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City SC began play in 2023 at Energizer Park. Their MLS Next Pro affiliate is St. Louis City 2, which began play in 2022 and also plays at Energizer Park. Formerly, USL Championship's Saint Louis FC played in the area from 2015 to 2020 at World Wide Technology Soccer Park.[130] The St. Louis BattleHawks of the XFL began play in 2020, using the Dome at America's Center as their home field. After a two-year hiatus of the league, the Battlehawks returned in 2023, when the XFL resumed play.[citation needed] St. Louis hosts several minor league sports teams. The Gateway Grizzlies of the independent Frontier League play in the area in Sauget, IL. The St. Louis Trotters of the Independent Basketball Association play at Matthews-Dickey Boys and Girls Club. The St. Louis Ambush indoor soccer team plays in nearby St. Charles at the Family Arena as a part of the Major Arena Soccer League. The St. Louis Slam play in the Women's Football Alliance at Harlen C. Hunter Stadium. The region hosts INDYCAR, NHRA drag racing, and NASCAR events at World Wide Technology Raceway in Madison, Illinois. Thoroughbred flat racing events are hosted at Fairmount Park Racetrack near Collinsville, Illinois.[citation needed] St. Louis has hosted the Final Four of both the women's and men's college basketball NCAA Division I championship tournaments, and the Frozen Four collegiate ice hockey tournament. Saint Louis University has won 10 NCAA men's soccer championships, and the city has hosted the College Cup several times. In addition to collegiate soccer, many St. Louisans have played for the United States men's national soccer team, and 20 St. Louisans have been elected into the National Soccer Hall of Fame. St. Louis also is the origin of the sport of corkball, a type of baseball in which there is no base running.[citation needed] Although the area does not have a National Basketball Association team, it hosts the St. Louis Phoenix, an American Basketball Association team.[citation needed] Club Atletico Saint Louis, a semi-professional soccer team, competes within the National Premier Soccer League and plays out of St. Louis University High School Soccer Stadium.[citation needed] The Sinquefield Cup chess tournament is hosted annually in St. Louis. St. Louis is home to the Saint Louis Chess Club where the U.S. Chess Championship is held. St. Louisan Rex Sinquefield founded the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of St. Louis (which was renamed as St. Louis Chess Club later) and moved the World Chess Hall of Fame to St. Louis in 2011. The Sinquefield Cup tournament started at St. Louis in 2013. In 2014 the Sinquefield Cup was the highest-rated chess tournament of all time. Former U.S. Chess Champions Fabiano Caruana and Hikaru Nakamura have lived in St. Louis. Former women's chess champion Susan Polgar also resides in St. Louis.[citation needed] Main article: Parks in Greater St. Louis Forest Park features a variety of attractions, including the St. Louis Zoo, the St. Louis Art Museum, the Missouri History Museum, and the St. Louis Science Center. The city operates more than 100 parks, with amenities that include sports facilities, playgrounds, concert areas, picnic areas, and lakes. Forest Park, located on the western edge of the city, is the largest, occupying 1,400 acres of land, making it almost twice as large as Central Park in New York City.[54] The park is home to five major institutions, including the St. Louis Art Museum, the St. Louis Zoo, the Missouri History Museum, and the Muny amphitheatre.[54] Another significant park in the city is Gateway Arch National Park, which was known as Jefferson National Expansion Memorial until 2018 and is located on the riverfront in downtown St. Louis. The centerpiece of the park is the 630-foot (192 m) tall Gateway Arch, a National Memorial designed by noted architect Eero Saarinen and completed on October 28, 1965. Also part of the historic park is the Old Courthouse, where the first two trials of Dred Scott v. Sandford were held in 1847 and 1850. The Jewel Box is a greenhouse and event venue in Forest Park. Other parks include the Missouri Botanical Garden, Tower Grove Park, Carondelet Park, and Citygarden. The Missouri Botanical Garden, a private garden and botanical research facility, is a National Historic Landmark and one of the oldest botanical gardens in the United States.