

**From:** Mercy Maya  
**Sent:** Friday, January 4, 2019 9:11 AM  
**To:** Schultz, Glenna  
**Subject:** Rescission Examples from Stanislaus County

Good morning, Glenna:

Happy 2019 to you!

Please see attached Rescission examples from Stanislaus County as discussed at the Interested Parties Meeting on December 18, 2018. Stanislaus County does not have that many requests for Rescissions and we will only approve one if it involves estate planning/family transfers. Any transactions where there is considerations paid we have not allowed to date.

Thank you for all your work in providing an LTA for Assessor staff. We look forward to seeing the final version.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding our submission.

Regards,

*Mercy Maya*

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## **RESCISSION EXAMPLES FROM STANISLAUS COUNTY**

### **Mutual Rescission: Legal Entity**

This type of scenario happens most frequently in Stanislaus County.

The real property is owned by H&W in their family trust.

A deed is recorded transferring title from their family trust to their legal entity. The owners provided documentation stating that the legal entity composed of H&W trust at 99% and 1% to a child at formation of the entity. Therefore, the proportional interests were not the same resulting in a 100% reassessment. The owners used an attorney to prepare the deeds.

The owners received a supplemental tax bill and our office was contacted by the attorney. Our office allowed the property owners (legal entity and individuals) to rescind the original transfer and restore title from the legal entity back to the trust. Another deed recorded transferring 1% interest to the son (allowing a P58 exclusion). Then the three owners (H&W trust 99%; child 1%) transferred title to the legal entity. The proportional interests were the same resulting in an exclusion pursuant to R&T code section 62(a)(2).

The supplemental assessment for the original transfer was due and payable. The original value was restored for the following year since the rescission deed was recorded prior to lien date. The 1% P58 value reported to BOE was based on the original value (not after the reassessment).

### **Mutual Rescission: Estate planning & taxpayer prepared documents**

Property was originally purchased prior to the passage of Prop 13. The property had transferred to between family members (some children) prior to Prop 58 passage which required a reassessment for each transfer. The last reassessment was for a 9-6-1985 transfer.

In 2010, the current owners, the son and dau-in-law transferred title to parents. A parent-to-child exclusion claim was filed and granted. In December 2016, a Grant Deed was recorded where the grandparents transferred title to their grandson. The middle-generation parents are still alive. Therefore, a 100% reassessment was processed and a new increased value was enrolled. Since this transfer occurred at the end of the calendar year, the reassessment wasn't completed until after lien date and the supplemental value notice mailed in June 2017. The property owners filed a Rescission Deed in December 2017, restoring title back to the grandparents. The Assessor accepted the Rescission and restored the prior base year value for 2018. The supplemental assessment and the 2017 Assessment Roll Value remained at the increased value.

### **Mutual Rescission: When a taxpayer takes estate planning into their own hands**

Mary owned 100% interest in the property in 2011.

In 2015, Mary added son, Tim, to title on a deed clearly prepared at home with no legal representation ("kitchen table deed"). Transfer was considered as a parent-child transfer. Now, Mary and Tim own the property 50/50.

In 2016, using another “kitchen table deed”, Mary and Tim deed property to Mary and Katrina. Katrina is Mary’s daughter. Property is reassessed 50%, brother to sister transfer.

After receiving her supplemental notice, Mary called the office. Mary stated a mistake has been made. Her son, Tim, has recently become untrustworthy. For estate planning reasons, she wanted to put her daughter on title in case in the event of her death.

The taxpayer retains of lawyer to assist in completing a rescission deed. The assessor allows the FBV to be restored.

A final deed recorded to transfer Tim’s interest to Mary, PX is applied. A trust is then drawn up by the attorney.

### **Mutual Rescission: Entity**

B and M, husband and wife, own 38% and D owns 62% of the subject property.

In 2012, they all transfer the property to the BMD LP. Transfer is excluded as proportional interests.

In 2016, a deed is recorded transferring the property from BMD LP to B and M as husband and wife; resulting in a 100% reassessment.

The lawyer admitted a mistake had been made. A rescission of the 2016 was recorded. Then a deed was recorded transferring the property from BMD LP to B and M, husband and wife, own 38% and D owns 62%.

Finally, a deed was recorded transferring the property from D to B and M, a parent-child exclusion was applied. The value reported for parent-child reporting was 62% of the original base value, as the value is not subject to a supplemental, the base value is restored as of the date the rescission is recorded.