

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

George D. Fish, Stephen Hrabrick and Jonathan A. Briskin v. Township of Lower Merion

Fish v. Township of Lower Merion · No. No. 29 MAP 2015 · Decided December 21, 2015

SUMMARY

In this concurring opinion, Justice Baer agrees that a tax on the privilege of doing business as a landlord is distinct from a prohibited tax on leases or lease transactions. The opinion explains that Pennsylvania law permits a business privilege tax when it is not substantively a transactional tax, and concludes that Lower Merion Township's tax is imposed on the privilege of doing business rather than directly on leases.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice Baer
JURISDICTION	Pennsylvania
DECIDED	December 21, 2015
DOCKET	No. 29 MAP 2015
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from an order of the Commonwealth Court affirming in part and reversing in part an order of the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas concerning the validity of a Township of Lower Merion tax.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Concurring opinion; the independently binding effect of the stated reasoning is limited, although it joins the majority's disposition to the extent specified.
PARTIES	Township of Lower Merion v. George D. Fish, Stephen Hrabrick, Jonathan A. Briskin

TOPICS

state and local tax municipal law tax statutory interpretation

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a business privilege tax imposed on the privilege of doing business as a landlord is prohibited by 53 P.S. § 6924.301.1(f), which bars any tax on leases or lease transactions.

HOLDINGS

1. A tax on the privilege of doing business as a landlord is distinct from a direct tax on leases and is not prohibited by 53 P.S. § 6924.301.1(f), so long as the tax is not merely a prohibited transactional tax relabeled as a business privilege tax.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“I join the majority opinion to the extent it holds that taxing the privilege of doing business as a landlord is not the same as taxing leases.” (2)

“However, that does not mean that a taxing authority may cloak a prohibited transactional tax merely by designating it a business privilege tax.” (2)

“The prohibition does not purport to cover rental income or revenue derived from leases.” (2)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Township of Lower Merion imposed a business privilege tax on the privilege of doing business as a landlord. The dispute concerned whether that tax was prohibited by a statute barring any tax on leases or lease transactions. Justice Baer viewed the challenged levy as a tax on the privilege of conducting business within the township rather than a direct tax on leases.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas entered an order on September 23, 2013. The Commonwealth Court, at No. 1940 CD 2013, affirmed in part and reversed in part that order on September 19, 2014. The matter was argued before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on September 10, 2015. Justice Baer issued a concurring opinion on December 21, 2015.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- *Gilberti v. City of Pittsburgh*, 511 A.2d 1321 (Pa. 1986)
- *Shelly Funeral Home, Inc. v. Warrington Twp.*, 57 A.3d 1136, 1141 (Pa. 2012)
- *School District of Scranton v. Dale & Dale Design & Development, Inc.*, 741 A.2d 186 (Pa. 1999)
- *Cheltenham Twp. v. Cheltenham Cinema, Inc.*, 697 A.2d 258, 261 (Pa. 1997)

- Lynnebrook & Woodbrook Associates, L.P. v. Borough of Millersvale, 963 A.2d 1261 (Pa. 2008)

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