
Detroit Public Schools

**Financial Report
with Supplemental Information
June 30, 2021**

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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, 2021 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, 2021 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

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplemental information, 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 October 21, 2021 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 solely 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 effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Detroit Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



October 21, 2021

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 the governmental activities and each major fund of Detroit Public Schools (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021 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 October 21, 2021.

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) as a basis for designing 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.

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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

To Management and the Board of Education
Detroit Public Schools

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 School District'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

October 21, 2021

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, 2021. 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 and 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 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, 2021 and 2020:

	Governmental Activities	
	2021	2020
	(in millions)	
Assets - Current and other assets	\$ 58.9	\$ 48.3
Deferred Outflows of Resources	11.6	13.8
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	62.1	57.7
Noncurrent liabilities	1,879.4	1,964.7
Total liabilities	<u>1,941.5</u>	<u>2,022.4</u>
Net Position (Deficit)		
Net investment in capital assets	(1,591.9)	(1,610.6)
Restricted	5.1	6.4
Unrestricted	<u>(284.2)</u>	<u>(356.1)</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (1,871.0)</u>	<u>\$ (1,960.3)</u>

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 \$(1,871.0) million at June 30, 2021. Net investment in capital assets totaled \$(1,591.9) million, which is a result of the capital assets being transferred to Detroit Public Schools 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, \$(284.2) million, was unrestricted.

The \$(284.2) 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.

Detroit Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

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, 2021 and 2020:

	Governmental Activities	
	2021	2020
	(in millions)	
Revenue		
Program revenue - Operating grants	\$ 14.8	\$ 17.0
General revenue:		
Taxes	152.2	146.1
State aid not restricted to specific purposes	4.2	4.2
Other	7.0	8.7
Total revenue	<u>178.2</u>	<u>176.0</u>
Expenses		
Support services	0.1	0.4
Debt service	88.8	97.3
Total expenses	<u>88.9</u>	<u>97.7</u>
Change in Net Position	89.3	78.3
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of year	<u>(1,960.3)</u>	<u>(2,038.6)</u>
Net Position (Deficit) - End of year	<u><u>\$ (1,871.0)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,960.3)</u></u>

As reported in the statement of activities, the cost of all of our governmental activities this year was \$88.9 million. Certain activities were partially funded from governments that subsidized certain costs with grants and contributions (\$14.8 million). We paid for the remaining public benefit portion of our governmental activities with \$152.2 million in taxes and other revenue (i.e., interest and general entitlements).

The School District experienced an increase in net position of \$89.3 million. The key reason for the change in net position was 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 \$53.9 million, which is an increase of \$10.8 million from last year. The primary reason for the increase was that property tax receipts exceeded the required debt service payments for the year, which will be used to service future debt obligations as they come due.

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. 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 no significant variances between the final budget and actual amounts.

Detroit Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2021, 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 \$1.47 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:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,469,595,000	\$ 1,340,120,000
Unamortized bond premium	38,635,113	44,767,428
Long-term notes payable	220,420,000	253,710,000
Other long-term liabilities	150,751,077	326,136,558
Total	<u>\$ 1,879,401,190</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,733,986</u>

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.

In fiscal year 2021, the School District successfully completed the refunding of the School Loan Revolving Fund. The decreased interest rates are estimated to yield Detroit taxpayers \$48 million in net present value savings on the School Loan Revolving Fund refunding.

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 and 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.

