Brighton Area Schools

November 2026 Bond Election Questions

07/17/2026

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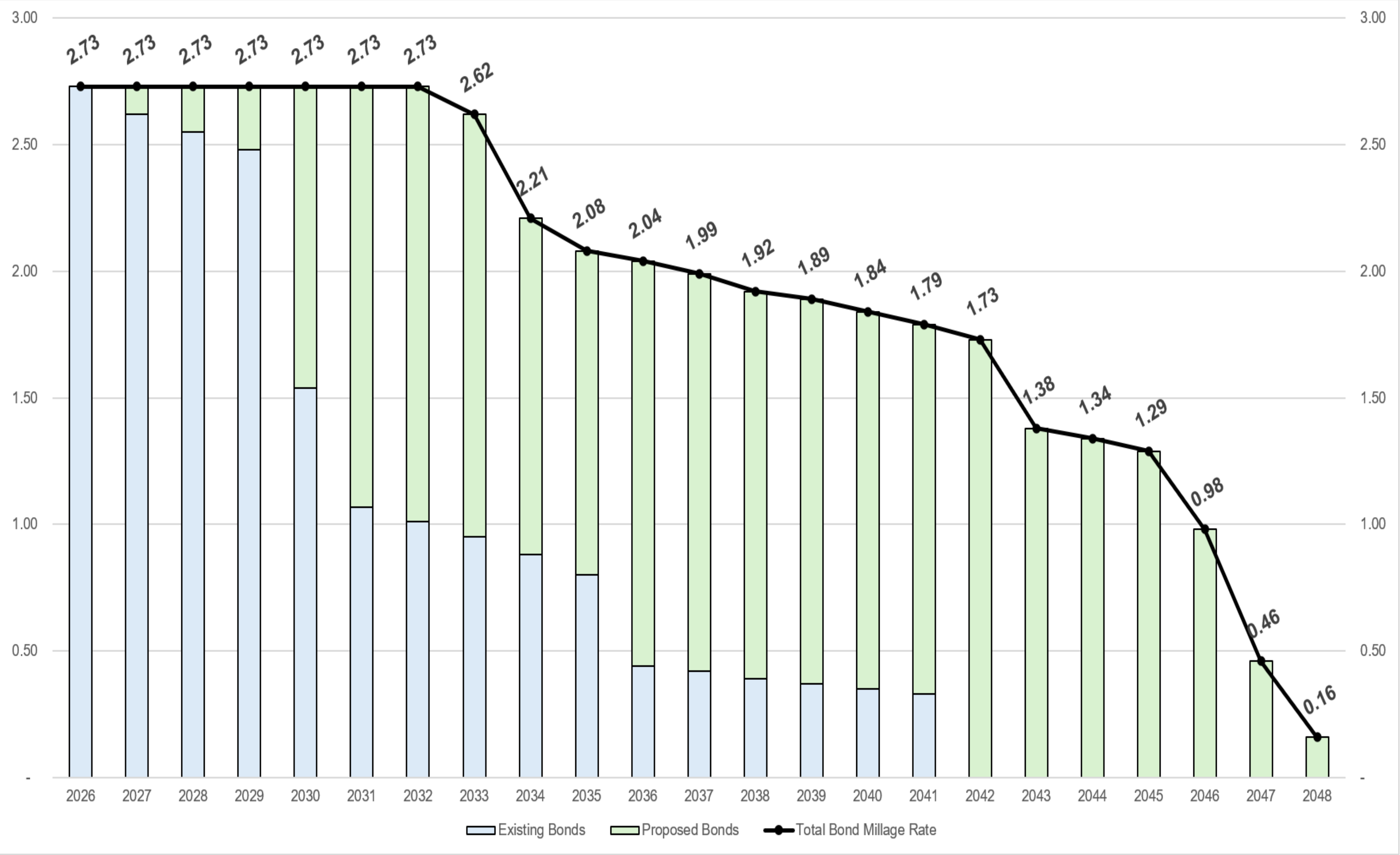
Capital Improvement Funding Questions

Q. How can the district fund a proposed new bond project without increasing the current 2026 bond millage rate of 2.73 mills?

A. The proposed bond program is structured to maintain the current 2.73-mill rate. Existing annual bond payments will decline over the next several years, creating capacity for new annual payments to fund improvements without increasing the millage rate. In addition, the district does not plan to issue the full $90,275,000 immediately; the current schedule assumes $26,985,000 in 2027, $28,675,000 in 2029, and $34,615,000 in 2031. This phased approach allows debt to retire before additional bonds are issued and helps manage the 2.73-mill rate. See the estimated graphs and tables on the following page.

Capital Improvement Funding Questions



Year	Existing Bonds	Proposed Bonds	Total Bond Millage Rate
2026	2.73		2.73
2027	2.62	0.11	2.73
2028	2.55	0.18	2.73
2029	2.48	0.25	2.73
2030	1.54	1.19	2.73
2031	1.07	1.66	2.73
2032	1.01	1.72	2.73
2033	0.95	1.67	2.62
2034	0.88	1.33	2.21
2035	0.80	1.28	2.08
2036	0.44	1.60	2.04
2037	0.42	1.57	1.99
2038	0.39	1.53	1.92
2039	0.37	1.52	1.89
2040	0.35	1.49	1.84
2041	0.33	1.46	1.79
2042		1.73	1.73
2043		1.38	1.38
2044		1.34	1.34
2045		1.29	1.29
2046		0.98	0.98
2047		0.46	0.46
2048		0.16	0.16

Capital Improvement Funding Questions

Q. Why do school districts ask voters to approve bond issues or sinking funds?

A. Reasons vary by district, but one common goal is to focus the general fund for daily educational operations. General fund dollars support salaries and wages, benefits, classroom supplies, utilities, and other operating costs. Bond proceeds and sinking fund collections, by contrast, are restricted to capital improvements and equipment purchases.

Another reason is the scale of school facilities and equipment needs. Districts must maintain multiple buildings and thousands of square feet of space, including HVAC systems, roofs, parking lots, flooring, furniture, athletic facilities, gymnasiums, and related equipment. Voter-approved bonds and sinking funds can be used to pay for these capital needs.

Timing is also important. Large projects often require funding upfront; for example, a $5 million HVAC replacement may be difficult to pay from the general fund or through years of savings. Once bonds are issued, funds become available so the project can begin when needed.

Capital Improvement Funding Questions

Q. Why do school districts often seek voter approval for additional bond proposals before existing bond payments are fully retired?

A. Reasons vary by district, but the primary driver is aligning capital needs with available funding and an acceptable millage rate. Facility plans often identify more improvements than one financial plan or community-supported millage rate can fund at a single time. As a result, districts may spread projects across multiple bond proposals and election years. One proposal might focus on HVAC replacement, athletic field upgrades, and technology purchases, while a later proposal might address roofing, furniture, and redesigned learning spaces.