Detroit Public Schools

Financial Report
with Supplemental Information
June 30, 2018

Contents

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Education
Detroit Public Schools

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Detroit Public Schools (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Detroit Public Schools' basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility 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; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. 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*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Detroit Public Schools as of June 30, 2018 and the respective changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

To the Board of Education
Detroit Public Schools

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the major fund budgetary comparison schedule, the schedule of the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of pension contributions, as identified 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which 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 supplemental 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Detroit Public Schools' basic financial statements. The other supplemental information, as identified in the table of contents, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplemental information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplemental information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 18, 2019 on our consideration of Detroit Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the 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 Detroit Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

January 18, 2019

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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*

Independent Auditor's Report

To Management and the Board of Education
Detroit Public Schools

We have audited, 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* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Detroit Public Schools (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 18, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School District'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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District'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 School District'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. We consider the deficiencies described below to be material weaknesses:

Per the Michigan Public School Accounting Manual (Bulletin 1022), a school district's financial record system should be adequate to provide financial and related operational information for all interested parties. The accounting system should be designed for accuracy and to maintain effective accounting procedures and internal controls. The School District has overall financial responsibility to properly record transactions and provide accurate interim financial reporting.

The School District did not have the necessary resources to properly record transaction entries throughout the year or during the year-end closing process. As a result, various account reconciliations of the School District's financial records were not performed timely during the year, which led to significant adjustments during the audit process. Adjustments were also required during the audit to correctly record various transactions between Detroit Public Schools and Detroit Public Schools Community District, as the transition between the two entities continued.

Additionally, the School District did not submit its financial audit before the November 1, 2018 deadline, as required by the Michigan Department of Education. This is considered a noncompliance finding in addition to a material weakness.

Management understands and concurs with the findings and continues on the path of broadening and deepening their financial reporting team to address these matters and will develop monthly closing procedures that will provide additional structure to the process.

To Management and the Board of Education
Detroit Public Schools

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 were not identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, 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 one instance of noncompliance, as described above, that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

The School District's Response to the Findings

The School District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

January 18, 2019

This section of Detroit Public Schools' (the "School District") annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those financial statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Detroit Public Schools financially as a whole. The government-wide financial statements provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. The fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements look at the School District's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the School District's only two funds - the General Fund and the Bond Redemption Fund. This report is composed of the following elements:

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
(Required Supplemental Information)

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements

Notes to Financial Statements

Required Supplemental Information

Budgetary Information for the General Fund

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Pension Contributions

Other Supplemental Information

Reporting the School District as a Whole - Government-wide Financial Statements

One of the most important questions asked about the School District is, “As a whole, what is the School District's financial condition as a result of the year's activities?” The statement of net position and the statement of activities, which appear first in the School District's financial statements, report information on the School District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps you answer this question. We prepare these statements to include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position - the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, as reported in the statement of net position - as one way to measure the School District's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net position - as reported in the statement of activities - are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The relationship between revenue and expenses is the School District's operating results.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report the governmental activities for the School District, which encompass all of the School District's services, including any final instruction and support services, with the primary expenses being interest and debt, given the restructured School District. Property taxes are currently the primary source of funding for the School District and will be the sole source of the funding for the future.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds - Fund Financial Statements

The School District's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the School District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by bond covenants. However, the School District has established one other fund, the Bond Redemption Fund, to help it control and manage money for a particular purpose and to show it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes and other money received by the School District.

Governmental Funds

Governmental fund reporting focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. They are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the operations of the School District and the services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation.

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. The following table provides a summary of the School District's net position as of June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
	(in millions)	
Assets - Current and other assets	$ 66.5	$ 67.0
Deferred Outflows of Resources	19.1	22.0
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	73.5	84.4
Noncurrent liabilities	2,117.5	2,154.7
Total liabilities	2,191.0	2,239.1
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	(1,663.0)	(1,636.0)
Restricted	12.7	8.4
Unrestricted	(455.1)	(522.5)
Total net position	**$ (2,105.4)**	**$ (2,150.1)**

The above analysis focuses on net position. The change in net position of the School District's governmental activities is discussed below. The School District's net position was a deficit of $2,105.4 million at June 30, 2018. Net investment in capital assets totaled negative $1,663.0 million, which is a result of the capital assets being transferred to Detroit Public School Community District (DPSCD); however, under the terms of the restructuring agreement approved by the State of Michigan, the related long-term debt used to finance the acquisition of those assets remains with the School District. The majority of the debt will be repaid from voter-approved property taxes collected annually. Restricted net position is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School District's ability to use that net position for day-to-day operations. The remaining amount of net deficit $455.1 million was unrestricted.

The $455.1 million in unrestricted deficit net position of governmental activities represents the accumulated results of all past years' operations. This accumulated deficit represents that the School District's obligations are greater than its assets available to pay them with available resources. The operating results of the General Fund will have a significant impact on the change in unrestricted net position from year to year.

