BOE-62-R (P1) REV. 01 (05-20)

## 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.

# LESLIE MORGAN ASSESSOR-RECORDER

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Intra\_County toll free: 1(800)479-8009

NAME OF CORPORATION				
CORPORATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (issued by CA Secretary of State)				DATE OF INCORPORATION
MAILING ADDRESS (street or PO Box,	city, state, and zip code)			
			T.	
CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE	NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	
Please answer all of the following questi	ons:			
1. Was the corporation created on c	or after March 1, 1975 th	rough November 6, 1986	YES	NO
2. Did the change in control or owner	ership of this corporation	result from a parent's dea	ath? YES	NO
3. Did the parent's date of death occ	cur on or after October 9	, 2019?	YES	NO
4. Were the only stockholders of the	corporation parent(s) a	nd their child(ren)?	YES [	NO
5. Did the corporation own a parcel the parent(s) prior to their death and corporation?				
•	ete the remainder of this			this exclusion. If you answered "yes" the county assessor of the county in
NAME OF DECEASED PARENT (attach a copy of the death certificate)			DATI	E OF DEATH
NAME OF CHILD LIVING IN THE PRI	NCIPAL RESIDENCE OW	NED BY THE CORPORAT	ION	
PARCEL NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE OWNED BY THE CORPORATION			DAT	E OF PURCHASE
SITUS ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL RE	SIDENCE OWNED BY TH	HE CORPORATION		
	tion since incorporation.	You may also submit co	pies of tax return	ck ledger or other document that shows
	c	CERTIFICATION		
I certify (or declare) that the foregoin the best of my knowledge.	ng and all information he	ereon, including any acco	mpanying stateme	nts or documents, is true and correct to
SIGNATURE		TITLE OF PERSON CERTIFYING INFORMATION		DN EMAIL ADDRESS
PRINT/TYPE NAME OF PERSON CERTIFYING INFORMATION		TELEPHONE NUMBER		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.



#### **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.



EF-62-R-R01-0520-45000226