

**DEFUND.
RE-ENVISION.
TRANSFORM.**

**BUDGET TOOLKIT
FISCAL YEAR 2023**



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HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT



1

The Defund. Re-envision. Transform. Campaign was started to stand with St. Louisans in taking control of our City budget to invest in community not cages.

Pages 2-3 explain who we are and how we came to this work.



2

The City budget is a policy document, outlining the financial priorities of our City leadership. We believe it is important for everyone to understand how they plan to use OUR money!

Pages 4-17 describe some important facts about the St. Louis City budget.



3

We believe the City budget should be used to invest in people and community, not for building up systems that surveil and harm us.

You can review pages 18-23 to learn about alternatives for public safety and pages 24-25 and 28 to learn how you can get involved and contact us!

Defund. Re-envision. Transform. (DRT) is a grassroots campaign anchored by Action St. Louis, the Coalition Against Police Crimes & Repression, Forward Through Ferguson, ArchCity Defenders, and Freedom Community Center.

It's from our deep relationships in the St. Louis community, that we launched this campaign in early 2021, following the murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Ahmaud Arbery, and well over 179 St. Louisans who have died in jail custody or at the hands of police since 2009. [1]

We started this work because our current system has not only failed at keeping our communities safe but resulted in the deaths of too many people to name by police or from other forms of state violence.

We cannot “arrest and incarcerate” ourselves into real public safety.

We're demanding the defunding of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department (SLMPD), the re-envisioning of public safety, and the transformation of our region through divestment from systems that surveil, police, punish, incarcerate, and kill Black people and others in our community. We want to see that money spent on meeting our communities' needs and on programs that actually keep us safe!

Last year, we organized 30+ community members to testify at budget hearings, and we got \$4M cut from vacant police positions and redirected into the affordable housing trust fund, victim support services, and other critical community programs.

We created this toolkit to help St. Louis residents understand how our City budget works, how much is being spent on policing rather than services and programs that keep us safe, and what we can do to make our voices heard so our City invests in real public safety!

**THE
CAMPAIGN**

CAMPAIGN DEMANDS

01 DEFUND

Remove City funding to SLMPD for:

- Waste: vacant officer positions, overtime
- Militarization: SWAT
- Surveillance: ShotSpotter and Real Time Crime Center (RTCC)

Guarantee once-in-a-lifetime American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding is NOT given to SLMPD but instead invested in transformative programs.

02 RE-ENVISION

Reduce the harm caused by our City's current "arrest-and-incarcerate" model of public safety, such as those killed by police, deaths in jail custody, and other harms and losses caused by police, jails, and the entire criminal-legal system.

We do this through civilianizing units of the criminal-legal system and creating systems that actually keep our communities safe.

03 TRANSFORM

Create the systems, structures, and relationships that transform the City of St. Louis and create a system of justice and accountability that is not built on punishment or throwing our community members away.

We do this by investing in both (1) real public safety that addresses the root causes of community violence and heals our communities and (2) putting resources (financial and otherwise) directly into the hands of those who need them to thrive in our City.

STL CITY BUDGET

BACKGROUND

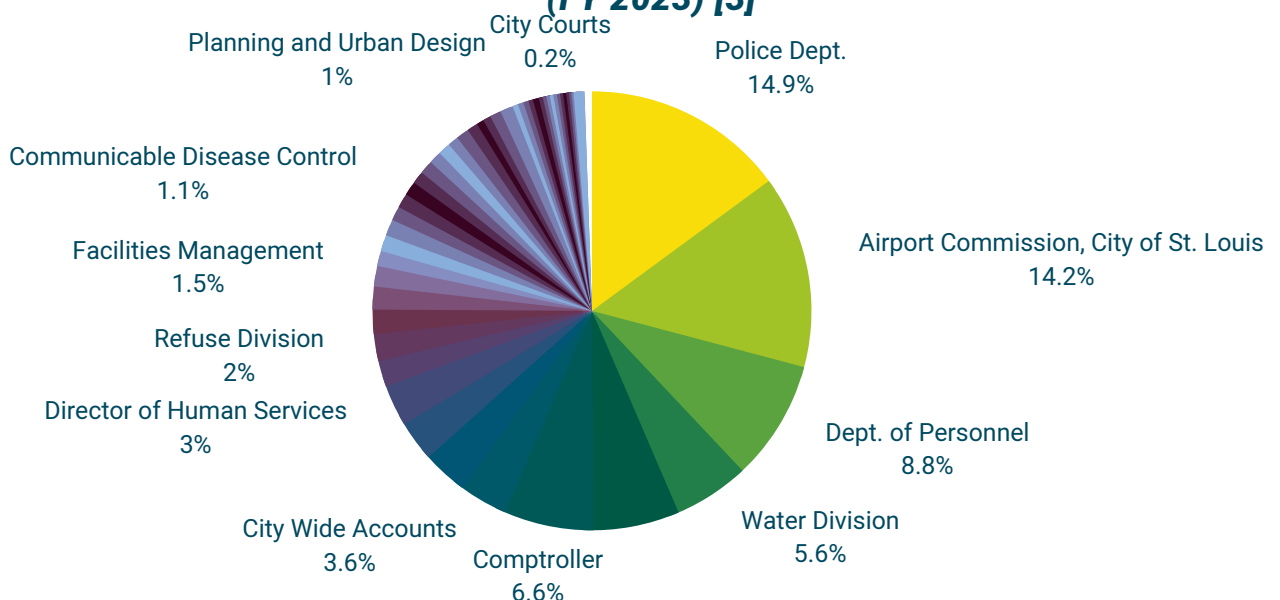
The City of St. Louis creates a budget for each fiscal year (FY), July 1 to June 30. The City has budgeted about \$1.21 billion for the Fiscal Year 2023 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022). [2]

The budget is called the “Annual Operating Plan.” It is a document that:

- sets policy,
- identifies new initiatives, and
- allocates the resources necessary to maintain City services and meet the mayoral administration’s objectives for that fiscal year.