The results of this year's operations for the School District as a whole are reported in the condensed statement of activities below, which shows the changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
	(in millions)	
Revenue		
Program revenue:		
Charges for services	$ -	$ 3.7
Operating grants	14.1	13.3
General revenue:		
Property taxes	139.8	150.1
State aid not restricted to specific purposes	9.2	-
Other	0.4	23.1
Total revenue	163.5	190.2
Expenses		
Instruction	-	4.0
Support services	2.8	8.4
Other	-	2.0
Debt service	102.9	116.4
Total expenses	105.7	130.8
Special item	(13.1)	(481.7)
Change in Net Position	44.7	(422.3)
Net Position - Beginning of year	(2,150.1)	(1,727.8)
Net Position - End of year	**$ (2,105.4)**	**$ (2,150.1)**

As reported in the statement of activities, the cost of all of our governmental activities this year was $105.7 million. Certain activities were partially funded from governments that subsidized certain costs with grants and contributions ($14.1 million). We paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of our governmental activities with $139.8 million in taxes and with our other revenue, i.e., interest and general entitlements.

The School District experienced a increase in net position of $44.7 million. Key reasons for the change in net position were the excess of property tax receipts over the required debt obligations due for the year. These funds will be used to service future debt obligations.

The School District's Funds

As we noted earlier, the School District uses funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. Looking at funds helps the reader consider whether the School District is being accountable for the resources taxpayers and others provide to it and may provide more insight into the School District's overall financial health.

As the School District completed this year, the governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $32.1 million, which is an increase of $21.9 million from last year. The primary reason for the increase was that property tax receipts exceeded the required debt service payments for the year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the School District revises its budget as it attempts to deal with unexpected changes in revenue and expenditures. State law requires that the budget be amended to ensure that expenditures do not exceed appropriations. The final amendment to the budget was adopted in June 2018. A schedule showing the School District's original and final budget amounts compared with amounts actually paid and received is provided in required supplemental information of these financial statements.

There were significant variances between the final budget and actual amounts, which is discussed in more detail in Note 3 to the basic financial statements.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2018, the School District had no capital assets since all capital assets were transferred to DPSCD as a result of the legislation that split the School District into two separate legal entities. The cost basis and related accumulated depreciation were transferred to DPSCD on July 1, 2016.

Debt

At the end of this year, the School District had $1.57 billion in bonds outstanding versus $1.34 billion in the previous year. The School District's long-term debt, including bonds, consisted of the following:

	2018	2017
General obligation bonds	$ 1,574,805,000	$ 1,342,045,000
Umamortized bond premium	48,530,439	56,278,789
Long-term notes payable	316,640,000	346,380,000
Other long-term liabilities	177,475,820	409,997,951
Total	$ 2,117,451,259	$ 2,154,701,740

Other obligations include the outstanding retirement system obligation and the School Loan Revolving Fund balance. We present more detailed information about our long-term liabilities in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The future for the School District will entail the assessment and collection of property taxes, sufficient to service the debt obligations, as well as communication with the community about the renewal of the nonhomestead tax millage, to allow the School District to execute the financial plan agreed to by the State of Michigan.

Contacting the School District's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our taxpayers, parents, and investors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the business office.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and investments (Note 4)	$ 38,440,587
Due from other governmental units	1,021,645
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,300
Restricted assets - Cash and investments (Note 4)	27,058,350
Total assets	66,523,882
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Deferred charges on bond refunding (Note 6)	19,089,276
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	8,341,324
Due to other governmental units	22,909,559
Accrued liabilities and other:	
Payroll-related liability	3,164,404
Accrued interest payable	39,166,738
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year (Note 6)	150,954,551
Due in more than one year (Note 6)	1,966,496,708
Total liabilities	2,191,033,284
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	(1,662,965,202)
Restricted - Debt service	12,721,257
Unrestricted	(455,176,181)
Total net position	**$ (2,105,420,126)**

See notes to financial statements.

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Expenses	Program Revenue Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs			
Primary government - Governmental activities:			
Instruction	$ 26,052	$ -	$ (26,052)
Support services	2,813,806	-	(2,813,806)
Interest	102,228,162	14,145,334	(88,082,828)
Debt issuance costs	654,351	-	(654,351)
Total primary government	**$ 105,722,371**	**$ 14,145,334**	(91,577,037)
General revenue:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes, levied for general purposes			62,722,674
Property taxes, levied for debt service			77,083,334
State aid not restricted to specific purposes			9,182,818
Interest and investment earnings			370,970
Other			2,359
Total general revenue			149,362,155
Special item (Note 9)			(13,106,720)
Change in Net Position			44,678,398
Net Position - Beginning of year			(2,150,098,524)
Net Position - End of year			**$ (2,105,420,126)**

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and investments (Note 4)	$ 38,440,587	$ -	$ 38,440,587
Due from other governmental units	1,021,645	-	1,021,645
Due from other funds (Note 5)	-	3,512,872	3,512,872
Prepaid expenses and other assets	-	3,300	3,300
Restricted assets - Cash and investments (Note 4)	3,512,872	23,545,478	27,058,350
Total assets	**$ 42,975,104**	**$ 27,061,650**	**$ 70,036,754**
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	$ 8,338,999	$ 2,325	$ 8,341,324
Due to other governmental units	22,909,559	-	22,909,559
Due to other funds (Note 5)	3,512,872	-	3,512,872
Accrued liabilities and other	3,164,404	-	3,164,404
Total liabilities	37,925,834	2,325	37,928,159
Fund Balances			
Restricted - Debt service	-	27,059,325	27,059,325
Unassigned	5,049,270	-	5,049,270
Total fund balances	5,049,270	27,059,325	32,108,595
Total liabilities and fund balances	**$ 42,975,104**	**$ 27,061,650**	**$ 70,036,754**

See notes to financial statements.

Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2018
Fund Balances Reported in Governmental Funds	$ 32,108,595
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Deferred inflows and outflows related to bond refundings are not reported in the funds	19,089,276
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the governmental funds	(2,117,451,259)
Accrued interest is not due and payable in the current period and is not reported in the funds	(39,166,738)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ (2,105,420,126)**

Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue			
Local sources	$ 63,823,174	$ 77,306,447	$ 141,129,621
State sources	9,182,818	-	9,182,818
Federal sources	-	14,145,334	14,145,334
Total revenue	73,005,992	91,451,781	164,457,773
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction	238,782	-	238,782
Support services	2,904,976	-	2,904,976
Debt service:			
Principal	31,740,000	58,995,000	90,735,000
Interest	9,138,910	85,124,148	94,263,058
Debt issuance costs	648,000	6,351	654,351
Total expenditures	44,670,668	144,125,499	188,796,167
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	28,335,324	(52,673,718)	(24,338,394)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Face value of debt issued (Note 6)	291,755,000	-	291,755,000
School Loan Revolving Fund proceeds (Note 6)	-	58,717,958	58,717,958
Payment to bond refunding escrow agent (Note 6)	(291,107,000)	-	(291,107,000)
Total other financing sources	648,000	58,717,958	59,365,958
Special Item (Note 9)	(13,106,720)	-	(13,106,720)
Net Change in Fund Balances	15,876,604	6,044,240	21,920,844
Fund Balances - Beginning of year	(10,827,334)	21,015,085	10,187,751
Fund Balances - End of year	**$ 5,049,270**	**$ 27,059,325**	**$ 32,108,595**

See notes to financial statements.

Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balance Reported in Governmental Funds	$ 21,920,844
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Unavailable revenue in the governmental funds was already reported as revenue in the statement of activities in an earlier year	(950,284)
Issuing debt, net of premiums and discounts, provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position	(350,472,958)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but not in the statement of activities (where it reduces long-term debt); amortization of premium/discounts and inflows/outflows related to bond refundings are not expenses in the governmental funds	384,473,228
Interest expense is recognized in the government-wide statements as it accrues	(10,596,332)
Employee severance plan payments do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	303,900
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ 44,678,398**

Note 1 - Nature of Business

Effective July 1, 2016, the Michigan Legislature approved a set of bills to restructure Detroit Public Schools (DPS or the "School District"). The bills effectively split the School District into two entities, Detroit Public Schools and Detroit Public Schools Community District (DPSCD). The bills include a funding package totaling $617 million. DPS will continue to exist for the purpose of collecting 18 mills of property taxes on nonhomestead properties, which are authorized to be assessed and collected through 2022. The tax revenue from the 18 mills will be used to pay down the certain remaining notes payable (the 2011 and 2012 Series notes payable), an emergency loan, the outstanding balance due to the state retirement system, certain vendor balances, and other obligations, as negotiated with the Michigan Department of Treasury.

DPSCD holds the school buildings and all the assets and employee liabilities that are not specifically left in DPS and is responsible for overseeing the daily operations of the schools, primarily focused on student education. The students, employees, contracts, employee benefits, and assets transferred to DPSCD when it was established. Once DPS' allocated debt has been discharged, DPS will dissolve. As part of the funding package that created DPSCD, certain funds were to be transferred from DPS to pay for transitional costs and certain operational support items.

As part of the restructuring package, control of DPS was returned to a seven-member locally elected school board in January 2017. The administration also reports activity associated with DPS to the Financial Review Commission, an independent body that provides additional oversight during the term of the financial restructuring.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting and Reporting Principles

The School District follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. Accounting and financial reporting pronouncements are promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the School District:

Basis of Accounting

The governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is intended to better demonstrate accountability for how the School District has spent its resources.

Expenditures are reported when the goods are received or the services are rendered. Debt service expenditures, claims, and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Revenue is not recognized until it is collected, or collected soon enough after the end of the year that it is available to pay for obligations outstanding at the end of the year. For this purpose, the School District considers amounts collected within 60 days of year end to be available for recognition. Revenue not meeting this definition is classified as a deferred inflow of resources.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Accounting

The School District accounts for its various activities in two different funds in order to demonstrate accountability for how it spends certain resources; separate funds allow the School District to show the particular expenditures for which specific revenue is used.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds include all activities that provide general governmental services that are not business-type activities. Governmental funds can include the General Fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital project funds, and permanent funds. The School District reports only two funds, which are both considered “major” governmental funds:

- The General Fund is the primary operating fund because it accounts for all financial resources used to provide government services other than those specifically assigned to another fund.
- The Bond Redemption Fund is a debt service fund used to record principal and interest payments related to bonds issued by the School District.

Interfund Activity

During the course of operations, the School District has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Furthermore, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements, these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

Report Presentation

Governmental accounting principles require that financial reports include two different perspectives - the government-wide perspective and the fund-based perspective. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units, as applicable. The government-wide financial statements are presented on the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The statements also present a schedule reconciling these amounts to the modified accrual-based presentation found in the fund-based statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenue includes: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Taxes, unrestricted intergovernmental receipts, and other items not properly included among program revenue are reported instead as general revenue.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Reporting Entity

The School District is governed by an elected seven-member Board of Education. In accordance with government accounting principles, there are no separate legal entities appropriate to be reported within these financial statements.

