



Shelley Joint School District No. 60

To Enhance the Educational Environment by providing new, modern learning spaces

What is a School Bond?

The State of Idaho does not fully fund construction of public schools. In order to build schools, local voters are asked to approve school bonds. Similar to a mortgage, bonds can be paid over 20 years, helping to keep costs lower for taxpayers. A bond requires a 2/3 majority "yes" vote called a "super majority."

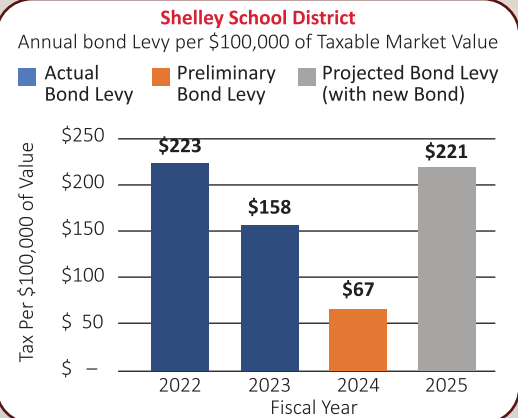
What will be included in the new High School Bond?

- A modern, customized high school based on proven designs like Middleton, Owyhee, Ridgevue, Green Canyon, and Ridgeline High Schools.
- Building space adequate to absorb student growth until 2040. This is based on 2% annual growth rate. The current 10 year growth rate is 1.65%.
- Core areas of the new High School, such as the commons, cafeteria, library, restrooms, and hallways will have capacity to accommodate 1,000 students. If you do not count the four modular classrooms and the two classrooms in the newly constructed building near the football scoreboard, the current high school has capacity for 650 students.
- The new High School will be designed for future additions.
- Some existing infrastructure including parking, Ag/CTE, and the football field will continue to be utilized.
- An auditorium with seating for 600, available for school & public use.
- An additional music room. The current High School only has one music room.
- Close proximity to the current Ag/CTE building.
- Modern science labs and updated technology.
- Scene construction shop for the drama club.
- Modular classrooms will not be needed.

How much will the proposal raise taxes?

The tax rate is anticipated to increase by \$154 per \$100,000 annually. The following table shows the impact on homeowners:

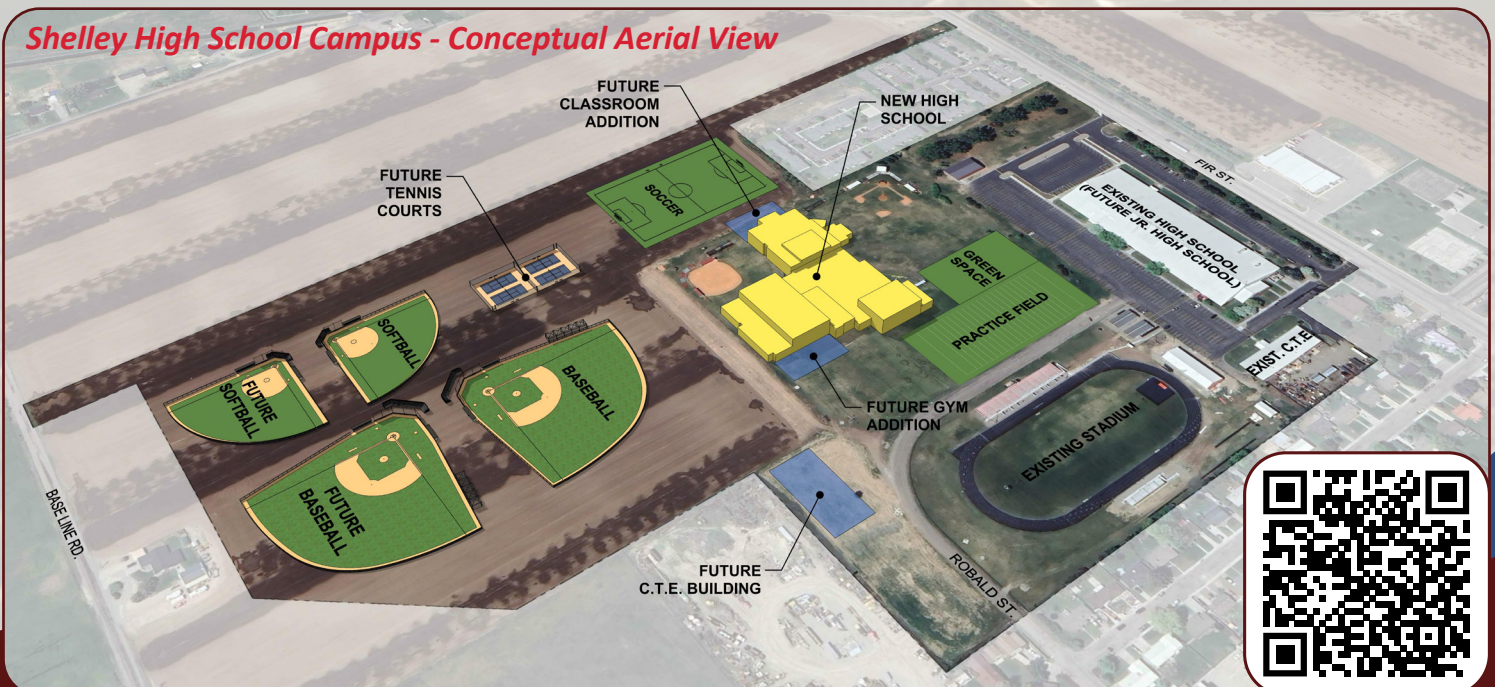
| Home Value Before Exemption | Tax Increase | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Annual | Monthly |
| \$100,000 | \$ 77 | \$6.42 |
| \$200,000 | \$154 | \$12.83 |
| \$300,000 | \$269 | \$22.46 |
| \$400,000 | \$424 | \$35.29 |
| \$500,000 | \$578 | \$48.13 |
| \$600,000 | \$732 | \$60.96 |