Detroit Public Schools

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Cash and investments (Note 4)	\$ 39,595,458
Due from other governmental units	2,143,212
Restricted assets - Cash and investments (Note 4)	<u>17,194,740</u>
Total assets	58,933,410
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Deferred charges on bond refunding (Note 6)	11,580,358
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	39,238
Due to other governmental units	3,920,736
Accrued liabilities and other:	
Payroll-related liability	1,065,508
Accrued interest payable	57,033,794
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year (Note 6)	186,318,552
Due in more than one year (Note 6)	<u>1,693,082,638</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,941,460,466</u>
Net Position (Deficit)	
Net investment in capital assets	(1,591,904,408)
Restricted - Debt service	5,144,850
Unrestricted	<u>(284,187,140)</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (1,870,946,698)</u>

Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u> <u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u> <u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
Functions/Programs			
Primary government - Governmental activities:			
Support services	\$ 108,175	\$ -	\$ (108,175)
Interest	88,135,099	14,835,905	(73,299,194)
Debt issuance costs	623,450	-	(623,450)
Total primary government	<u>\$ 88,866,724</u>	<u>\$ 14,835,905</u>	(74,030,819)
General revenue:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes levied for general purposes			70,473,809
Property taxes levied for debt service			81,702,589
State aid not restricted to specific purposes			4,199,310
Interest and investment earnings			109,232
Other - Payment in lieu of taxes			6,887,534
		Total general revenue	<u>163,372,474</u>
		Change in Net Position	89,341,655
		Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of year	<u>(1,960,288,353)</u>
		Net Position (Deficit) - End of year	<u>\$ (1,870,946,698)</u>

Detroit Public Schools

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and investments (Note 4)	\$ 39,595,458	\$ -	\$ 39,595,458
Due from other governmental units	2,143,212	-	2,143,212
Due from other funds (Note 5)	-	2,289,021	2,289,021
Restricted assets - Cash and investments (Note 4)	-	17,194,740	17,194,740
Total assets	\$ 41,738,670	\$ 19,483,761	\$ 61,222,431
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 39,238	\$ -	\$ 39,238
Due to other governmental units	3,920,736	-	3,920,736
Due to other funds (Note 5)	2,289,021	-	2,289,021
Accrued liabilities and other	1,065,508	-	1,065,508
Total liabilities	7,314,503	-	7,314,503
Fund Balances			
Restricted - Debt service	-	19,483,761	19,483,761
Unassigned	34,424,167	-	34,424,167
Total fund balances	34,424,167	19,483,761	53,907,928
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 41,738,670	\$ 19,483,761	\$ 61,222,431

Detroit Public Schools

Governmental Funds

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

Fund Balances Reported in Governmental Funds	\$ 53,907,928
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Deferred outflows related to bond refundings are not reported in the funds	11,580,358
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the governmental funds	(1,879,401,190)
Accrued interest is not due and payable in the current period and is not reported in the funds	<u>(57,033,794)</u>
Net Position (Deficit) of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ (1,870,946,698)</u></u>

Detroit Public Schools

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

Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue			
Local sources	\$ 70,483,297	\$ 88,689,867	\$ 159,173,164
State sources	4,199,310	-	4,199,310
Federal sources	-	14,835,905	14,835,905
Total revenue	74,682,607	103,525,772	178,208,379
Expenditures - Current			
Support services	108,175	-	108,175
Debt service:			
Principal	56,621,737	119,080,000	175,701,737
Interest	5,872,200	80,918,912	86,791,112
Debt issuance costs	-	623,450	623,450
Total expenditures	62,602,112	200,622,362	263,224,474
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	12,080,495	(97,096,590)	(85,016,095)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Face value of debt issued (Note 6)	-	248,555,000	248,555,000
School Loan Receiving Fund proceeds	-	95,236,796	95,236,796
Payment on School Loan Receiving Fund refunding (Note 6)	-	(247,971,000)	(247,971,000)
Total other financing sources	-	95,820,796	95,820,796
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,080,495	(1,275,794)	10,804,701
Fund Balances - Beginning of year	22,343,672	20,759,555	43,103,227
Fund Balances - End of year	\$ 34,424,167	\$ 19,483,761	\$ 53,907,928

Detroit Public Schools

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

Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances Reported in Governmental Funds	\$ 10,804,701
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Issuing debt, net of premiums, provides current financial resources to governmental funds but increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position	(343,791,796)
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 premiums and outflows related to bond refundings are not expenses in the governmental funds	427,567,736
Interest expense is recognized in the government-wide statements as it accrues	<u>(5,238,986)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 89,341,655</u></u>

June 30, 2021

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, at which point the millage will need to be renewed by the voters to continue servicing the debt. The tax revenue from the 18 mills will be used to pay down the certain remaining notes payable (the 2016 Series notes payable), an emergency loan, the outstanding balance due to the state retirement system, 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 restructuring package, control of DPS was returned to a seven-member locally elected school board in January 2017.

