

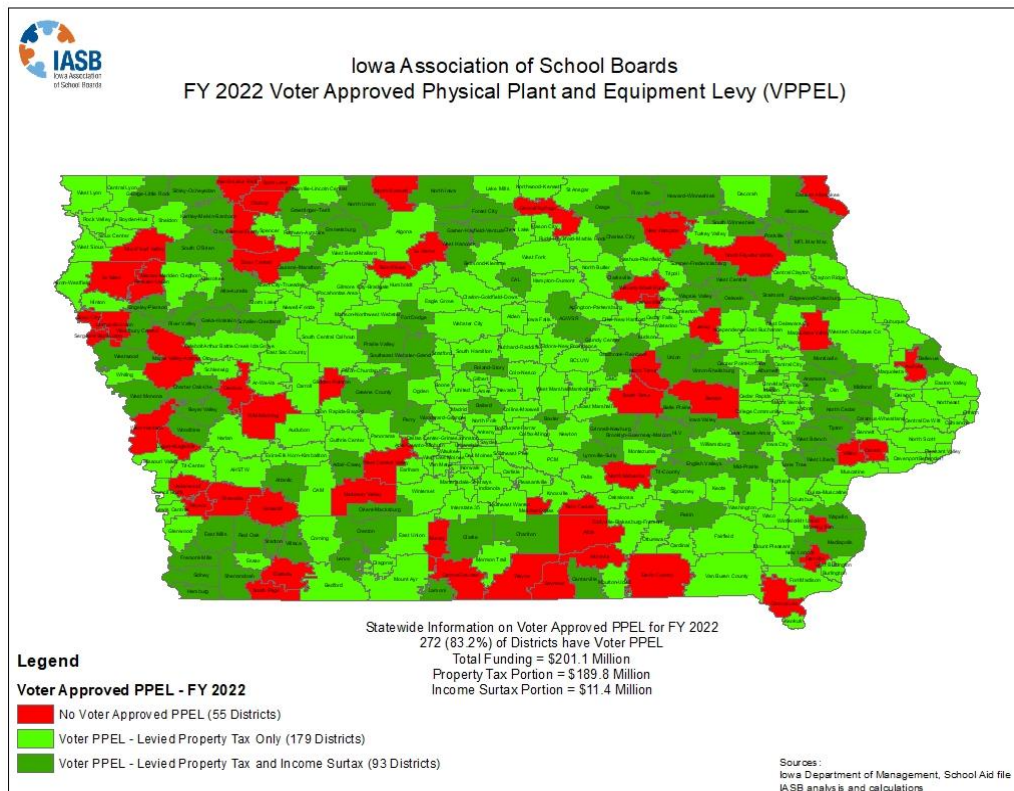


FY 2022 – Districts with a Voter Approved Physical Plant and Equipment Levy (PPEL)

Upon voter approval, school districts may levy for a physical plant and equipment levy (PPEL) at a rate up to \$1.34/\$1,000 of taxable valuation for up to ten years. Additionally, if the voters approve, a combination of property tax and income surtax may be used to fund the voter approved PPEL. If an income surtax is used, the combined amount generated from the income surtax and property tax cannot exceed the maximum property tax rate allowed by law (\$1.34) or what would be generated from the maximum property tax rate that had been approved by the voters.

FY 2022 Voter Approved PPEL: The following map provides a breakdown of districts with a voter approved PPEL in FY 2022. In FY 2022, 272 districts (83.2%) have a voter approved PPEL in place. Of those 272 districts, 93 used income surtax in combination with property taxes for revenue.

- [View a larger map](#)
- [See specific district information](#)



The following tables detail the level of usage and funding levels for the voter approved PPEL by enrollment size categories. Each enrollment category has at least 71.0% of the districts with the voter PPEL in place for FY 2022.

| Voter Approved PPEL Participation by Enrollment Size Category | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Enrollment Size Category | Number of Districts in Category | Total Enrollment in Category | Districts with Voter PPEL | % of Districts with VPPEL | Number with Property Tax Only | % with Property Tax Only | Number with Property Tax and Income Surtax | % with Property Tax and Income Surtax |
| <250 | 24 | 4,691.4 | 18 | 75.0% | 14 | 58.3% | 4 | 16.7% |
| 250-399 | 38 | 12,139.9 | 27 | 71.1% | 11 | 28.9% | 16 | 42.1% |
| 400-599 | 83 | 41,839.8 | 72 | 86.7% | 42 | 50.6% | 30 | 36.1% |
| 600-999 | 71 | 54,770.3 | 57 | 80.3% | 37 | 52.1% | 20 | 28.2% |
| 1,000-2,499 | 75 | 110,929.9 | 63 | 84.0% | 42 | 56.0% | 21 | 28.0% |
| 2,500-7,499 | 24 | 97,978.0 | 24 | 100.0% | 22 | 91.7% | 2 | 8.3% |
| 7,500 and up | 12 | 161,809.2 | 11 | 91.7% | 11 | 91.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| All Districts | 327 | 484,158.5 | 272 | 83.2% | 179 | 54.7% | 93 | 28.4% |