In FY23, the Police Department was allocated the most money of any other department: \$181.1M (14.7%) or \$221.1M (around 18% when including the Police Pension Fund). [3]

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BUDGET ALLOCATION BY DEPARTMENT (FY 2023) [3]



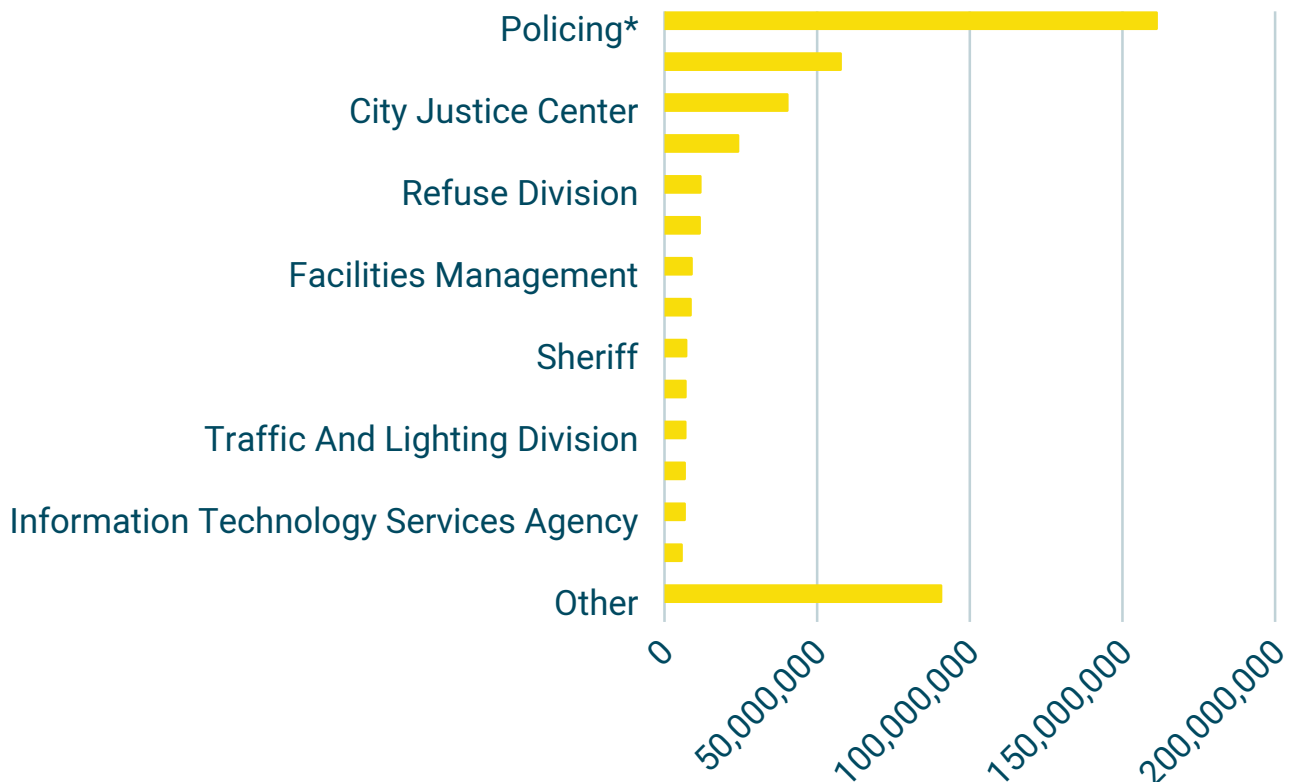
STL CITY BUDGET

BACKGROUND

The budget is the plan for how money will be spent.

In terms of actual spending, from July 1, 2021, to March 1, 2022 (the most recently available numbers), the City has spent more on policing than any other department, approximately 36% of total spending so far this fiscal year! [4]

CITY OF ST. LOUIS EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENT FY 2022 (AS OF MARCH 1, 2022) [5] [6]



STL CITY BUDGET

GENERAL FUND

Taxpayers mainly contribute to the General Fund (GF) portion of the City's budget, which is primarily made up of:

- Taxes
- Licenses and permits
- Charges for services
- Intergovernmental income

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City, from which most city services are funded.

Budgeted at about \$540M for FY23, the General Fund is the largest of the City's funding units. [7]

The FY23 budget proposes to spend \$157M from the general fund (29% of the fund) on the police department and police retirement.

An additional \$15.5M is allocated for police-specific units in other departments, including facilities management, equipment services, refuse, and the city counselor. [8]

This brings the total proposed general fund spending on police to about \$172M or just under a third (32%) of the city's general fund.