How much will the new High School bond increase my taxes?

- Yearly, \$154 (increase from \$67 to \$221) per \$100,000 of taxable market value (**not including Homeowner Exemption**).
- Property tax reduction program "Circuit Breaker" information can be found at: www.shelleyschools.org/building-page

Shelley High School Campus - Conceptual Aerial View





Shelley Joint School District No. 60

To Enhance the Educational Environment by providing new, modern learning spaces

Based on 2% growth projections, what year will each school be full and will need additional classrooms or increased class sizes to accommodate student growth?

- Goodsell Elementary: Fall 2024
- Sunrise Elementary: Fall 2026
- Riverview Elementary: Fall 2026
- Stuart Elementary: Fall 2034
- Hobbs Middle School: Fall 2023
- Shelley High School: Fall 2023

What may occur if the new High School Bond is not approved on November 7, 2023?

- New “non-resident enrollment” requests can be denied due to programs or grade levels being at capacity. This has already begun in specific grade levels and programs.
- Adjust the way we offer some of our special programs. For example, elementary music and art could be offered in the regular teacher classroom.
- Classroom aides could be hired to help classroom teachers with larger class sizes.
- Modular classrooms can be purchased. The high school currently has four modular classrooms. The latest estimate is \$304,000 to purchase a modular building with two classrooms.
- Grades 5-12 could use a mobile teacher. The mobile teacher would move from room to room and utilize the classroom of a teacher who is on prep hour.
- Grade levels that are larger may be moved to a different school. For example, one kindergarten class could be moved to Riverview.

What is the reason for building a new High School now? Why can't we wait?

- Once a bond is passed, the projected move in date is 3 ½ years away, Fall 2027.
- The cost of construction is increasing faster than the school district's market value. This means if the project is delayed, square footage would likely be eliminated from the new High School.
- Most of our current buildings will be beyond student capacity by Fall 2027.

Why are we seeking a 20 year bond instead of a 25 year bond?

- With a bond that is five years shorter, taxpayers are estimated to save approximately \$8,130,804 of interest cost over the life of the bond.

Disclosure Language:

If the November 7, 2023 bond to build a new High School is approved:

- The interest rate anticipated on the proposed bond issue is 3.68% per year.
- The total amount estimated to be repaid over the life of the bonds, based on the anticipated interest rate, is \$65,748,000, consisting of \$67,800,000 in principal and \$31,188,250 of interest, less \$33,240,250 in estimated bond levy equalization payments.
- The estimated average annual cost to the taxpayer on the proposed bond levy is a tax of \$259 per \$100,000 of taxable assessed value, per year, based on current conditions. However, the district expects to receive from the State of Idaho school district facilities funds each year that will reduce the annual payments on all bonds. Therefore, the annual levy for all of the district's bonds, including the proposed bonds, is expected to be \$221 per \$100,000 of taxable assessed value, per year, based on current conditions.
- The term of the bonds will not exceed twenty (20) years from the date of issuance.
- As of November 7, 2023, the total existing bonded indebtedness of the district, including interest accrued, is \$9,032,374.