Specific Balances and Transactions

Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value except for investments in external investment pools, which are valued at amortized cost.

Restricted Assets

The following amounts are reported as restricted assets:

- Unspent property taxes held in the debt service funds that are required to be set aside for future bond principal and interest payments
- General Fund cash and investments that relate to General Fund interfund payables to other funds represent cash collected on behalf of those funds that have yet to be distributed to those funds.

Due to Other Governmental Units

In the governmental funds financial statements, the School District has significant amounts recorded as liabilities due to other governmental units. This balance represents amounts due to the various governmental agencies, including Detroit Public Schools Community District, the State of Michigan, and Wayne County RESA.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed at the time they are incurred. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond issuances and premiums as an “other financing source” and bond discounts as "other financing uses." The General Fund and debt service funds are generally used to liquidate governmental long-term debt.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

The School District reports deferred outflows related to prior bond refundings.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net Position

Net position of the School District is classified in three components. Net investment in capital assets consists the outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of capital assets previously held by the School District. The restricted component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Unrestricted net position is the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of invested in capital or restricted.

Net Position Flow Assumption

The School District will sometimes fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School District's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

The School District will sometimes fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Furthermore, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The nonspendable fund balance component represents amounts that are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted fund balance represents amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation for use for a specific purpose. The School District itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

Property Tax Revenue

Properties are assessed as of December 31 and the related property taxes become a lien on July 1 of the following year. Tax collections are forwarded to the School District as collected by the assessing municipalities through March 1, at which time they are considered delinquent and added to county tax rolls. Any delinquent taxes collected by the county are remitted to the School District by June 30. The School District considers all receivables to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible amounts is recorded.

Use of 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and state law for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The budget document presents information by fund and function. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level. State law requires the School District to have its budget in place by July 1. Expenditures in excess of amounts budgeted are a violation of Michigan law. State law permits districts to amend their budgets during the year. During the year, the budget was amended in a legally permissible manner. There were no significant amendments during the year.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g. purchase orders, contracts) are not tracked during the year. Budget appropriations are considered to be spent once the goods are delivered or the services rendered.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds

As shown below, there were several significant budget variances in the General Fund, as follows:

Business office - the final budget did not reflect the additional expenditure incurred by the School District to cover the payroll tax on the certain FICA refunds issued by the State of Michigan and returned to former employees.

Central office and other financing sources and uses - the final budget did not include the debt refunding that occurred to refinance the School Loan Revolving Fund with 2017 Series C revenue bonds.

	Budget	Actual
Instruction	$ -	$ 238,782
Support services - Pupil	-	38,573
Support services - Instructional staff	-	17,030
Support services - Business office	70,000	2,226,101
Support services - Operations and maintenance	-	15,403
Support services - Central	-	607,203
Other financing sources - Face value of debt issued	-	291,755,000
Other financing uses - Payment to escrow agent	-	291,107,000

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 129.91 (Public Act 20 of 1943, as amended) authorizes local governmental units to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have offices in Michigan. The law also allows investments outside the state of Michigan when fully insured. The local unit is allowed to invest in bonds, securities, and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; repurchase agreements; bankers’ acceptances of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications, which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions, which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

The School District has designated four banks for the deposit of its funds.

There are no limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals for the investment pools that are recorded at amortized cost except for the School District's investments in the Michigan Liquid Asset Fund Plus - MAX Class fund may not be redeemed for at least 14 calendar days, with the exception of direct investments of funds distributed by the State. Redemptions made prior to the applicable 14-day period are subject to a penalty equal to 15 days' interest on the amount so redeemed.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The School District's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District's investment policy requires that financial institutions be evaluated and only those with an acceptable risk level be used for the School District's deposits for custodial credit risk. At year end, the School District had $67,234,813 of bank deposits that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The School District believes that, due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the School District evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District's investment policy states that custodial credit risk will be minimized by limiting investments to the types of securities allowed by state law and by prequalifying the financial institution, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which the School District will do business using the criteria established in the investment policy. At June 30, 2018, the School District does not have investments with custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The School District's investment policy minimizes interest rate risk by by requiring the structuring of the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market, and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the School District’s cash requirements. The School District's investment policy does not restrict investment maturities other than commercial paper, which can only be purchased with a 270-day maturity. At June 30, 2018, the School District does not have investments with custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of June 30, 2018, the credit quality ratings of debt securities are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Organization
MILAF+ Cash Management Class	$ 2,404,160	AAAm	S&P
MILAF+ MAX Class	28	AAAm	S&P
Total	$ 2,404,188		

Concentration of Credit Risk

The School District places no limit on the amount the School District may invest in any one issuer. The School District's investment policy minimizes concentration of credit risk by requiring diversification of the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. All investments held at year end are reported in the schedule above.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that an investment denominated in the currency of a foreign country could reduce its U.S. dollar value as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. State law and the School District's investment policy prohibit investments in foreign currency.

Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

As of June 30, 2018 the School District's General Fund owed the Bond Redemption Fund $3,512,872. Interfund receivables and payables occur in the course of ordinary operations and reflect short-term transaction between funds. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. There were no interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt

Prior to the restructuring, the School District issued bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and the acquisition of certain equipment. As a result of the legislation that created DPSCD, the capital assets acquired by the general obligation bonds were transferred to DPSCD, while the general obligation bonds are retained by the School District (DPS). These bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the School District. The School District has issued notes payable to refinance short-term state aid anticipation notes into long-term payables. Other long-term obligations include the State's retirement obligation and amounts due to the School Loan Revolving Fund. Long-term debt activity can be summarized as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
School building and site improvement bonds:					
Series 1998C	$ 40,555,000	$ -	$ (4,210,000)	$ 36,345,000	$ 4,430,000
Series 2001A	183,695,000	-	-	183,695,000	-
Series 2002A	35,785,000	-	-	35,785,000	11,240,000
Series 2005A	226,800,000	-	-	226,800,000	-
Series 2009A	63,000,000	-	(7,055,000)	55,945,000	7,700,000
Series 2009B	184,550,000	-	(1,700,000)	182,850,000	1,800,000
Series 2010A	129,425,000	-	(7,895,000)	121,530,000	7,620,000
Series 2010B	49,630,000	-	-	49,630,000	-
Series 2012A	287,735,000	-	(8,725,000)	279,010,000	9,100,000
Series 2015A	140,870,000	-	(29,410,000)	111,460,000	19,635,000
Series 2017C	-	291,755,000	-	291,755,000	49,645,000
Total principal outstanding	1,342,045,000	291,755,000	(58,995,000)	1,574,805,000	111,170,000
Unamortized bond premiums	56,278,789	-	(7,748,350)	48,530,439	6,904,551
Notes payable:					
Series 2016D-1	129,495,000	-	(19,630,000)	109,865,000	20,380,000
Series 2016D-2	66,885,000	-	(10,110,000)	56,775,000	10,500,000
Series 2016 Emergency Loan	150,000,000	-	-	150,000,000	-
Other liabilities:					
Employee severance plan	303,900	-	(303,900)	-	-
School Loan Revolving Fund	289,283,595	60,888,769	(291,107,000)	59,065,364	-
Retirement system obligation	120,410,456	-	(2,000,000)	118,410,456	2,000,000
Total governmental activities long-term debt	$ 2,154,701,740	$ 352,643,769	$ (389,894,250)	$ 2,117,451,259	$ 150,954,551

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

The School District had deferred outflows of $19,089,276 related to deferred charges on bond refundings at June 30, 2018.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt are as follows:

	School Building and Site Improvement Bonds					Notes Payable			ORS Obligation		
Years Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Interest Subsidy	Net Interest	Total - Net	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ 111,170,000	$ 86,028,407	$ (14,285,314)	$ 71,743,093	$ 182,913,093	$ 30,880,000	$ 8,046,075	$ 38,926,075	$ 12,200,000	$ -	$ 12,200,000
2020	115,035,000	82,125,677	(14,247,937)	67,877,741	182,912,741	32,050,000	6,873,877	38,926,075	24,800,000	-	24,800,000
2021	119,080,000	78,035,858	(14,199,820)	63,836,038	182,916,038	33,290,000	5,638,695	38,923,877	25,400,000	-	25,400,000
2022	123,305,000	73,754,262	(14,141,572)	59,612,690	182,917,690	34,550,000	4,373,598	38,928,695	26,000,000	-	26,000,000
2023	127,710,000	69,289,474	(14,080,793)	55,208,681	182,918,681	43,870,000	3,002,511	38,923,598	18,600,000	-	18,600,000
2024-2028	459,915,000	276,290,546	(70,862,762)	205,427,784	665,342,784	142,000,000	5,174,500	194,047,011	11,010,456	59,000,000	72,010,456
2029-2033	375,250,000	117,866,382	(32,912,555)	84,953,827	460,203,827	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034-2038	115,685,000	36,581,818	(12,803,634)	23,778,184	139,463,184	-	-	-	-	-	-
2039-2043	27,655,000	2,370,034	(829,512)	1,540,522	29,195,522	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,574,805,000	$ 822,342,458	$ (188,363,899)	$ 633,978,560	$ 2,208,783,560	$ 316,640,000	$ 33,109,256	$ 388,675,331	$ 118,010,456	$ 59,000,000	$ 179,010,456

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds at June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Description	Remaining Annual Installments	Interest Rate(s)	Maturing May 1	Outstanding
$84,855,000 - 1998 Series C Refunding Bonds	$4,430,000 to $6,025,000	5.25%	2025	$ 36,345,000
$438,365,000 - 2001 Series A Building & Site Bonds	$14,320,000 to $43,310,000	6.00%	2029	183,695,000
$388,995,000 - 2002 Series A Building & Site Bonds	$11,240,000 to $12,630,000	6.00%	2021	35,785,000
$500,000,000 - 2005 Series A Refunding Bonds	$16,145,000 to $69,165,000	5.25%	2032	226,800,000
$90,000,000 - 2009 Series A Qualified School Construction Bonds	$7,700,000 to $9,745,000	3.19%	2025	55,945,000
$200,000,000 - 2009 Series B Build America Bonds*	$1,800,000 to $18,625,000	6.35% - 7.75%	2039	182,850,000
$160,910,000 - 2010 Series A Qualified School Construction Bonds	$7,620,000 to $15,280,000	6.65%	2029	121,530,000
$49,630,000 - 2010 Series B Build America Bonds*	$4,510,000 to $4,515,000	6.85%	2040	49,630,000
$337,735,000 - 2012 Series A Refunding Bonds	$9,100,000 to $27,450,000	5.00%	2033	279,010,000
$192,580,000 - 2015 Series A Refunding Bonds	$11,520,000 to $21,655,000	5.00%	2025	111,460,000
$291,755,000 - 2017 Series C Refunding Bonds	$31,945,000 to $54,360,000	2.91%	2024	291,755,000
Total bonded debt				$ 1,574,805,000

