## **REASSESSMENT EXCLUSION FOR TRANSFER OF CORPORATION STOCK FROM PARENT TO CHILD**

California law excludes from change in ownership any parent to child transfer of stock in a qualified corporation that owns qualified property, if the transfer is due to the death of a parent. Please see the General Information section for details.



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CORPORATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (issued by CA Secretary of State)			DATE OF INCORPORATION
AILING ADDRESS (street or PO Box	, city, state, and zip code)		
CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRE	ESS
Please answer all of the following ques	tions:		
1. Was the corporation created on	or after March 1, 1975 through November 6	1986? YES	S 🗌 NO
2. Did the change in control or own	nership of this corporation result from a pare	nt's death? 📃 YES	S NO
3. Did the parent's date of death of	ccur on or after October 9, 2019?	YES	6 🗌 NO
4. Were the only stockholders of the	ne corporation parent(s) and their child(ren)?	YES	S 🗌 NO
corporation? f you answered "no" to any of the q	nd has been the continuous place of residen uestions above, no further action is required lete the remainder of this form, and then sig ted.	as you do not qualify	/ for this exclusion. If you answered "yes"
NAME OF DECEASED PARENT (atta	ach a copy of the death certificate)	ſ	DATE OF DEATH
NAME OF CHILD LIVING IN THE PR	INCIPAL RESIDENCE OWNED BY THE CORI	PORATION	
PARCEL NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE OWNED BY THE CORPORATION		DATE OF PURCHASE	
SITUS ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL R	ESIDENCE OWNED BY THE CORPORATION		
all the stockholders of the corport	ne corporation's articles of incorporation, and ation since incorporation. You may also sub wide requested documentation may result in	mit copies of tax retu	urn schedules filed with the IRS that repo
	CERTIFICATION		
I certify (or declare) that the forego the best of my knowledge.	ing and all information hereon, including an	y accompanying state	ements or documents, is true and correct

SIGNATURE	TITLE OF PERSON CERTIFYING INFORMATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
PRINT/TYPE NAME OF PERSON CERTIFYING INFORMATION		DATE

This statement must be signed by an officer of the corporation or an employee or agent who has been designated in writing by the board of directors to sign such statements on its behalf.



BOE-62-R (P2) REV. 01 (05-20)

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Whenever there is a **change in control** pursuant to section 64(c) of the Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) or a **change in ownership** pursuant to R&TC section 64(d) of a legal entity, and the legal entity owned an interest in California real property as of that date, the person or legal entity acquiring **ownership control** or the legal entity that has undergone a **change in ownership** must file BOE-100-B, *Statement of Change in Control and Ownership of Legal Entities* (statement), with the Board of Equalization (BOE) within 90 days of the change in control or ownership (R&TC sections 480.1 and 480.2).

## Change in Control or Change in Ownership of Legal Entities

**Change in Control**—R&TC section 64(c)—A change in control occurs when any person or legal entity obtains more than 50 percent of the ownership interest in a legal entity; control may be obtained directly or indirectly. If a legal entity has undergone a change in control, all interests in real property located in California and held by the *acquired* legal entity (and legal entity(ies) under its ownership control holding California real property) as of the date of the change in control is subject to reassessment.

For purposes of determining whether a legal entity has undergone a change in control, the acquisition of ownership interest is considered. In the case of corporations, an ownership interest is represented by voting stock.

**Change in Ownership**—R&TC section 64(d)—A change in ownership occurs when cumulatively more than 50 percent of the original co-owners' interests in the legal entity are transferred; original co-owner status is created when a transfer of property is excluded from reassessment under R&TC section 62(a)(2) in a prior transaction. If a legal entity has undergone a change in ownership, then only the interest in real property that was previously excluded from reassessment under R&TC section 62(a)(2) is subject to reassessment as of the date of the change in ownership. If, however, a legal entity has also undergone a change in control under R&TC section 64(c) and there has been a transfer of cumulatively more than 50 percent of the original co-owners' interests, then all interests in real property located in California and owned by the legal entity (and legal entity(ies) under its ownership control) as of the date of the change in control is subject to reassessment.

## Principal Residence Exclusion for Transfer of Corporation Stock from Parent to Child

Effective October 9, 2019, R&TC section 62(r) excludes from reassessment any parent to child transfer of stock in a qualified corporation that owns qualified property, provided the transfer is due to the death of a parent.

A "qualified corporation" is a corporation that meets all of the following conditions:

- Was created between March 1, 1975 and November 6, 1986, inclusive.
- The corporation owns qualified property, as defined below.
- The only stockholders in the corporation have been the parent(s) and their child(ren).

The qualified corporation must have been owned by any combination of parents and children since its incorporation. This exclusion will not apply to a corporation that has had any other persons or family members as stockholders or to a corporation that was solely owned by parents until their death.

"Qualified property" means a parcel of land that meets both of the following conditions:

- Contains the principal place of residence of the parents prior to their death and that has been the continuous place of residence of a child of those parents since the creation of the qualified corporation.
- Has an adjusted base year value that, as of the date immediately prior to the date of death of the last surviving parent, does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

The qualified corporation must have owned the principal residence since its incorporation. This exclusion does not apply to a principal residence purchased by a corporation after its incorporation.

This exclusion applies to a transfer of stock in a qualified corporation due to the death of a parent that occurs on or after October 9, 2019 and results in a change in control or change in ownership of a qualified corporation that owns the principal residence of the parent(s) and their child(ren). This exclusion does not apply to any other real property owned by the qualified corporation or to any other type of legal entity.

