the County until the Commission could establish its own financial system.

The Commission immediately set about its organizational business in preparation of distributing grants once a reasonable amount of money was available for grants. By-laws were adopted, triggering subsequent actions such as determining the terms of office and selection of officers. A parks professional and municipal administrator were named as ex-officio members of the Commission, and attorney was retained, a bank account was established, the County was chosen to invest the funds until transfers were made to the bank account, proposals were written in order to select a contract administrator, an Advisory Committee was created, and other tasks completed to insure the proper operation of the Commission.

Then a grant application process was established, policies governing grants were finalized and a grant application with a point system was developed. These tasks were accomplished with substantial input from the members of the Advisory Committee. Four pre-application seminars were held in February 2002, applications were due on March 15, 2002, the last month of the fiscal year but a few applications required additional information in order to make a final decision. As a result, the Commission made a final determination on all grants to be awarded in the first round in May of 2002, the first month of the second fiscal year. 30 grants were awarded to 30 municipalities totaling \$2,476,018, although the funds were not paid to recipients until the work authorized was completed. (no grants were awarded during the first fiscal year due to the one-month delay).

Through April 30, 2022, the history of grant awards is:

<u>Round</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u># of Municipalities</u>	<u>Total Awarded</u>
1	May 2002	30	\$ 2,476,018
2	December 2002	16	1,323,600
3	May 2003	5	214,000
4	December 2003	27	2,773,526
5	December 2004	27	3,361,000
6	December 2005	20	2,788,900
7	December 2006	20	4,132,317
8	December 2007	17	2,701,325
9	December 2008	20	3,587,281
10	December 2009	12	2,944,089
11	December 2010	17	2,727,349
12	December 2011	18	3,164,244
13	December 2012	15	3,045,835
14	December 2013	12	2,842,954
15	January 2015	25	8,202,977
16	January 2016	22	6,980,285
17	November 2016	20	6,899,522
18	November 2017	20	7,418,135
18.5	April 2018	1	978,870
19	October 2018	23	7,111,961
20	October 2019	23	8,197,209
21	October 2020	18	6,538,884
22	October 2021	18	6,914,719

Note: The actual amount reimbursed in each round was less due to cost under runs or project cancellations by some cities. Unused funds were added to the Commission's balance and used for future grants. No cities received more than the amount awarded.

The Commission emphasized the goal of putting the new funds to work to the benefit of the citizens paying the tax as soon as possible. Although the first year involved substantial start-up tasks, the Commission prides itself on completing the first grant round and awarding millions of dollars just 12 months after its first meeting. The Advisory Committee, consisting primarily of local parks and recreation professionals played a key role in meeting this deadline. The Commission expresses appreciation to them for the many hours spent drafting an application, recommending a scoring system and evaluating grants, which continues today.

SOURCES OF REVENUE

The Funds received by the Commission are derived from one-tenth (1/10) cent sales tax approved by voters in November 2000, which went into effect on April 1, 2001 and a three sixteenths (3/16) cent sales tax approved by the voters April 2013, which went into effect October 1, 2013. There is always a lag between the time a sales tax is paid by the consumer, sent by the vender to the State, and subsequently distributed by the State to the County.

The authority for this tax is found in 67.1757 RSMo. The funds in each county approving the tax are divided three ways as stipulated in 67.1754(2):

1. To a metropolitan park and recreation district;
2. To the county and
3. To the municipalities within the county.

The Municipalities receive 20% of the total 1/10 cent sales tax generated within any county approving the tax and 16% of the total 3/16 cent sales tax generated within any county approving the tax, with the amount to be received by each municipality in St. Louis County determined by the Municipal Parks Grant Commission of St. Louis County.

The only other source of noteworthy revenue for the Commission is interest earned on the principal invested. Funds are transferred by the State of Missouri to St. Louis County which then invests Commission funds, at the request of the commission, in much the same manner as other County funds. When the Commission prepares to disburse funds, it first requests a transfer of funds from its St. Louis County account to the Commission's checking account at a local bank.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

The genesis of the funding for the municipal park and recreation grant program is found in a region wide effort known as St. Louis 2004. This organization was founded in order to commemorate the World's Fair held in St. Louis in 1904. Rather than seek another World's Fair one-time, large-scale event, 2004 leaders opted to ask citizens to formulate an action plan for region wide improvements that would enhance various aspects of life by 2004.