[54] The Garden features 79 acres of horticultural displays from around the world. This includes a Japanese strolling garden, Henry Shaw's original 1850 estate home and a geodesic dome called the Climatron.[54] Immediately south of the Missouri Botanical Garden is Tower Grove Park, a gift to the city by Henry Shaw. Citygarden is an urban sculpture park located in downtown St. Louis, with art from Fernand Léger, Aristide Maillol, Julian Opie, Tom Otterness, Niki de Saint Phalle, and Mark di Suvero.[131][132] The park is divided into three sections, each of which represent a different theme: river bluffs; flood plains; and urban gardens. Another downtown sculpture park is the Serra Sculpture Park, with the 1982 Richard Serra sculpture Tension.[133] St. Louis is one of the 41 independent cities in the U.S. that does not legally belong to any county.[134] St. Louis has a strong mayor-council government with legislative authority and oversight vested in the Board of Aldermen and with executive authority in the mayor and six other elected officials.[135] The Board of Aldermen is made up of 14 members (one elected from each of the city's wards) plus a board president who is elected citywide.[136] The 2014 fiscal year budget topped \$1 billion for the first time, a 1.9% increase over the \$985.2 million budget in 2013.[137] 238,253 registered voters lived in the city in 2012,[138] down from 239,247 in 2010, and 257,442 in 2008.[139] Citywide office[140][141] Elected official Mayor of St. Louis Carea Spencer President of the Board of Aldermen Megan Green City Comptroller Donna Baringer Recorder of Deeds Michael Butler Collector of Revenue Gregory F.X. Daly License Collector Mavis T. Thompson Treasurer Adam Layne Circuit Attorney Gabe Gore City of St. Louis Sheriff Alfred Montgomery St. Louis Mayor Carea Spencer The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and is responsible for appointing city department heads including: the director of public safety, the director of streets & traffic, the director of health, the director of human services, the director of the airport, the director of parks & recreation, the director of workforce development, the director of the Community Development Agency, the director of economic development, the director of public utilities, the director of the Civil Rights Enforcement Agency, the register, and the assessor, among other department-level or senior administrative positions. The President of the Board of Aldermen is the second highest-ranking official in the city. The President is the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen, which is the legislative branch of government of the city. Municipal elections in St. Louis are held in odd-numbered years, with the primary elections in March and the general election in April. The mayor is elected in odd-numbered years following the United States presidential election using a top-two approval voting primary.[142] The aldermen representing odd-numbered wards are up for election at the same time as the mayor. The president of the board of aldermen and the aldermen from even-numbered wards are elected in the off-years. The Democratic Party has dominated St. Louis city politics for decades. The city has not had a Republican mayor since 1949, and the last time a Republican was elected to another citywide office was in the 1970s. As of 2015[update], all 12 of the city's aldermen are Democrats.