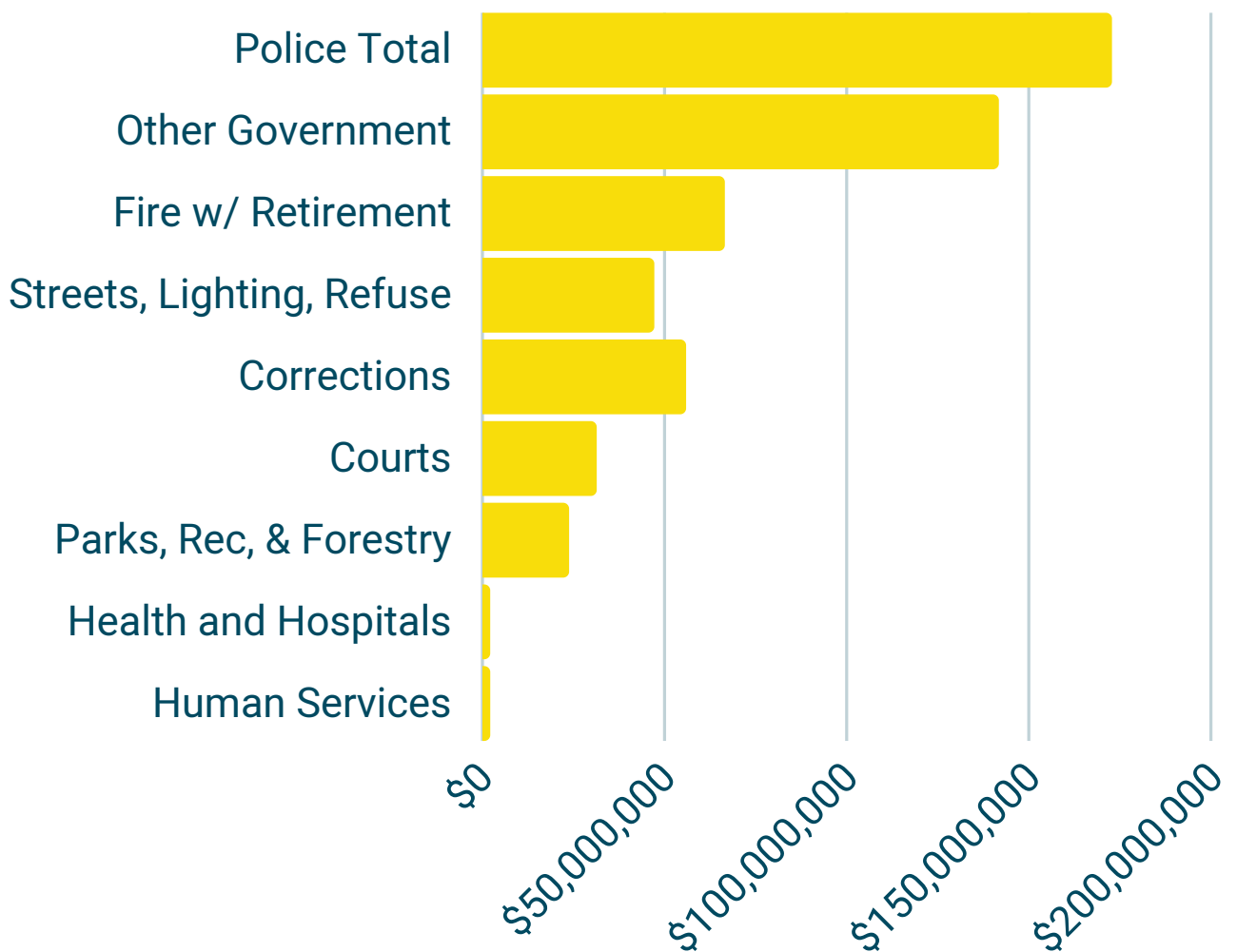
STL CITY BUDGET

GENERAL FUND

In contrast, the proposed FY23 general fund budget includes:

- About 1% of the police department's budget for Health and Hospitals (\$1.7M) [9]
- About 1% of the police department's budget for Human Services (\$1.7M) [10]







**CITY OF ST. LOUIS GENERAL FUND BUDGET ALLOCATION
(FY 2023)**



STL CITY BUDGET

GENERAL FUND

Another way to look at it is that for every \$1 the city budgeted to spend from the general fund on police in FY23, they budgeted less than a penny on Health and Hospitals and about a penny on Human Services.

Police*	
Fire	
Streets	
Corrections	
Human Services	
Health and Hospitals	

STL CITY BUDGET

STAFFING

The police department has by far the most staff of any STL department.



This year, St. Louis proposes 1,752 staff for the police department. [11]

- There are an additional 99 police-specific staff in other departments, including facilities management, equipment services, and the city counselor. [12]
- In total 1,851 city employees are focused on policing.
- That's more than 1 in 4 of the city's staff (~28%).

In contrast, the Civil Rights Enforcement Agency is budgeted for 6 city employees and the Affordable Housing Commission has 6. [13]