Establishment of a regional trails effort was viewed as a potentially valuable asset to the region. Legislatures in both Missouri and Illinois were asked to create laws whereby voters could approve local taxes to propel some large-scale trail/greenway efforts into larger success, In addition to the major regional trails, there was recognition that both county and municipal parks and recreation efforts needed additional funds. All three levels of government were guaranteed a share of the funds should voters approve a new tax. Following legislative passage, voters in St. Louis City, St. Louis County and St. Charles County approved the tax in Missouri, thereby establishing the Metropolitan Park and Recreation District in Missouri, now called the Great Rivers Greenway. Similar action followed in some counties in Illinois, immediately across the Mississippi Rivier from St. Louis. The regional emphasis has initially been placed on producing a master plan to guide future expenditures and sponsoring relatively small projects. The Great Rivers Greenway (Metropolitan District) is a completely separate public entity and has no relationship to the Municipal Parks Grant Commission, but both entities share information in order to sponsor complimentary projects.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all those with and interest in the Commission's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County
11911 Dorsett Road
Maryland Heights, MO 63043

MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
BALANCE SHEET / STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
APRIL 30, 2022

	<u>Governmental General Fund / Statement of Net Position</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,948,685
Sales tax receivable	1,350,214
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 20,298,899</u>
LIABILITIES	
Grants payable	\$ 4,648,268
FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION	
Restricted for municipal park grants	<u>15,650,631</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION	<u>\$ 20,298,899</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE /
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2022

	<u>Governmental General Fund / Statement of Activities</u>
REVENUES	
Sales tax	\$ 7,984,898
Interest income	175,115
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>8,160,013</u>
 EXPENDITURES / EXPENSES	
Grants	6,334,827
Administrative fee	75,000
Professional fees	9,670
Other expenses	2,207
TOTAL EXPENDITURES / EXPENSES	<u>6,421,704</u>
 CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION	 1,738,309
 FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 <u>13,912,322</u>
 FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	 <u><u>\$ 15,650,631</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI**
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2022

1. DESCRIPTION OF ENTITY

The Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County was established under Missouri Revised Statute 67.1757 for the purpose of awarding grant proceeds to municipalities in St. Louis County for park and recreation purpose.

The Commission consists of one voting member from each county council district, none of whom shall be municipal officials. Members of The Commission are elected by the chief elected officials of the municipalities of St. Louis County. The Commission also has two non-voting members. One of the non-voting members is a full-time City Administrator and the other shall be a full-time municipal parks and recreation employee. The Commission also has a nine-member advisory committee. The non-voting member of the Commission who is a full-time municipal parks and recreation employee shall serve as chair of such advisory committee.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Commission defines its financial reporting entity in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards. Based on the criteria identified in GASB standards there are no significant component units required to be included as part of the reporting entity.

A. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. Individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguish governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and Commission general revenues, from business-type activities, which rely on a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. The Commission does not have business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are 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 other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements - The Commission has only one fund, a general operating fund. General fund resources may be used for any Commission purpose. The fund is used to account for all financial resources. The general fund is the same as the operating fund.

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** - continued

B. **MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION**

In the government-wide statement of net position and the statement of activities, governmental activities are presented 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.

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 on the balance sheet. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current purpose. For this purpose, the Commission considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. The approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Since the governmental fund financial statements and government-wide financial statements are combined, an adjustment column would be provided to reconcile the two sets of financial statements if they differed. However, for the year ended April 30, 2022, no differences existed between the two bases of presentation. The notes to the financial statements would further describe the adjustments by providing brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Commission receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are collected at the merchant level.

C. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The Commission's cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition.

D. **REVENUE**

The Commission's only major revenue is sales tax. The Commission receives a share of certain sales tax collected in St. Louis County as follows:

1. 20% of sales tax collected from a one-tenth of one-cent tax on all retail sales within St. Louis County with certain exceptions.
2. 16% of sales tax collected from a three-sixteenths of one-cent tax on all retail sales within St. Louis County with certain exceptions.