* With federal interest subsidy of 28.40 percent of the annual interest due

The 2009 Series A and 2010 Series A bonds require that annual payments be paid to a trustee, which holds the proceeds in trust for full payment of the full amount of the bonds at maturity. The bonds are considered defeased at the time the payments are made to the trust.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Notes payable consist of the following at June 30, 2018:

Description	Original Amount	Due Date	Interest Rate	Remaining Interest	Remaining Principal
Series 2016D-1	$ 149,240,000	03/31/2023	3.90%	$ 12,342,759	$ 109,865,000
Series 2016D-2	77,140,000	03/31/2023	3.55%	5,819,396	56,775,000
Series 2016 Emergency Note	150,000,000	09/01/2026	1.31%	14,947,100	150,000,000
Total	$ 376,380,000			$ 33,109,255	$ 316,640,000

School Loan Revolving Fund

The School Loan Revolving Fund payable represents notes payable to the State of Michigan for loans made to the School District, as authorized by the 1963 State of Michigan Constitution, for the purpose of paying principal and interest on general obligation bonds of the School District issued for capital expenditures. Interest rates are to be annually determined by the State Administrative Board in accordance with Section 9 of Act No. 92 of the Public Acts of 2005, as amended. The interest rate charged to the School District for the year was 3.10 percent through June 30, 2018. Repayment is required when the millage rate necessary to cover the annual bonded debt service requirements falls below 7.0 mills. As of June 30, 2018, the School District did not have a current balance due as a result of this requirement. The School District is required to levy mills and repay the State any excess of the amount levied over the bonded debt service requirement. Due to the variability of the factors that affect the timing of repayment, including the future amount of the state-equalized value of property in the School District, no provision for repayment has been included in the above amortization schedule. Changes in principal and interest were as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Beginning balance	$ 259,722,929	$ 29,560,666	$ 289,283,595
Additions	58,717,958	2,170,811	60,888,769
Reductions	(259,721,848)	(31,385,152)	(291,107,000)
Ending balance	$ 58,719,039	$ 346,325	$ 59,065,364

Termination Benefits - Employee Severance Plans

As part of the separation agreement between DPS and DPSCD, the employee severance obligation was retained by DPS. The Employee Severance Plan (ESP) was available to actively working employees with Detroit Public Schools represented by the Detroit Federation of Teachers (DFT), excluding hourly and substitutes, who (1) had 10 or more years of service with the School District as of June 30, 2013 or (2) were earning a minimum of $60,000 and had a minimum of five years of service with the School District as of June 30, 2013. The ESP was also available to employees represented by AFSCME, Local 345, OSAS, OSAS Related, DAEOE, DAEOE Related, Police Officers Association of Michigan (POAM), POAM Related, Police Officers Labor Council, NISP, paraprofessionals, and nonrepresented employees including principals, assistant principals, and executive staff who had 10 or more years of service with the School District as of June 30, 2013. However, the ESP was not available to any School District employee who notified the School District in writing on or before May 1, 2013 that he/she would be resigning or retiring from DPS for the 2012-2013 school year, was a substitute, temporary or contracted employee, was laid off or terminated, or who had previously retired and returned to the School District. A similar plan was also made available to employees represented by DFT meeting the same requirements as of June 30, 2014 and 2015. This plan was not offered in fiscal year 2018.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

The School District is paying a severance incentive payment to any eligible employee who participated in the ESP, provided that the employee has fulfilled his/her contractual obligations through his/her exit date. Eligible employees electing the ESP were required to select a separation of service date of June 30, 2013, or a separation date of June 30, 2014 or July 31, 2014 (for qualified DFT members assigned to summer school or extended year programs) for the ESP offered in 2014. The School District reserved the right to change the separation date of a participant to an alternate date based on operational needs as determined solely by the School District; however, the alternate date shall not be later than June 30, 2015 or July 31, 2015. If the School District exercised this right, the alternate date selected by the School District became the separation of service date of the employee. An employee retained through an alternate date selected by the School District received the same ESP benefit dollar amount he/she would have received had the School District not changed the exit date, but the ESP benefit payments started not later than four months following his/her actual exit date. Failure to fulfill contractual obligations through the employee's exit date will result in forfeiture of the ESP benefits. Death or disability is not considered a lack of fulfillment of contractual obligations and does not preclude the employee from receiving ESP benefits.

Following separation from service with the School District, the employee is free to accept full- or part-time employment with another employer, perform substitute services, or other employment with the School District at the School District's sole discretion.

Participants receive payment of the total plan benefit over a period of five years, divided into 60 equal monthly payments paid to an annuity contract or custodial account that is designed to meet the tax-qualification requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b). The final ESP payments were made during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Revenue Bond Refundings

On September 7, 2017, the Michigan Finance Authority issued $291,755,000 Series 2017 C Revenue Bonds, maturing on May 1, 2024, bearing interest at a rate of 2.91 percent. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay the outstanding School Loan Revolving Fund principal and interest obligation at that time. The defeasance was completed pursuant to terms as outlined by the State of Michigan and resulted in a reduction of debt service payments of approximately $16,600,000 over the life of the loan and resulted in an economic gain of approximately $11,950,000.