[143] Forty-eight individuals have held the office of mayor of St. Louis, four of whom—William Carr Lane, John Fletcher Darby, John Wimer, and John How—served non-consecutive terms. The most terms served by a mayor was by Lane, who served 8 full terms plus the unexpired term of Darby. The current mayor is Carea Spencer, who took office on April 15, 2025. She is the city's third consecutive female mayor. Her predecessor Tishaura Jones who took office April 20, 2021, was the first African-American woman to hold the post. Jones succeeded Lyda Krewson, the first female mayor of the city, who retired in 2021 after serving for four years. The longest-serving mayor was Francis Sayw, who took office April 17, 2001, and left office April 18, 2017, a total of 16 years and six days over four terms in office. The shortest-serving mayor was Arthur Barret, who died 11 days after taking office. Although St. Louis separated from St. Louis County in 1876, some mechanisms have been put in place for joint funding management and funding of regional assets. The St. Louis Zoo Museum district collects property taxes from residents of both St. Louis City and County, and the funds are used to support cultural institutions including the St. Louis Zoo, St. Louis Art Museum and the Missouri Botanical Gardens. Similarly, the Metropolitan Sewer District provides sanitary and storm sewer service to the city and much of St. Louis County. The State Development Agency (now known as Metro) runs the region's MetroLink light rail system and bus system. Law enforcement agency St. Louis City Sheriff's Department Abbreviation STL-SOMO motto Professionalism, Honesty, Integrity, and Courage Agency overview Formed 1876 Employees 216 Annual budget US\$11,972,997.00 [FY 2025][144] Jurisdictional structure Legal jurisdiction St. Louis, Missouri Governing body 2nd Judicial Circuit Operational structure Headquarters Civil Courts Building, 10 N Tucker Blvd 8th Floor, St. Louis, MO 63101 Deputies 165 Agency executive Alfred Montgomery (D), Sheriff Parent agency Board of Aldermen's Committee on Public Safety, 22nd Judicial Circuit Divisions 5 Civil Process Information Court Information Tax Sales Concilia and Carry Firearm Permit Sheriff's Office Events Eviction Procedures and Policy Courtroom Security Facilities Justice Centers St. Louis City Justice Center, 200 S. Tucker Blvd, St. Louis, Missouri Marked and Unmarked Ford Transport Vans, Chevrolet Transport Vans, Ford Police Interceptor Planes The City of St. Louis Sheriff's Office (STLCSO or STLCS) primarily provides security services for the courtrooms, and serves court documents and issues gun carry permits. In 2022, it gained the ability to make arrests and traffic stops.[145] United States presidential election results for St. Louis, Missouri[146] Year Republican Democratic Third party(ies) No. % No. % No. % 2024 19,342 16.53% 94,458 38.07% 3,179 2.72% 2020 21,474 15.98% 110,089 81.93% 2,809 2.09% 2016 20,832 15.72% 104,235 78.68% 7,420 5.60% 2012 22,943 15.93% 118,780 82.45% 2,343 1.63% 2008 24,662 15.50% 132,925 83.55% 1,517 0.95% 2004 27,793 19.22% 116,133 80.29% 712 0.49% 2000 24,799 19.88% 96,557 77.40% 3,396 2.72% 1996 22,121 18.13% 91,233 74.17% 8,649 7.09% 1992 25,411 7.26% 102,356 69.44% 1,411 1.72% 1988 20,256 6.30% 110,076 72.55% 732 0.48% 1984 61,020 35.20% 112,318 64.80% 0 0.00% 1980 50,333 29.48% 113,697 66.59% 6,721 3.94% 1976 58,367 32.47% 118,703 66.03% 2,714 1.51% 1972 72,402 37.67% 143,010 64.74% 19,652 8.90% 1964 59,642 22.28% 207,958 77.72% 0 0.00% 1960 101,313 33.37% 202,319 66.63% 0 0.00% 1956 130,045 39.14% 202,210 60.86% 0 0.00% 1952 144,828 38.00% 235,893 61.89% 427 0.11% 1948 120,656 35.10% 220,654 64.19% 2,460 0.72% 1940 168,165 41.79% 233,338 57.98% 948 0.24% 1936 127,887 32.23% 260,638 65.54% 8,880 2.24% 1932 212,344 34.57% 266,338 63.38% 7,719 2.05% 1928 161,701 47.67% 176,428 52.01% 1,065 0.31% 1924 139,433 52.70% 95,888 36.24% 29,276 11.06% 1920 163,280 57.77% 106,047 37.52% 13,325 4.71% 1916 83,798 51.72% 74,059 45.71% 4,175 2.58% 1912 46,509 33.14% 58,845 41.93% 34,973 24.92% 1908 74,160 52.76% 60,917 43.34% 5,473 3.39% 1904 57,547 49.70% 51,858 41.79% 6,387 5.52% 1900 60,597 48.64% 59,931 48.11% 4,046 3.25% 1896 65,708 56.16% 50,091 42.81% 1,197 1.02% 1892 35,528 49.94% 34,669 48.73% 942 1.32% 1888 33,656 53.40% 27,401 43.48% 1,969 3.12% St. Louis is split between 8 districts in the Missouri House of Representatives: the 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, and 84th districts[147] The 5th Missouri Senate district is entirely within the city, while the 4th is shared with St. Louis County.[148] At the federal level, St. Louis is the heart of Missouri's 1st congressional district, which also includes part of northern St. Louis County.