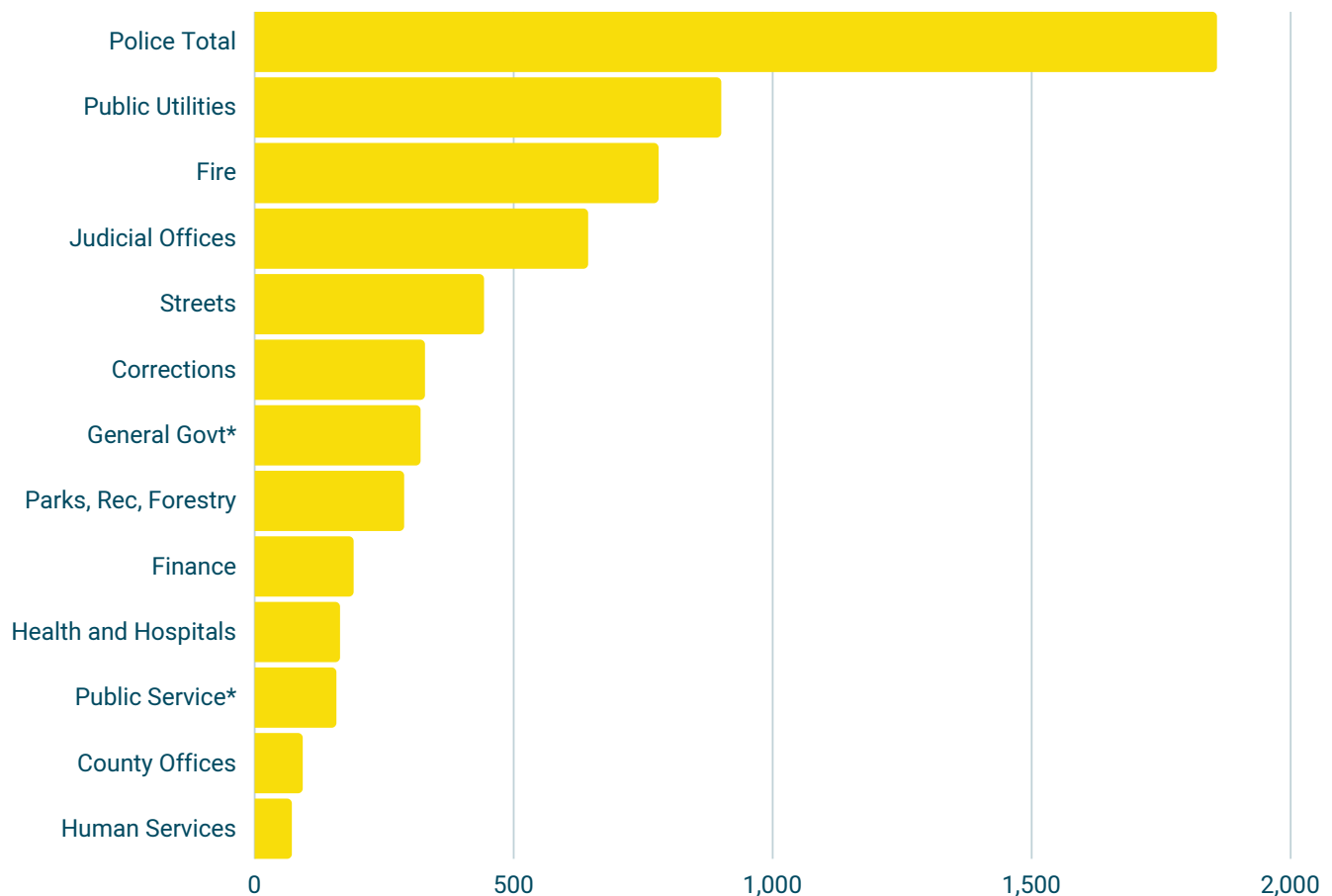
STL CITY BUDGET

STAFFING

STL has 15 times more city employees focused on policing than in the health-related departments.

And STL has over 25 times more city employees focused on policing than in the Human Service Department.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES BY DEPARTMENT, CITY OF ST. LOUIS (FY 2023) [13]



*Indicates employees of police-specific units in these departments are counted toward the police total and subtracted from the department's total.

STL CITY BUDGET

WASTE: VACANT POSITIONS

Since at least 2017, SLMPD has had 100-150 vacant police officer positions each year. [14]

Last year, after St. Louisans showed up in numbers at the Board of Estimate & Apportionment (E&A), the FY22 budget eliminated 98 vacant officer positions. [15]. The \$4M in savings from the police budget were allocated for reinvestment:

- \$1.5M to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund
- \$1M to fund a victims support service program in the Department of Health
- \$1M for enhancing case management efforts of the Department of Human Services; and
- \$0.5M for an Affirmative Litigation unit in the City Counselor's office to provide legal support to the Civil Rights Enforcement Agency.

But, the City can and should go further!

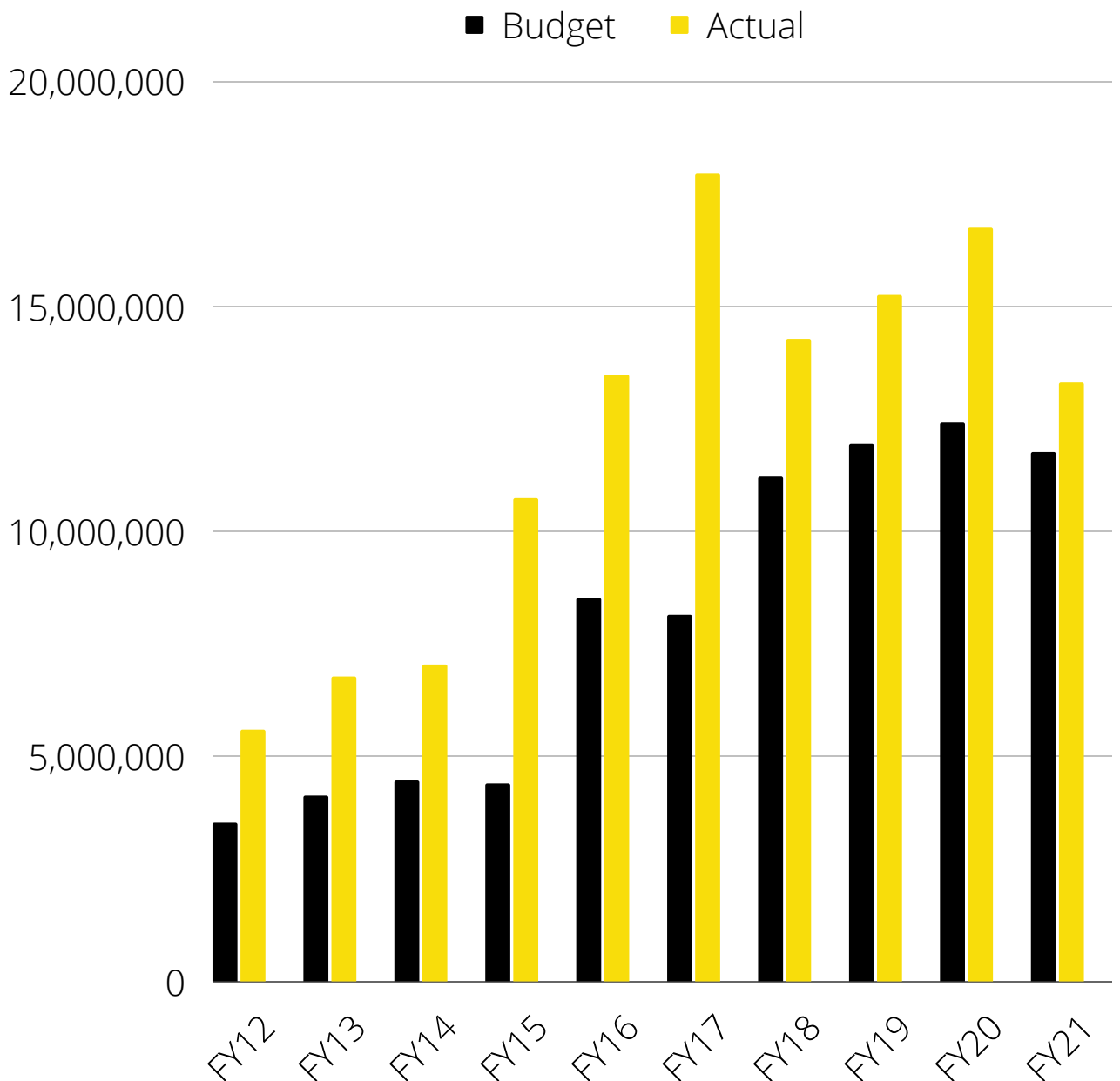
- **Keeping SLMPD at its current number of occupied officer positions (~1,144), rather than increasing to the 1,254 positions proposed in the budget, would free up ~ \$7M to spend on other city services. [16]**

