

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL
No. 2641 Session of
1978

INTRODUCED BY GARZIA, STUBAN AND D. S. HAYES, JUNE 28, 1978

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT, JUNE 28, 1978

AN ACT

1 Amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P.L.30, No.14), entitled "An
2 act relating to the public school system, including certain
3 provisions applicable as well to private and parochial
4 schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the
5 laws relating thereto," providing for alternative methods of
6 equalizing tax levies among certain school districts.

7 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
8 hereby enacts as follows:

9 Section 1. Section 672.1, act of March 10, 1949 (P.L.30,
10 No.14), known as the "Public School Code of 1949," amended June
11 30, 1971 (P.L.186, No.25), is amended and a section is added to
12 read:

13 Section 672.1. School Districts Lying in More Than One
14 County or in More Than One Municipality; Limitation on Total Tax
15 Revenues.--(a) Whenever a school district shall lie in more
16 than one county, the total taxes levied on real estate within
17 the school district in each county shall be subject to the
18 limitation that the ratio which such total bears to the most
19 recent valuation of the same properties by the State Tax
20 Equalization Board shall be uniform in all of the counties, and

1 the school district shall adjust its rate of taxation applicable
2 to the portion of the district in each county to the extent
3 necessary to achieve such uniformity; or

4 (b) As an alternative to the method provided in subsection
5 (a), whenever a school district shall lie in more than one
6 county the board of assessment and revision of taxes in any of
7 the counties or all of the counties in which the school district
8 is located shall, at the request of the school directors of the
9 district, furnish the market value of each parcel of property on
10 the tax roll required to be furnished to the school directors
11 under any assessment law of the Commonwealth. The market value
12 of each parcel shall be the quotient of the assessed value
13 divided by the latest ratio of assessed value to market value in
14 the municipality as determined by the State Tax Equalization
15 Board, or, at the option of the school district, the market
16 value of each parcel shall be the quotient of the assessed value
17 divided by the latest ratio of assessed value to market value as
18 determined by the State Tax Equalization Board in the aggregate
19 of all municipalities of the school district within the county,
20 or at the option of the school district where there are two or
21 more ratios of assessed value to market value, the school
22 directors of that school district shall select the lowest of the
23 ratios for a uniform assessed value to market value throughout
24 the school district, or at the option of the school district
25 where such school district is located in a home rule county, the
26 school directors of that school district may use the county
27 assessments.

28 The school directors shall set a tax rate based upon a
29 percentage not exceeding seventy-five (75) per centum of such
30 market values which shall be uniform throughout the district.

1 (c) In the event a school district or part thereof located
2 within one county is composed of two or more municipal
3 governments at least one of which levies property taxes upon
4 assessments made for county tax purposes and at least one of
5 which utilizes separate assessments made for municipal tax
6 purposes, the property tax levy for school district purposes
7 shall be equalized by either of the methods prescribed in
8 subsections (a) or (b). If the former method is adopted, the
9 ratio which the total taxes levied in each part of the school
10 district bears to the most recent valuation of the same
11 properties by the State Tax Equalization Board shall be uniform;
12 if the latter method is adopted, the market value of each parcel
13 of property on the tax roll shall be (i) in the case of the
14 assessment made for county tax purposes, the quotient of the
15 assessed value divided by the latest ratio of assessed value to
16 market value for that portion of the school district as
17 determined by the State Tax Equalization Board and, (ii) in the
18 case of the separate assessment for municipal tax purposes, the
19 quotient of the assessed value divided by the product of the
20 latest ratio of assessed value to market value in the
21 municipality as determined by the State Tax Equalization Board
22 and the ratio of the total assessed valuation of the same
23 properties for municipal tax purposes to the total assessed
24 valuation of said properties for county tax purposes: Provided,
25 however, That no municipality or political subdivision within a
26 school district shall pay an aggregate amount in school property
27 taxes which, as a percentage of total school property taxes,
28 shall exceed the ratio of its market value to the total market
29 value of the school district as determined by the State Tax
30 Equalization Board.

1 (d) Whenever a revision of assessment is completed in any
2 portion of a school district and the revised assessments are to
3 be used for school tax purposes the method prescribed in
4 subsection (b) above to equalize school property tax levies
5 shall not be used until the latest ratio of assessed value to
6 market value as determined by the State Tax Equalization Board
7 for that portion of the school district is based upon the
8 revised assessments.

9 Section 672.2. School Districts Lying in More Than One
10 County; Tax Levy on Occupations.--Any school district which lies
11 in more than one (1) county and which levies an occupation tax,
12 shall levy such tax uniformly upon each occupational category
13 existing in all counties in which the district lies, at the
14 lowest assessed valuation for each equivalent occupational
15 category as certified to the school district by the counties in
16 which the district lies.

17 Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.