State Retirement Obligation

At June 30, 2018, the School District had a principal balance due to the Michigan Office of Retirement Services (ORS) of approximately $118,410,000, consisting of delinquent employer contributions for both retirement and postemployment benefits. The School District entered into a payment agreement with ORS, allowing the School District to pay the amounts due over a period not to exceed 12 years, with interest and fees assessed at 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively, on the outstanding balance. As a result of the School District entering into a payment agreement with ORS, the School District reclassified this obligation to long-term debt in 2017 and removed it from the General Fund. Additional accrued interest of approximately $22.6 million is included in the statement of net position related to this obligation, as that was an additional obligation accrued during the year.

Note 7 - Risk Management

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors, and omissions. The School District has purchased commercial insurance for these exposures. Since all employees were transferred to DPSCD as a result of the separation agreement, DPS is no longer responsible for employee benefits.

Note 8 - Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System

As a result of the restructuring the occurred in the prior year, the School District no longer has any employees and, as a result, no longer participates in the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS or the "System"), which is the statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system governed by the State of Michigan that covers substantially all employees of Michigan school districts.

Therefore, the School District did not have any required contributions for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, other than those required under the payment agreement, as noted in the long-term debt disclosure. At the time of the restructuring, the School District had a significant obligation payable to MPSERS as a result of being financially unable to make required employer contributions. As discussed in Note 6, this amount is being repaid over a period of 12 years.

Note 9 - Special Items

In connection with the Master Debt Indenture Agreement between DPSCD and the State of Michigan, DPSCD is eligible to receive disbursements from the School District equal to the amount of excess funds transferred to the School District through the indenture agreement, after full payment of the respective obligations at June 30 of each year. Subsequent to year end, the School District transferred approximately $13,100,000 to DPSCD's General Fund related to this provision. This amount has been recorded as a special item in the fund level financial statements, as the amount was calculated, approved, and authorized prior to June 30. This amount was also approved by the Michigan Department of Treasury and is not expected to recur.

Note 10 - Tax Abatements

The School District receives reduced property tax revenue as a result of Industrial Facilities Tax exemptions (PA 198 of 1974) and Brownfield Redevelopment Agreements granted by cities, villages, and townships within the boundaries of the School District. Industrial facility exemptions are intended to promote construction of new industrial facilities or to rehabilitate historical facilities; Brownfield redevelopment agreements are intended to reimburse taxpayers that remediate environmental contamination on their properties.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the School District's property tax revenue was reduced by approximately $36.6 million, affecting both the General and Bond Redemption Funds. Of this amount, the School District has, or will receive, reimbursement of approximately $11.0 million, through renaissance zone allocations and property tax reimburseements. Remaining amounts are not reimbursed to the School District.

Required Supplemental Information

Required Supplemental Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Over (Under) Final Budget
Revenue				
Local sources	$ 58,600,000	$ 58,600,000	$ 63,823,174	$ 5,223,174
State sources	4,339,880	4,330,730	9,182,818	4,852,088
Total revenue	62,939,880	62,930,730	73,005,992	10,075,262
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction	-	-	238,782	238,782
Support services:				
Pupil	-	-	38,573	38,573
Instructional staff	-	-	17,030	17,030
General administration	150,000	30,000	-	(30,000)
School administration	-	-	666	666
Business office	250,000	70,000	2,226,101	2,156,101
Operations and maintenance	-	-	15,403	15,403
Central	-	-	607,203	607,203
Total support services	400,000	100,000	2,904,976	2,804,976
Debt service	49,423,342	48,666,421	41,526,910	(7,139,511)
Total expenditures	49,823,342	48,766,421	44,670,668	(4,095,753)
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures	13,116,538	14,164,309	28,335,324	14,171,015
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Face value of debt issued	-	-	291,755,000	291,755,000
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	(291,107,000)	(291,107,000)
Total other financing sources	-	-	648,000	648,000
Special Item	(13,100,000)	(13,100,000)	(13,106,720)	(6,720)
Net Change in Fund Balance	16,538	1,064,309	15,876,604	14,812,295
Fund Balance - Beginning of year	(10,827,334)	(10,827,334)	(10,827,334)	-
Fund Balance - End of year	**$ (10,810,796)**	**$ (9,763,025)**	**$ 5,049,270**	**$ 14,812,295**

See notes to required supplemental information.

Required Supplemental Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System

Last Four Plan Years

Plan Years Ended September 30

	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	- %	- %	3.53370 %	3.96221 %
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ -	$ -	$ 863,027,538	$ 872,735,996
School District's covered employee payroll	$ -	$ -	$ 294,814,730	$ 330,958,130
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	- %	- %	292.74 %	263.70 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	- %	- %	62.92 %	66.20 %

See notes to required supplemental information.

Required Supplemental Information
Schedule of Pension Contributions
Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System

Last Four Fiscal Years

Years Ended June 30

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ 81,042,568	$ 98,482,599
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	-	-	-	98,482,599
Contribution Deficiency	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 81,042,568**	**$ -**
School District's Covered Employee Payroll	$ -	$ -	$ 288,380,872	$ 314,790,059
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	- %	- %	- %	31.29 %

See notes to required supplemental information.

