



Frequently Asked Questions | Bond 2026

November 3, 2026 Ballot Proposal

Additional Questions & Answers – October 2, 2026

Cost Breakdown of Bond Proposal

1. Could you provide a breakdown of the \$123.5 million bond proposal?

Here are the estimated costs for the proposed bond projects by building, per the District's Application for Preliminary Qualification of Bonds that was submitted to and approved by the state:

PROJECTS

Delta Mills Early Childhood Center » \$5,820,656

Neff Early Childhood Center » \$1,824,043

Holbrook Elementary » \$5,733,861

Delta Center Elementary » \$7,847,609

Wacousta Elementary » \$4,567,753

Willow Ridge Elementary » \$14,975,214

Hayes Intermediate » \$13,388,562

Beagle Middle School » \$6,854,694

Grand Ledge High School » \$51,091,164

Wacousta Commons » \$3,117,309

Sawdon Administration Building » \$3,338,189

Operations/Transportation » \$5,029,004

Projects Total - \$123,588,058

PLUS

Bond Issuance Costs - \$1,950,425

LESS

Estimated Interest Earnings - \$2,038,483

EQUALS

Amount of Bond Proposal » \$123,500,000

Timeline & Order of Bond Projects

2. What is the timeline and order of proposed bond projects?

If voters approve the bond proposal, design work would begin in 2027, with all projects expected to be completed within approximately five years. The exact construction schedule

and order of projects will depend on several factors, including design timelines, labor availability, construction costs, and the timing of bond sales.

The District expects to prioritize projects that address the most immediate space and capacity needs. At this time, classroom additions at Holbrook Elementary, Willow Ridge Elementary, Hayes Intermediate, and Beagle Middle School are anticipated to be among the first projects to move forward because those buildings have significant space limitations.

The District will develop the overall schedule to complete projects as efficiently as possible while managing costs, construction logistics, and potential disruption to students and staff.

Schools of Choice

3. How do students enrolled through schools of choice affect GLPS enrollment, staffing costs, funding, and programming?

In 2025-2026, approximately 990 students, or about 18% of total district enrollment, attended GLPS through schools of choice. That means approximately five students per classroom are here through schools of choice. If those students were no longer enrolled, the District would not be able to simply combine the remaining students into fewer classrooms. So the District would still need the same number of teachers and classrooms. As a result, staffing costs would remain the same, and the District would not gain additional classroom space.

Students enrolled through schools of choice generated approximately \$10.4 million in funding for GLPS in 2025-2026. That funding supports the District's overall educational program and helps maintain programming available to all students. The state's per-pupil funding is the same for a resident student and a student enrolled through schools of choice, and the District also receives categorical funding for both. But, GLPS does not have to pay for transportation costs for students enrolled through schools of choice.

Over the past few years, the District has used historical enrollment trends and space in grade levels to take a more targeted approach to schools of choice enrollment. We have significantly reduced school of choice opportunities in the district, limiting it only to certain grade levels to ensure there is available space for resident students.

4. How does GLPS compare with other districts in the Capital Area Activities Conference (CAAC) in terms of schools of choice?

According to MI School Data, approximately 18% of GLPS students were enrolled through schools of choice in 2025-2026. Here are the approximate percentages for other Capital Area Activities Conference (CAAC) districts: Olivet 35%, Waverly 33%, Williamston 26%, Holt 23%, Haslett 22%, East Lansing 19%, Fowlerville 15%, Ionia 14%, Mason 13%, Portland 13%, DeWitt 12%, Okemos 11%, Charlotte 11%, Eaton Rapids 9%, St. Johns 5%, Lansing 4%.

More Financial Information

5. How would the District be able to issue \$123.5 million in bonds with no increase above our current debt tax rate?

If voters approve the bond proposal, the District would be able to issue the bonds while maintaining the current debt millage rate of 5.63 mills. If voters do not approve the bond proposal, the debt millage needed for the District's existing bonds is estimated to decrease by 0.19 mills in 2027, from 5.63 mills to 5.44 mills. If the proposal is approved, that 0.19 mills would instead be used to begin paying the debt service on the proposal's bonds.

6. How long would the debt millage rate stay at 5.63 if the proposal is passed?

If voters approve the bond proposal, the total debt millage rate is estimated to remain at 5.63 mills through 2036. This estimate is based on the District's Application for Preliminary Qualification of Bonds, which includes a year-by-year projection of the total debt millage rate assuming voter approval of the proposal. The projection estimates that the total debt millage rate would begin decreasing in 2037.