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 (GASB). 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.

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.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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. Since all operations have been transferred from the School District to DPSCD, the primary function of the General Fund is to collect the nonhomestead property taxes and make payments, as scheduled, on the various debt obligations of the General 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.

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

June 30, 2021

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)***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

Restricted assets relate to unspent property taxes held in the debt service funds that are required to be set aside for future bond principal and interest payments.

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 State of Michigan.

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 other financing sources and bond discounts as other financing uses. The General Fund and Bond Redemption Fund are generally used to liquidate governmental long-term debt.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet 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.

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.

June 30, 2021

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**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 and contracts) are not tracked during the year. Budget appropriations are considered to be spent once the goods are delivered or the services rendered.

Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds

The School District did not have significant expenditure budget variances.

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 that matures no more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions that 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 that investments in the Michigan Liquid Asset Fund - Cash Management Class are required to have a minimum one-day investment period before assets can be withdrawn.

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 bank deposits of \$58,270,453 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 institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which the School District will do business using the criteria established in the investment policy. At June 30, 2021, the School District does not have investments with custodial credit risk.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

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 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, 2021, 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, 2021, the credit quality ratings of investments are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Organization
MILAF+ Cash Management Class	\$ 2,491,121	AAAm	S&P

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.

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 and Payables

The interfund balance at year end represent property taxes collected by the General Fund that are due to the Bond Redemption Fund.

June 30, 2021

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. These bonds are obligations that pledge the full faith and credit of the School District. The School District's qualified bonds are fully guaranteed by the State of Michigan. 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
Bonds and notes payable - Other debt - School building and site improvement bonds:					
Series 1998C	\$ 27,255,000	\$ -	\$ (4,905,000)	\$ 22,350,000	\$ 5,165,000
Series 2001A	183,695,000	-	-	183,695,000	14,320,000
Series 2002A	12,630,000	-	(12,630,000)	-	-
Series 2005A	226,800,000	-	-	226,800,000	-
Series 2009A	40,545,000	-	(7,700,000)	32,845,000	7,700,000
Series 2009B	179,150,000	-	(2,300,000)	176,850,000	2,400,000
Series 2010A	105,925,000	-	(8,095,000)	97,830,000	8,525,000
Series 2012A	260,410,000	-	(9,910,000)	250,500,000	20,505,000
Series 2015A	71,200,000	-	(21,655,000)	49,545,000	11,520,000
Series 2017C	191,360,000	-	(51,885,000)	139,475,000	53,170,000
Series 2020A	41,150,000	-	-	41,150,000	-
Series 2020B	-	248,555,000	-	248,555,000	-
Total bonds payable	1,340,120,000	248,555,000	(119,080,000)	1,469,595,000	123,305,000
Direct borrowings - Notes payable:					
Series 2016D-1	68,330,000	-	(21,970,000)	46,360,000	22,805,000
Series 2016D-2	35,380,000	-	(11,320,000)	24,060,000	11,745,000
Series 2016 Emergency Loan	150,000,000	-	-	150,000,000	-
Direct borrowings - Other liabilities:					
School Loan Revolving Fund	247,849,034	95,917,256	(247,971,000)	95,795,290	-
Retirement system obligation	78,287,524	-	(23,331,737)	54,955,787	23,000,000
Total bonds and direct borrowings	1,919,966,558	344,472,256	(423,672,737)	1,840,766,077	180,855,000
Unamortized bond premiums	44,767,428	-	(6,132,315)	38,635,113	5,463,552
Total governmental activities long-term debt	\$ 1,964,733,986	\$ 344,472,256	\$ (429,805,052)	\$ 1,879,401,190	\$ 186,318,552

The School District had deferred outflows of \$11,580,358 related to deferred charges on bond refundings at June 30, 2021.