STL CITY BUDGET

WASTE: OVERTIME

St. Louis police have overspent an average of about \$4 million every year from FY 2012 on police overtime. [17]. For FY23, the City budgets \$8.1M for overtime. [18]

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, POLICE OVERTIME - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL SPENDING (FY12 - FY21) [17]



STL CITY BUDGET

WASTE: OVERTIME

Despite community pushback and the decrease in the police budget of around \$4M from chronically vacant positions, the Board of Alderman voted and passed a bill to put an additional \$5M back into the FY22 budget for police overtime last year from federal COVID-19 relief funds. [18]

However, St. Louis police have not used that added amount. In FY22 (as of March 21, 2022), St. Louis police have spent \$7,786,230 in commissioned overtime, far much less than the \$11.7M budgeted for the fiscal year. [19]

Again, the Board of Alderman has voted to use this money for policing instead of our community, despite the police not spending the money on overtime.

On March 11, 2022, the Board of Alderman voted to allocate \$2.5 million so St. Louis police can purchase 200 more license plate readers and 100 police cameras; repurposing money from the American Rescue Plan Act COVID-19 relief funds for increased surveillance. [20]

STL CITY BUDGET

MILITARIZATION

SWAT is a team within the police department that is trained to use military tactics like deploying military-grade weapons, including flash bangs, stun grenades, sniper rifles, smoke bombs, and assault rifles.

SWAT is described as being necessary for threats of terrorism, hostage taking, and other “high risk” situations beyond the capabilities of ordinary law enforcement. However, local and national data shows that this is not how SWAT is being used.

A sunshine request by CAPCR uncovered that SLMPD SWAT was deployed on average 255 times a year from 2012-2018, or a total of 1785 deployments.

- Over that entire period, SWAT was deployed only about 3% of the time for “high risk” situations – including a hostage situation, an active shooter, and barricaded suspects.
- The other 97% of the time, SWAT was deployed for search warrants.
- For comparison, a 2014 ACLU study found that 80% of national SWAT deployments were for search warrants. [22]

STL CITY BUDGET

MILITARIZATION

A 2017 investigation from the New York Times found that from 2010 to 2016, at least 81 civilians and 13 law enforcement officers died in raids, and that far more people reported injuries from flash-bang grenades, shattered doors or windows, or physical confrontations with officers. [23]

In St. Louis City, both Isaiah Hammett and Don Ray Clark, Sr. were killed in no-knock raids executed by SWAT just months apart in 2017. In 2019, Illinois State Police South SWAT Trooper Nick Hopkins was killed while executing a no-knock raid at the home of Christopher Grant. [24] "Grant's defense attorney said [Grant] was recently robbed and believed the footsteps on his porch to be another potential robber, not police." Trooper Hopkins was shot and killed just 8 days after another officer was shot while trying to serve a search warrant. [25]

For FY22, SLMPD requested 20 different SWAT officers. Including salaries and incentives, these positions were allocated \$1,389,617 in SLMPD's proposed budget. In addition, SLMPD requested \$145,894 to pay for ammunition, apparel, and training.

STL CITY BUDGET

SURVEILLANCE

Real Time Crime Center (RTCC).

RTCC is a 24 hour, 365-day surveillance system, with cameras, license plate readers, sensors that can detect and locate gunfire, and multiple surveillance trailers.

In their budget request for Fiscal Year 2022, SLMPD requested:

- \$250k for software that is used for surveillance cameras and license plate readers and social media
- \$20k for RTCC computer software and hardware supplies such as hard drives, memory sticks and other equipment
- \$20k to maintain the level of service from computer software within the RTCC

The budget request also identifies at least 14 different positions allocated to RTCC, two of which were designated as vacant. Including salaries and incentives, these positions were allocated \$951,747 in SLMPD's proposed budget.

In total SLMPD requested at least \$1,241,747 for RTCC to surveil our community.

STL CITY BUDGET

SURVEILLANCE

Shotspotter

St. Louis Police's Gunfire Detection Tech Yields Few Results

The gunshot detection technology, ShotSpotter, identified gunfire more than 15,000 times last year in St. Louis and St. Louis County. However, for the large majority of those instances, there were no shootings to investigate.

June 29, 2021 • Erin Heffernan, St. Louis Post-Dispatch



(TNS) — A high-tech system used by police to detect gunshots sent officers into neighborhoods looking for signs of gunfire more than 15,000 times last year in St. Louis and St. Louis County, Mo.

But in an overwhelming number of cases there was nothing to be found: no shooting victim, no gunman and no reason to investigate.