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** - continued

E. **NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE**

In government-wide financial statements net position is reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets less accumulated depreciation less outstanding principal on related debt. Net investment in capital assets does not include the unspent proceeds of capital debt. Restricted net position represents net position restricted by parties outside of the Commission (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments). The Commission has \$15,650,631 in restricted net position as of April 30, 2022.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications:

Nonspendable fund balance - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, the government's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commission removes the commitment by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment.

Assigned - This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the Board of Commissioner's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of Commissioners has the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.

Unassigned - Resources which cannot be properly classified in one of the other four categories. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Unassigned balances also include negative balances in the governmental funds reporting resources restricted for specific programs.

E. **NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE**

The Commission would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources and assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first.

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** - continued

F. **GRANTS**

Grant expenditures are recognized in accordance with the terms of grant agreements with municipalities which specify when they have earned the grant proceeds.

G. **ESTIMATES**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at fiscal year-end and revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could vary from the estimates that management uses.

3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

Deposits - Custodial Credit Risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Commission's deposits may not be returned, or the Commission will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The Commission's bank deposits are required by state law to be secured by the deposit of certain securities specified at RSMo 30.270 with the Commission or trustee institution. The value of the securities must amount to the total of the Commission's cash not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. At April 30, 2022, all deposits were fully insured.

Cash equivalents - At April 30, 2022, the Commission had \$17,425,840 invested in the St. Louis County investment pool. The investment pool is invested entirely in short-term government securities. St. Louis County charges a fee equal to 1% of the interest earned from the fund. Credit risk and interest rate risk policies of St. Louis County are disclosed in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of St. Louis County, which is available online at www.stlouisco.com.

4. **OTHER COMMITMENTS**

The Commission is administered by the Municipal League of Metro St. Louis, which assists the Commission in fiscal, program and grant management. Their contract is for one year expiring each April 30.

5. **RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Commission purchases commercial insurance for all risks of loss. Claims have not exceeded coverage for the past three years.

6. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE

The Organization changed the estimate of grant liability. In prior years, the grant liability was based on an estimated percentage of completion of the project. In the current year, the grant liability is based on the actual costs incurred on the project as of the Commission's year end.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of the Independent Auditor's Report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2022

	BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH
	ORIGINAL	FINAL		FINAL BUDGET
				POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES				
Sales tax	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 7,984,898	\$ 1,284,898
Interest income	300,000	300,000	175,115	(124,885)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>8,160,013</u>	<u>1,160,013</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Grants	7,024,866	7,019,366	6,334,827	684,539
Administrative fee	75,000	75,000	75,000	-
Professional fees	8,000	8,000	9,670	(1,670)
Miscellaneous	3,600	9,100	2,207	6,893
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>7,111,466</u>	<u>7,111,466</u>	<u>6,421,704</u>	<u>689,762</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(111,466)	(111,466)	1,738,309	<u>\$ 1,849,775</u>
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>13,912,322</u>	<u>13,912,322</u>	<u>13,912,322</u>	
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 13,800,856</u>	<u>\$ 13,800,856</u>	<u>\$ 15,650,631</u>	

MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION
OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2022

1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The Commission adopts an annual budget in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND
OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***



To the Board of Commissioners
***MUNICIPAL PARK GRANT COMMISSION OF
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI***

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County (the Commission), as of and for the year ended April 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 28, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County’s internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

Audit adjustments are evaluated to determine if they are an indication of a control deficiency and a material weakness. We proposed the following material adjustments to management:

- **General Fund** - Adjustments to fund balance, sales tax receivable and grant liability.

Management's response: Management agrees and has corrected the current financial records.

Compliance and Other Matters

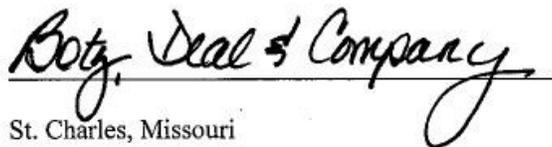
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County's basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Commission's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County response to the findings identified in our audit and described above. Municipal Park Grant Commission of St. Louis County response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



St. Charles, Missouri

October 28, 2022