June 30, 2021

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

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

Years Ending June 30	Other Debt - School Building and Site Improvement					Direct Borrowing - Notes Payable			Direct Borrowing - ORS Obligation		
	Principal	Interest	Interest Subsidy	Net Interest	Total - Net	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$3,305,000	\$,820,611	\$,031,036)	\$789,575	\$8,094,575	\$550,000	\$541,294	\$,091,294	\$000,000	\$ -	\$000,000
2023	7,710,000	,355,822	,970,257)	385,566	8,095,566	870,000	078,907	,948,907	955,787	694,883	650,669
2024	3,055,000	,775,370	,906,944)	868,427	8,923,427	000,000	807,800	,807,800	-	-	-
2025	9,520,000	,546,364	,676,226)	870,138	0,390,138	000,000	663,700	,663,700	-	-	-
2026	2,890,000	,610,844	,089,248)	521,596	7,411,596	000,000	703,000	,703,000	-	-	-
2027-2031	0,880,000	,788,261	,119,580)	668,681	4,548,681	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032-2036	1,575,000	,544,250	,395,088)	149,162	8,724,162	-	-	-	-	-	-
2037-2041	0,660,000	,501,272	,030,046)	471,224	8,131,226	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$9,595,000	\$,942,794	\$,218,425)	\$724,369	\$4,319,371	\$420,000	\$794,701	\$,214,701	\$955,787	\$694,883	\$650,669

General Obligation Bonds

General obligations outstanding at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Description	Remaining Annual Installments	Interest Rate(s)	Maturing May 1	Outstanding
\$84,855,000 - 1998 Series C Refunding Bonds	\$5,165,000 to \$6,025,000	5.25%	2025	\$ 22,350,000
\$438,365,000 - 2001 Series A Building & Site Bonds	\$14,320,000 to \$43,310,000	6.00%	2029	183,695,000
\$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	32,845,000
\$200,000,000 - 2009 Series B Build America Bonds*	\$2,400,000 to \$18,625,000	7.74%	2039	176,850,000
\$160,910,000 - 2010 Series A Qualified School Construction Bonds*	\$8,525,000 to \$16,850,000	6.65%	2029	97,830,000
\$337,735,000 - 2012 Series A Refunding Bonds	\$14,520,000 to \$27,450,000	5.00%	2033	250,500,000
\$192,580,000 - 2015 Series A Refunding Bonds	\$11,520,000 to \$13,275,000	5.00%	2025	49,545,000
\$291,755,000 - 2017 Series C Refunding Bonds	\$31,945,000 to \$54,360,000	2.91%	2024	139,475,000
\$41,150,000 - 2020 Series A Refunding Bonds	\$3,670,000 to \$3,800,000	5.00%	2040	41,150,000
\$248,555,000 - 2020 Series B Refunding Bonds	\$4,455,000 to \$51,975,000	1.7%-2.4%	2030	248,555,000
Total bonded debt				\$ 1,469,595,000

*With federal interest subsidy that varies from year to year ranging from 5.0 percent to 35.0 percent of annual interest due.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

The 2009 Series A and 2010 Series A bonds require that annual payments be paid to a trustee, which holds the proceeds in a 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.

Notes payable consist of the amounts in the following table at June 30, 2021. The 2016 Emergency Note contains a provision where, in the event of any nonpayment of scheduled principal or interest, the State of Michigan has the right to declare all amounts under the note to be immediately due and payable without notice or demand.