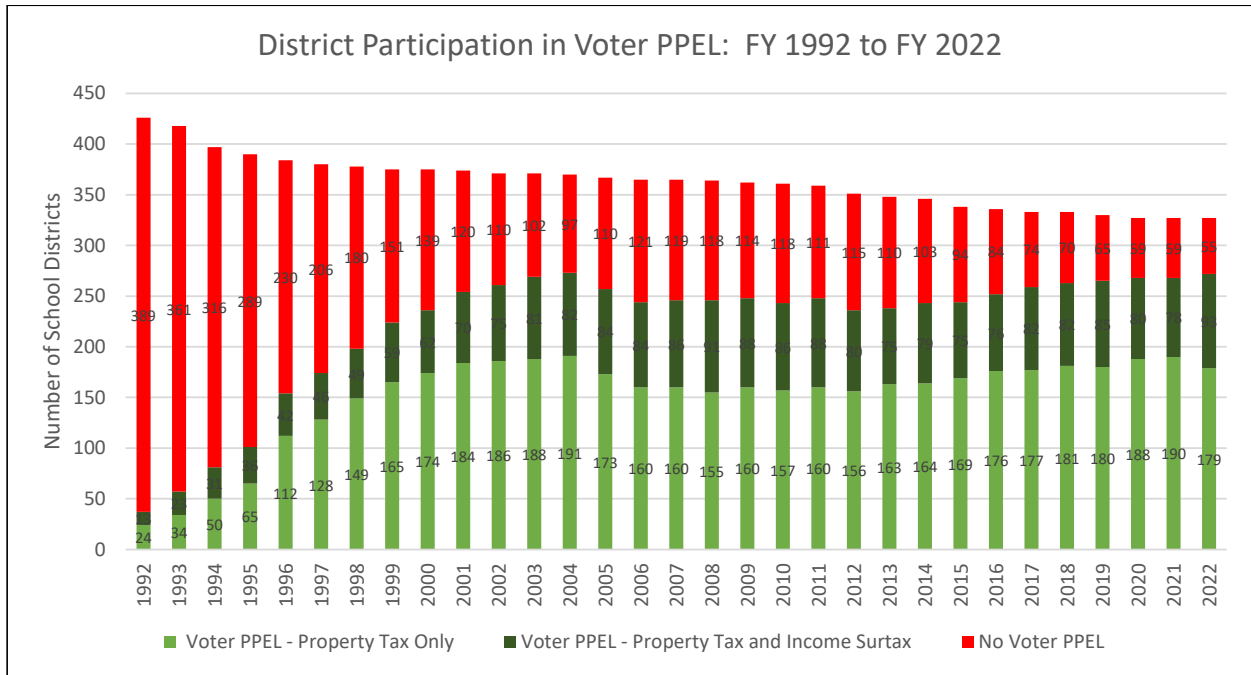
| Voter Approved PPEL Funding Amounts by Enrollment Size Category | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Enrollment Size Category | Total Funding for VPPEL | Average Total Funding Per Pupil | Property Tax Amount | Average Property Tax Rate | Income Surtax Amount | Average Income Surtax Rate | Income Surtax Amount Property Tax Rate Equivalent** |
| <250 | \$ 2,099,540 | \$ 594 | \$ 1,964,993 | \$ 0.882 | \$ 134,547 | 3.1% | \$ 0.242 |
| 250-399 | \$ 6,012,981 | \$ 685 | \$ 5,310,143 | \$ 0.959 | \$ 702,838 | 2.5% | \$ 0.218 |
| 400-599 | \$ 21,340,208 | \$ 588 | \$ 18,958,525 | \$ 0.948 | \$ 2,381,683 | 2.6% | \$ 0.276 |
| 600-999 | \$ 21,866,957 | \$ 497 | \$ 19,127,891 | \$ 0.891 | \$ 2,739,066 | 2.8% | \$ 0.351 |
| 1,000-2,499 | \$ 36,923,866 | \$ 397 | \$ 32,507,157 | \$ 0.897 | \$ 4,416,709 | 2.7% | \$ 0.425 |
| 2,500-7,499 | \$ 41,941,005 | \$ 428 | \$ 40,941,682 | \$ 1.083 | \$ 999,323 | 2.3% | \$ 0.374 |
| 7,500 and up | \$ 70,951,269 | \$ 483 | \$ 70,951,269 | \$ 1.251 | \$ - | N.A. | N.A. |
| Amounts | \$201,135,826 | \$ 467 | \$189,761,660 | \$ 1.055 | \$11,374,166 | 2.6% | \$ 0.342 |

*Averages do not include the districts that do not have voter PPEL in place.

**This amount notes the reduced impact on the property tax rate due to the income surtax amount used in lieu of property taxes.

PPEL History: The Physical Plant and Equipment Levy (PPEL), enacted in 1989, was implemented in FY 1992 and generally PPEL replaced the schoolhouse levy, the site levy, and the lease-purchase levy. The maximum PPEL property tax rate was established at \$1.67/\$1,000 of taxable valuation. Boards may approve the use of a regular PPEL at a property tax rate up to \$0.33/\$1,000 of taxable valuation. Additionally, voters may approve the use of a voter-approved PPEL through local property taxes or a combination of property taxes and income surtaxes with the maximum amount capped at a rate of \$1.34/\$1,000 of taxable valuation. Use of PPEL revenues have been generally restricted to school infrastructure purposes, however, certain uses pertaining to technology equipment, school buses, and bus repairs have been added since the original legislation.

The following chart provides information on the growth in implementation of the voter approved PPEL since FY 1992.



Additional information on voter approved PPEL is available on the IASB website. Resources include:

- [Regular and Voter-Approved Physical Plant and Equipment Levy - PPEL](#) - This informational document explains the regular and voter approved PPEL and provides sample resolutions for your board to download and replicate.
- [PPEL Approval Timeline](#) - This tool can be used to assist you in planning for the renewal of your regular PPEL and Voter-Approved PPEL.
- [Income Surtax Usage and Impact](#) and [FY 2022 Income Surtax Information by School District](#) – These files include information on voter approved PPEL income surtax usage and how that impacts the property tax rate.
- [Map of the FY 2022 use of the regular PPEL in FY 2022](#)