Most Read

Once Again, Baltimore Hopes to Fight Blight With \$1 Homes

Jake Blumgart

SLMPD allocated \$190,000 for the ShotSpotter program in its FY22 budget request.

ShotSpotter is a surveillance system using sensors to detect the sound of gunfire. The data is used to monitor, target and proactively patrol areas of the City.

A study by Emily Blackburn, a certified law enforcement analyst and 11-year veteran of SLMPD, found that programs like ShotSpotter “simply seem to replace traditional calls for service and do so less efficiently and at a greater monetary cost to departments.” [26]

STL CITY BUDGET

THE OPPORTUNITY

If we are successful, we can save ~\$18.1M from wasteful spending on SLMPD that can be invested in our communities and transformative programs that actually keep us safe!

- **Waste: \$15.2M**
 - Vacant officer positions (~110 positions): \$7,052,986
 - Overtime: 8,111,531
- **Militarization: \$1.5M**
 - SWAT*: \$1,535,511
- **Surveillance: \$1.4M**
 - ShotSpotter*: \$190,000
 - Real Time Crime Center (RTCC)*: \$1,241,747

The following pages offer some alternative ways we can spend our City budget that don't rely on policing. You can also create your own General Fund budget proposal at our online tool: <https://stl.budget.vote/>



SCAN ME

ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

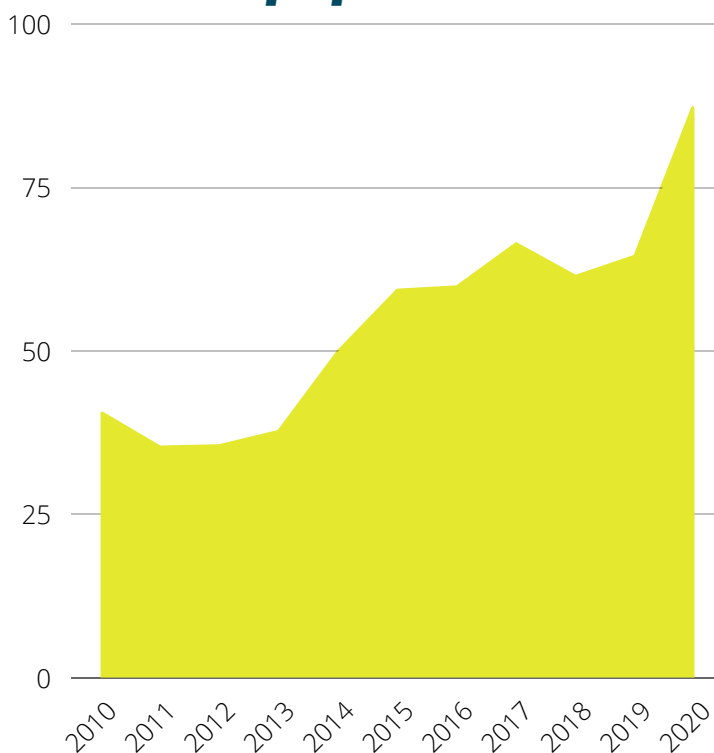
St. Louis historically has responded to social crises like mental health, substance abuse, chronic homelessness, and ongoing cycles of interpersonal violence with jail, prison, and police. Nearly half the city budget was spent on “public safety” in 2020, with a major proportion spent on policing and corrections. [26] However, this mass caging of people has generated more harm in our communities, disproportionately Black and poor ones, and done little to increase our public safety.

Year after year, St. Louis' general budget has increased alongside rising homicide rates. In 2020, St. Louis' homicide rate was the highest it has been in 50 years, and the majority of those killed were Black men. [27] From 2010-2020, the City's homicide rate nearly doubled. [28] Today in our community, 4 in 10 Black women experience intimate partner violence. [29] The City of St. Louis leads all major metropolitan police departments across the nation in most killings by police officer per capita. [30]

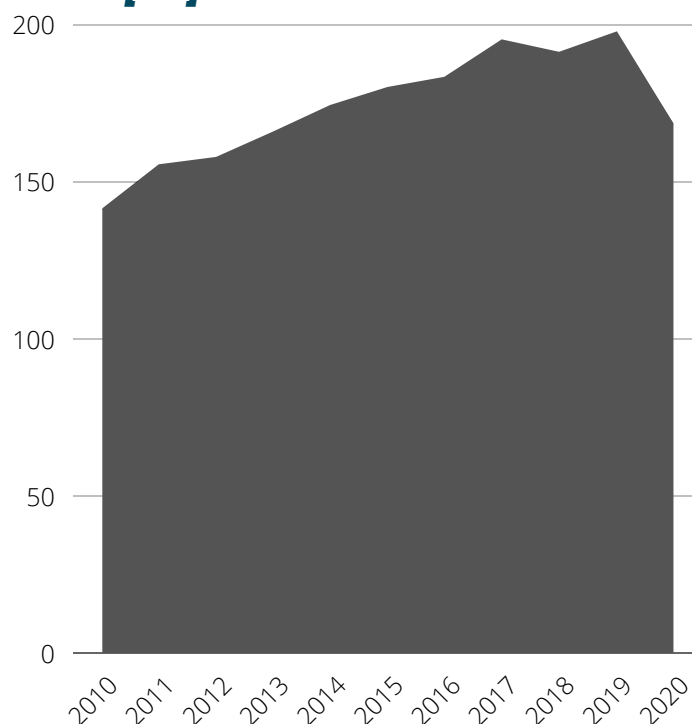
These compounding layers of systemic, state, and intra-community violence continue to wound our communities driving forward cycles of violence and devastating impacts on Black families and neighborhoods. Our city has seen that "arrest and incarceration" models don't increase public safety but instead produce more violence and harm.