Description	Original Amount	Due Date	Interest Rate	Remaining Interest	Remaining Principal
Series 2016D-1	\$ 149,240,000	03/31/2023	3.90%	\$ 2,373,146	\$ 46,360,000
Series 2016D-2	77,140,000	03/31/2023	3.55%	1,369,455	24,060,000
Series 2016 Emergency Note	150,000,000	09/01/2026	1.31%	8,069,600	150,000,000
Total	<u>\$ 376,380,000</u>			<u>\$ 11,812,201</u>	<u>\$ 220,420,000</u>

School Loan Revolving Fund

The School Loan Revolving Fund payable represents a direct borrowing from 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 (the "Act"), as amended. The School Loan Revolving Fund is accessible to school districts for borrowings that initiated after July 19, 2005. Interest during the year ended June 30, 2021 was 3.00 percent. Repayment begins as soon as annual tax collections exceed annual debt service payment requirements. The predetermined mandatory final loan repayment date is May 1, 2030. If the School District fails to levy the appropriate debt mills in accordance with the agreement or defaults in loan repayment, the School District shall increase its debt levy in the next succeeding year, and a default late charge of 3 percent will apply. Due to the variability of the factors that affect the timing of repayment, including the future amount of state-equalized value of property in the School District, no provision for repayment has been included in the above debt maturity schedule. If the School District is in default of the loan agreement, the State of Michigan will have to make arrangements with the School District, as it has no other sources of funding. Changes in principal and interest were as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Beginning Balance	\$ 239,486,237	\$ 8,362,797	\$ 247,849,034
Additions	95,236,796	680,460	95,917,256
Reductions	(239,468,380)	(8,502,620)	(247,971,000)
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 95,254,653</u>	<u>\$ 540,637</u>	<u>\$ 95,795,290</u>

Current Refunding

During the year, the School District issued \$248,555,000 in general obligation bonds, with an average interest rate of 2.22 percent. The proceeds of these bonds were used to refund \$247,971,000 of outstanding School Loan Revolving Fund with an average interest rate of 3.26 percent. The net proceeds of \$271,971,000 (after payment of \$584,000 in underwriting fees, insurance, and other issuance costs) were used to repay principal and interest on the School Loan Revolving debt. The refunding reduced total debt service payments over the next 29 years by approximately \$66,900,000, which represents an economic gain of approximately \$48,000,000.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Office of Retirement Services Obligation (ORS)

The outstanding obligation payable to the Office of Retirement Services is payable in annual principal payments, with the final payment of principal and accrued interest expected to be made in fiscal year 2024. The note payable accrues simple interest at a rate of 8.00 percent, which accrues daily. Required minimum payments range from \$6,000,000 to \$15,560,000; however, the School District's indenture agreement allows for additional principal payments on the ORS obligation in years that the School District has excess cash flows. The schedule of future debt service payments includes amounts anticipated to be paid based on excess cash flows.

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 that occurred in 2017, the School District no longer has any employees and, as a result, no longer participates in the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPERS 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, 2021 and 2020, 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 MPERS as a result of being financially unable to make required employer contributions. As discussed in Note 6, this amount is being repaid through 2024.

Note 9 - 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, 2021, the School District's property tax revenue was reduced by approximately \$35.8 million, affecting both the General and Bond Redemption funds. Of this amount, the School District has, or will receive, reimbursement of approximately \$11.1 million, through renaissance zone allocations and property tax reimbursements. Remaining amounts are not reimbursed to the School District.

Required Supplemental Information

Detroit Public Schools

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Over (Under) Final Budget
Revenue				
Local sources	\$ 65,597,663	\$ 64,085,506	\$ 70,483,297	\$ 6,397,791
State sources	3,873,977	3,873,977	4,199,310	325,333
Total revenue	69,471,640	67,959,483	74,682,607	6,723,124
Expenditures				
Current - Support services - Business office	90,000	222,665	108,175	(114,490)
Debt service	64,561,450	63,963,519	62,493,937	(1,469,582)
Total expenditures	64,651,450	64,186,184	62,602,112	(1,584,072)
Net Change in Fund Balance	4,820,190	3,773,299	12,080,495	8,307,196
Fund Balance - Beginning of year	22,343,672	22,343,672	22,343,672	-
Fund Balance - End of year	<u>\$ 27,163,862</u>	<u>\$ 26,116,971</u>	<u>\$ 34,424,167</u>	<u>\$ 8,307,196</u>