[149] A Republican has not represented a significant portion of St. Louis in the U.S. House since 1953. The city shifted from Republican voting to Democratic at the presidential level since 1928. George H. W. Bush in 1988 was the most recent Republican to win even a quarter of the city's votes in a presidential election. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri are based in the Thomas F. Eagleton United States Courthouse in downtown St. Louis. St. Louis is also home to a Federal Reserve System branch, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) also maintains major facilities in the St. Louis area.[150] Main article: Education in St. Louis For education in the region, see Education in Greater St. Louis. The Brookings Institution at Washington University in St. Louis, as classified under the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis has been ranked among the top 10 medical schools in the country by U.S. News & World Report for as long as the list has been published, and as high as second, in 2003 and 2004. U.S. News & World Report also ranks the undergraduate school and other graduate schools, such as the Washington University School of Law, in the top 20 in the nation.[54][151] St. Louis Metropolitan Region is home to St. Louis Community College. It is also home to several other four-year colleges & universities, including Harris-Stowe State University, a historically black public university, Webster University, Missouri Baptist University, University of Health Sciences & Pharmacy (the former Saint Louis College of Pharmacy), Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville (SIUE), and Lindenwood University. In addition to Catholic theological institutions such as Kenrick-Glennon Seminary and Aquinas Institute of Theology sponsored by the Order of Preachers, St. Louis is home to three Protestant seminaries: Eden Theological Seminary of the United Church of Christ, Covenant Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in America, and Concordia Seminary of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. St. Louis University High School was founded in 1818. Its current building was built in 1924. The St. Louis Public Schools (SLPS), which covers the entire city,[152] operates more than 75 schools, attended by more than 25,000 students, including several magnet schools. Since 2017, SLPS operates under full accreditation from the state of Missouri, having previously lost its accreditation in 2007.[153] The Board of Education of the city of St. Louis oversees the district.[154] Since 2000, charter schools have operated in the city of St. Louis using authorization from Missouri state law. These schools are sponsored by local institutions or corporations and take in students from kindergarten through high school.[155] In addition, several private schools exist in the city, and the Archdiocese of St. Louis operates dozens of parochial schools in the city, including parochial high schools. The city also has several private high schools, including secular, Montessori, Catholic and Lutheran schools. St. Louis University High School - a Jesuit preparatory high school founded in 1818 - is the oldest secondary educational institution in the U.S. west of the Mississippi River.[156] The state-operated K-12 boarding school Missouri School for the Blind is in St. Louis. Main article: Media in St. Louis The former St. Louis Post-Dispatch building is in downtown St. Louis. Greater St. Louis commands the 24th-largest media market in the United States[157] All of the major U.S. television networks have affiliates in St. Louis, including KTVI 2 (Fox), KMOV 4 (CBS, with MyNetworkTV on channel 32.1), KSDK 5 (NBC), KETC 9 (PBS), KPLR-TV 11 (The CW), KNLC 24 (MeTV), KDNL 30 (ABC), WRBU 46 (Ion), and WPX 51 (Daystar Television Network). Among the area's most popular radio stations are KMOX (AM sports and talk, notable as the long-time flagship station for St. Louis, including KTVI 2 (Fox), KMOV 4 (CBS, with MyNetworkTV on channel 32.1), KSDK 5 (NBC), KETC 9 (PBS), KPLR-TV 11 (The CW), KNLC 24 (MeTV), KDNL 30 (ABC), WRBU 46 (Ion), and WPX 51 (Daystar Television Network). 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