Effective July 1, 2016, legislative changes transferred all of the School District's employees to DPSCD. As a result, the net pension liability was transferred to DPSCD and the School District no longer reports a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, as this liability is now reported on DPSCD's financial statements. In addition, the School District did not have any required contributions to the plan for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Pension Information

Ultimately, 10 years of data will be presented in both of the pension-related schedules. The number of years currently presented represents the number of years since the accounting standard requiring these schedules first became applicable.

Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution

The School District was previously delinquent in its required contribution payments. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the School District entered into a long-term payment arrangement with the Office of Retirement Services, which allows the outstanding balance to be paid over a period not to exceed 12 years. During 2018, the School District made $2,000,000 in payments, as required, toward the principal balance of the obligation. There were no statutorily required contributions in 2018 given that there are no longer any employees, and the principal payment is not considered a statutorily required contribution for the purpose of these disclosures. Subsequent to the transfer of the net pension liability to DPSCD, all future statutorily required contributions are the responsibility of DPSCD.

Other Supplemental Information

Other Supplemental Information
Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness

June 30, 2018

Years Ending June 30	Series 1998C Principal	Series 2001A Principal	Series 2002A Principal	Series 2005A Principal	Series 2009A Principal	Series 2009B Principal
2019	$ 4,430,000	$ -	$ 11,240,000	$ -	$ 7,700,000	$ 1,800,000
2020	4,660,000	-	11,915,000	-	7,700,000	1,900,000
2021	4,905,000	-	12,630,000	-	7,700,000	2,300,000
2022	5,165,000	14,320,000	-	-	7,700,000	2,400,000
2023	5,440,000	15,180,000	-	-	7,700,000	2,500,000
2024	5,720,000	16,095,000	-	-	7,700,000	2,600,000
2025	6,025,000	17,055,000	-	-	9,745,000	2,700,000
2026	-	24,420,000	-	16,145,000	-	3,150,000
2027	-	25,885,000	-	16,990,000	-	6,275,000
2028	-	27,430,000	-	17,890,000	-	6,525,000
2029	-	43,310,000	-	18,825,000	-	6,625,000
2030	-	-	-	65,715,000	-	6,925,000
2031	-	-	-	69,165,000	-	6,925,000
2032	-	-	-	22,070,000	-	8,925,000
2033	-	-	-	-	-	9,550,000
2034	-	-	-	-	-	18,625,000
2035	-	-	-	-	-	18,625,000
2036	-	-	-	-	-	18,625,000
2037	-	-	-	-	-	18,625,000
2038	-	-	-	-	-	18,625,000
2039	-	-	-	-	-	18,625,000
2040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total remaining payments	**$ 36,345,000**	**$ 183,695,000**	**$ 35,785,000**	**$ 226,800,000**	**$ 55,945,000**	**$ 182,850,000**
Interest rate	5.25%	6.00%	6.00%	5.25%	3.19%	6.35% - 7.75%
Original issue	**$ 84,855,000**	**$ 438,365,000**	**$ 388,995,000**	**$ 500,000,000**	**$ 90,000,000**	**$ 200,000,000**

Years Ending June 30	Series 2010A Principal	Series 2010B Principal	Series 2012A Principal	Series 2015A Principal	Series 2017C Principal	Total
2019	$ 7,620,000	$ -	$ 9,100,000	$ 19,635,000	$ 49,645,000	$ 111,170,000
2020	7,985,000	-	9,500,000	20,625,000	50,750,000	115,035,000
2021	8,095,000	-	9,910,000	21,655,000	51,885,000	119,080,000
2022	8,525,000	-	20,505,000	11,520,000	53,170,000	123,305,000
2023	8,960,000	-	21,465,000	12,105,000	54,360,000	127,710,000
2024	9,415,000	-	22,480,000	12,645,000	31,945,000	108,600,000
2025	9,885,000	-	23,655,000	13,275,000	-	82,340,000
2026	16,850,000	-	24,905,000	-	-	85,470,000
2027	14,265,000	-	26,145,000	-	-	89,560,000
2028	14,650,000	-	27,450,000	-	-	93,945,000
2029	15,280,000	-	14,520,000	-	-	98,560,000
2030	-	4,510,000	16,095,000	-	-	93,245,000
2031	-	4,510,000	16,900,000	-	-	97,500,000
2032	-	4,510,000	17,745,000	-	-	53,250,000
2033	-	4,510,000	18,635,000	-	-	32,695,000
2034	-	4,510,000	-	-	-	23,135,000
2035	-	4,510,000	-	-	-	23,135,000
2036	-	4,510,000	-	-	-	23,135,000
2037	-	4,515,000	-	-	-	23,140,000
2038	-	4,515,000	-	-	-	23,140,000
2039	-	4,515,000	-	-	-	23,140,000
2040	-	4,515,000	-	-	-	4,515,000
Total remaining payments	**$ 121,530,000**	**$ 49,630,000**	**$ 279,010,000**	**$ 111,460,000**	**$ 291,755,000**	**$ 1,574,805,000**
Interest rate	6.65%	6.85%	5.00%	5.00%	2.91%	
Original issue	**$ 160,910,000**	**$ 49,630,000**	**$ 337,735,000**	**$ 192,580,000**	**$ 291,755,000**	

Principal payments for the bond issues are due on May 1 of each year.

Interest payments for the bond issues are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year.