Detroit Public Schools

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

**Last Seven Plan Years
 Plan Years Ended September 30**

	2020	2019	2018	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 payroll	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 294,814,730	\$ 330,958,130
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	292.74 %	263.70 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	62.92 %	66.20 %

Detroit Public Schools

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

**Last Seven Fiscal Years
Years Ended June 30**

	2021	2020	2019	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 Payroll	\$ -	\$ 288,380,872	\$ 314,790,059				
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	- %	31.29 %					

June 30, 2021

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, 2021.

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 2021, the School District made a total of approximately \$23,331,000 in principal payments. There were no statutorily required contributions in 2021 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

Detroit Public Schools

Other Supplemental Information Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness

June 30, 2021

Years Ending June 30	Series 1998C	Series 2001A	Series 2005A	Series 2009A	Series 2009B	Series 2010A
	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal
2022	\$ 5,165,000	\$ 14,320,000	\$ -	\$ 7,700,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 8,525,000
2023	5,440,000	15,180,000	-	7,700,000	2,500,000	8,960,000
2024	5,720,000	16,095,000	-	7,700,000	2,600,000	9,415,000
2025	6,025,000	17,055,000	-	9,745,000	2,700,000	9,885,000
2026	-	24,420,000	16,145,000	-	3,150,000	16,850,000
2027	-	25,885,000	16,990,000	-	6,275,000	14,265,000
2028	-	27,430,000	17,890,000	-	6,525,000	14,650,000
2029	-	43,310,000	18,825,000	-	6,625,000	15,280,000
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	\$ 22,350,000	\$ 183,695,000	\$ 226,800,000	\$ 32,845,000	\$ 176,850,000	\$ 97,830,000
Interest rate	5.25%	6.00%	5.25%	3.19%	7.74%	6.65%
Original issue	\$ 84,855,000	\$ 438,365,000	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 160,910,000

Years Ending June 30	Series 2012A	Series 2015A	Series 2017C	Series 2020A	Series 2020B	Total
	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	
2022	\$ 20,505,000	\$ 11,520,000	\$ 53,170,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,305,000
2023	21,465,000	12,105,000	54,360,000	-	-	127,710,000
2024	22,480,000	12,645,000	31,945,000	-	4,455,000	113,055,000
2025	23,655,000	13,275,000	-	-	37,180,000	119,520,000
2026	24,905,000	-	-	-	37,420,000	122,890,000
2027	26,145,000	-	-	-	38,070,000	127,630,000
2028	27,450,000	-	-	-	39,160,000	133,105,000
2029	14,520,000	-	-	-	40,295,000	138,855,000
2030	16,095,000	-	-	3,800,000	51,975,000	144,510,000
2031	16,900,000	-	-	3,790,000	-	96,780,000
2032	17,745,000	-	-	3,780,000	-	52,520,000
2033	18,635,000	-	-	3,770,000	-	31,955,000
2034	-	-	-	3,755,000	-	22,380,000
2035	-	-	-	3,740,000	-	22,365,000
2036	-	-	-	3,730,000	-	22,355,000
2037	-	-	-	3,720,000	-	22,345,000
2038	-	-	-	3,705,000	-	22,330,000
2039	-	-	-	3,690,000	-	22,315,000
2040	-	-	-	3,670,000	-	3,670,000
Total remaining payments	\$ 250,500,000	\$ 49,545,000	\$ 139,475,000	\$ 41,150,000	\$ 248,555,000	\$ 1,469,595,000
Interest rate	5.00%	5.00%	2.91%	5.00%	1.7% - 2.40%	
Original issue	\$ 337,735,000	\$ 192,580,000	\$ 291,755,000	\$ 41,150,000	\$ 248,555,000	

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.