CLEARLY WHAT WE ARE DOING ISN'T WORKING.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, HOMICIDE RATES (PER 100K RESIDENTS) 2010-2020 [29]



CITY OF ST. LOUIS, POLICE SPENDING (IN MILLIONS) 2010-2020 [31]



ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

WHAT POLICE ACTUALLY DO

When proposing divestment from police, the loudest response is always “What about violent crime? What about the murderers and the rapists?”

In a timing breakdown by the New York Times we see that police across cities are spending about 4% of their time on violent crime.[32] What is more, police respond to violent crime generally AFTER it happens. We are over-relying on systems that not only DO NOT prevent the most violent of crimes but also spend less than 10% of their time responding to it.

Police spend most of their time on noncriminal matters like patrol, paperwork, noise complaints, traffic infractions and people in distress.

A study in Criminal Justice Review shows that patrol officers, who make up most of police forces, spend about 17 percent of their time responding to crime-related calls - most of which are misdemeanors. [33]

According to Vera In 2018, the St. Louis Police Department made 16,992 arrests. Like most departments around the country, the majority of these arrests were not made for serious violent incidents, but instead for low level offenses. In fact, 78 percent of the 16,992 arrests in 2018 in St. Louis were made for non-serious non-violent charges. **These arrests are often made in response to situations that do not require police presence.** [34]

THE HUMAN COST

While devoting over 33% of our general fund to police and policing, the St. Louis City Police Department remains the most deadly in the nation with a 16.9 avg. annual rate of killings by police per 1 million according to Mapping Violence. Black people are arrested at a rate 3x higher than white people, making 85% of the jail population while only making up 45% of St. Louis' population.[35]

While the cost of over policing leaves entire communities without essential members, the chronic underfunding of health and human services leaves our city's highest policed neighborhoods with the least amount of resources. Black St. Louisans are 3x more likely to live in areas of concentrated poverty and 5x more likely to experience unemployment. The same Black-majority neighborhoods which face some of the highest rates of criminalization are those which are less likely to have access to amenities than residents of majority-white neighborhoods. [36]

This lack of resources not only affects standards of living but even the ability to live long and healthy lives. STLNPR reported in 2016, Black St. Louisans were 34% more likely to die of any cause than white residents, the analysis found. That number increased to 47% by 2018, the most recently available data. [37] Disparities in health, resources and wealth can be traced to disparities in investment.

ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

We know, and the research shows [38], what *actually* brings peace and safety:

- Safe, accessible, quality, and stable housing
- Well-funded public schools
- Well-funded public institutions like libraries and cultural centers
- Accessible and quality health care for all
- Access to living wages
- Safe and accessible public transportation systems
- Community-based, non-coercive mental health services
- Adequate and affordable access to nourishing food

To live in a safer community without police will require a multi-pronged investment and policy change approach. This includes creating alternatives to calling the police for mental health needs, which has resulted locally in the deaths of Julius Graves, Jason Moore, Kajieme Powell and surely many others, by investing in non-police first responders who are purely trained to de-escalate and provide care during mental health crises. This includes investing our current police funding into health and human services budgets. This includes ensuring equitable access to the public resources listed above to all areas of the city. And this includes investing in proven-effective programs many communities are already relying on in other states for non-police intervention and violence prevention. Our City also needs policies to decriminalize unmet mental health needs, sex work, and drug use.



Kajieme Powell



Julius Graves

ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

REINVEST INTO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS THAT ALREADY EXIST IN ST. LOUIS:

Civilianized programs that intervene, mediate and prevent violence:

- **Cure Violence** trains people who live in areas with high crime rates to intervene in conflicts. In 2020, Cure Violence began operating in the Walnut Park, Wells-Goodfellow, Hamilton Heights, and Dutchtown neighborhoods. From 2020 to 2021, homicides rates were overall reduced by 26% in the city. In the neighborhoods where CureViolence was implemented, homicide rates went down much more: 42% in Hamilton Heights, 70% in Wells-Goodfellow, 50% in Walnut Park East, and 80% in Walnut Park West.
- **Freedom Community Center** uses restorative and transformative justice approaches to respond to serious violence in North St. Louis. When harm happens, FCC teams receive referrals through a variety of sources which include hospital-based referrals, community referrals, and occasionally referrals from a prosecutor's office. (We only accept referrals for the prosecutor's office with the expectation that they will drop the case at the end). Our outreach teams (Peacemakers) respond and create an individualized plan for the people involved in an incident of harm that will transform the conditions that led to that harm happening in the first place.

Mental Health and Drug Use and Overdose Response:

- **Behavioral Health Response** 911- Diversion program was implemented in 2020 in STL to divert calls from 911 responders to BHR's crisis counselors and mental health specialists in order to provide individuals the appropriate behavioral health services, reduce need for police and EMS response, and limit hospitalization and incarceration as crisis response. Four out of five cases sent through the 911 diversion program were resolved on the line without requiring police or EMS, saving nearly 500 ambulance dispatches and an estimated \$400,000 over its eight months of operations. 88% of client's receiving follow up were diverted from additional contact with EMS/police, and 78% were diverted from inpatient care

DRT advocates for zero collaboration between the police and community crisis intervention units, as interactions with the police can often escalate already dire situations. This is why we chose not to uplift the Cops and Clinicians program implemented in STL. We believe having a healthcare provider onsite without punitive authority is the best model for ensuring the safety of all parties.

- **The T STL** provides self-care and harm reduction support to people who use drugs both through mobile outreach and on-site walk-in hours. This includes needle exchange; Narcan distribution, safe use education, and resources; access to nutrition, hygiene, and self-care resources; and treatment for skin injury and infection.

ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

OTHER MODELS:

- **CAHOOTS** (Crisis Assistance Helping Out On The Streets) provides mobile crisis intervention 24/7 in the Eugene-Springfield, Oregon metro area, and recently expanded to Portland. CAHOOTS is dispatched through the Eugene police-fire-ambulance communications center, and within the Springfield urban growth boundary, dispatched through the Springfield non-emergency number. CAHOOTS responds to “non-criminal crises, including homelessness, intoxication, disorientation, substance abuse and mental illness problems, and dispute resolution.” Each team consists of a medic (either a nurse or an EMT) and a crisis worker (who has at least several years experience in the mental health field). CAHOOTS provides immediate stabilization in case of urgent medical need or psychological crisis, assessment, information, referral, advocacy & (in some cases) transportation to the next step in treatment. In 2019, CAHOOTS handled 17% of the Eugene Police Department’s calls.
- **OnPointNYC** is a safe consumption site or overdose prevention center opened in multiple NYC locations November of 2021. They offer supervised, hygienic spaces for people who use drugs to do so safely, with access to clean and sterile supplies, overdose treatment and provide connection to health promoting services, such as harm reduction, medical care, mental health therapy, drug treatment, and social supports. In their first three months, the sites in upper Manhattan’s East Harlem and Washington Heights neighborhoods halted more than 150 overdoses during about 9,500 visits – many of them repeat visits from some 800 people in all.

SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE CALL FOR ALTERNATIVES:

A survey conducted by Freedom Community Center in 2021 uncovered that 82% of survivors of violence in STL (interpersonal or systemic) prefer community based solutions to address violence rather than prosecution. Less than 10% of respondents expressed that the system was “very helpful” in providing information and support in recovering from the harm done to them. 90% of respondents said that they support expanding community-based victim services. Survivors of violence know what they need to be safe. **We believe them.**



JOIN US AT OUR MONTHLY MOVEMENT MEETING

FIRST THURSDAYS, 6 PM

Each first Thursday of the month, we gather as a community to discuss the issues facing us and our communities in St. Louis, especially around the caging of our community members and violence by police. During the meeting, we have political education and get organized on how we can get our leaders to invest in our communities.



SPEAK OUT AT PUBLIC HEARINGS

APRIL 18, 2022, 6 PM

Before the City budget can be put in place, the people must be heard! We need you to sign up to provide written or oral testimony to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Our first training session is scheduled for Monday, April 18th at 6PM at CIC - St. Louis, 20 S. Sarah, to learn more about how to testify. You can also join us virtually by registering at bit.ly/DRTBudgetPrep. Additional prep sessions will be scheduled for future public hearings!

CALL TO ACTION

01 SIGN UP

YOU MUST REGISTER TO BE ABLE TO TESTIFY

Check to make sure how to sign up for public comment and the deadline you have to sign up.

For the Board of Aldermen, you generally email BOA Clerk, Mr. Terry Kennedy, at kennedyt@stlouis-mo.gov or call 314 589-6845 to register by phone. For the Board of Estimate & Apportionment, email E&A Secretary, Ms. Stephanie Green, at GreenSte@stlouis-mo.gov or call at 314-622-4245.

02 BUILD YOUR TESTIMONY

INTRODUCE YOURSELF AND STATE THE WARD THAT YOU LIVE IN.

My name is ____ and I am a resident of ____ Ward. I am here today to testify against the passage of Board Bill ###.

SHARE A PERSONAL STORY/EXAMPLE OF THE IMPACT THAT THIS BILL WILL HAVE ON YOUR.

- What would you like to see this money go towards?
- How could this sort of funding have a positive impact on you and/or your community? Especially in light of what economic impacts COVID has had on you and/or your community

PROVIDE FACTS TO SUPPORT YOUR POSITION

Beyond your personal story, consider the budget information or other data you've seen that can help explain your position.

CLOSE

Make sure you are clear about what you want to see the Board of Aldermen do before you end your testimony. For example, "I want you to vote no on this bill as it stands. You need to amend."

03 FOLLOW UP

ASK YOUR ALDER FOR A 1-ON-1 MEETING AND CONFIRM THEY LISTENED TO YOU!

PREP FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

SOURCES

1. "Death by the State: Police Killings & Jail Deaths in St. Louis" ("Death by the State"), ArchCity Defenders (Jan. 2021), at 3, <https://www.archcitydefenders.org/fatalstateviolence>.
2. City of St. Louis, Missouri Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Operating Plan, As Proposed to E&A April 20, 2022 ("FY 23 Operating Plan"), at S-1, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/upload/FY23-AOP-Summary-and-Overview-ALL.pdf>.
3. City of St. Louis, Missouri Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Operating Plan: Line Item Detail Budget, As Proposed to the Board of Estimate & Apportionment April 20, 2022 ("FY23 Line Item Budget"), available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/fy2023-line-item-detail-budget-as-proposed-to-board-of-e-a.cfm>.
4. City of St. Louis, Missouri, Expenditure Data as of March 1, 2022, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/transparency/expenditure/>.
5. The "Policing" expenditure includes other police-specific units in other City departments (e.g., Facilities - Police). These have been counted toward the police total and subtracted from the other City department's budget. The "Health" expenditure includes the Health Care Trust, Health & Hospitals, Health and Hospitals Cure Violence, "Family/community/school Health", "Community Health Workers, "Health Lead Remediation", and the "Health Commissioner" line items in City expenditures.
6. City of St. Louis, Missouri, Expenditure Data as of March 1, 2022, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/transparency/expenditure/>.
7. City of St. Louis, Missouri Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Operating Plan, As Proposed to the Board of Estimate & Apportionment April 20, 2022 ("FY 23 Operating Plan"), at S-18, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/fy2023-annual-operating-plan-as-proposed-to-board-of-e-a.cfm>.
8. FY 22 Operating Plan, at S-54 (Department of Personnel, City Counselor), S-55 (Refuse Division Trash Task Force), 250 (Facilities Management), 253 (Equipment Services).
9. FY 23 Operating Plan, at S-57.
10. FY 23 Operating Plan, at S-57.
11. FY 23 Operation Plan: Appendix, at A-18.
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