

PROPERTY TRANSFER AFFIDAVIT

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 415 of 1994. Filing is mandatory.

This form must be filed whenever real estate or some types of personal property are transferred (even if you are not recording a deed). It is used by the assessor to ensure the property is assessed properly and receives the correct **taxable value**. It must be filed by the new owner with the **assessor for the city or township** where the property is located within **45 days** of the transfer. If it is not filed timely, a penalty of \$5/day (maximum \$200) applies. The information on this form is not confidential.

1. Street Address of Property	2. County	4. Date of Transfer (or land contract was signed)
3. City/Township/Village of Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Township <input type="checkbox"/> Village		5. Purchase Price of Real Estate

6. Property Identification Number (PIN). If you do not have a PIN, attach legal description.

PIN. This number ranges from 10 to 25 digits. It usually includes hyphens and sometimes includes letters. It is on the property tax bill and on the assessment notice.

7. Seller's (Transferor) Name

8. Buyer's (Transferee) Name and Mailing Address

Items 9-13 are optional. However, by completing them you may avoid further correspondence.

Transfers include deeds, land contracts, transfers involving trusts or wills, certain long-term leases and interest in a business. See next page for a complete list.

9. Type of **Transfer**
 Land Contract
 Deed
 Other (specify) _____

10. Is the transfer between related person?
 Yes
 No

11. Amount of Down Payment

12. If you financed the purchase, did you pay market rate of interest?
 Yes
 No

13. Amount Financed (Borrowed)

Exemptions

The Michigan Constitution limits how much a property's **taxable value** can increase while it is owned by the same person. Once the property is transferred, the **taxable value** must be adjusted by the assessor to 50 percent of the property's usual selling price. Certain types of transfers are exempt from adjustment. Below are brief descriptions of the types of exempt transfers; full descriptions are in MCL Section 211.27a(7)(a-m). If you believe this transfer is exempt, indicate below the type of exemption you are claiming. If you claim an exemption, your assessor may request more information to support your claim.

- transfer from a spouse
- change in ownership solely to exclude or include a spouse
- transfer subject to a life lease or life estate (**until** the life lease estate expires)
- transfer to effect the foreclosure or forfeiture of real property
- transfer by redemption from a tax sale
- transfer into a trust where the sole beneficiary is the settlor (creator of the trust) or the settlor's spouse
- transfer resulting from a court order unless the order specifies a monetary payment
- transfer creating or ending a joint ownership if at least one person is an original owner of the property (or his/her spouse)
- transfer to establish or release a security interest (collateral)
- transfer of real estate through normal public trading of stocks
- transfer within an entity under common control or affiliated group
- transfer resulting from transactions that qualify as a tax-free reorganization
- other, specify:

Certification

I certify that the information above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Owner's Signature	Date
-------------------	------

If signer is other than owner, print name and title.

Instructions

This form must be filed when there is a transfer of real property or of the following types of personal property:

- buildings on leased land.
- leasehold improvements (as defined in MCL Section 211.8(h)).
- leasehold estates (as defined in MCL Section 211.8(I) and (j)).

Transfer of ownership means the conveyance of title to or present interest in property, including the beneficial use of the property. It includes, but is not limited to, the following conveyances.

- deed.
- land contract.
- Transfer into a trust, **unless** the sole beneficiary is the settlor (creator of the trust), the settlor's spouse, or both.
- transfer from a trust, **unless** the distributee is the sole present beneficiary, the spouse of the sole present beneficiary, or both.
- changes in the sole present beneficiary of a trust, **unless** the change only adds or substitutes the spouse of the sole present beneficiary.
- distributions by a will or intestate succession, **unless** to the decedent's spouse.
- leases, if the total duration of the lease is more than 35 years, including the initial term and all options for renewal, or if the lease grants the leasee the right to purchase the property at the end of the lease for not more than 80 percent of the property's projected true cash value at the end of the lease.
- transfers of more than 50 percent interest in the ownership of business, **unless** the ownership is gained through the normal public trading of shares of stock.
- transfers of property held as a tenancy in common, except the portion of the property not subject to the ownership interest conveyed.

For complete descriptions of qualifying transfers, please refer to MCL Section 211.27a(6)(a-i).

Excerpts from Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL), Chapter 211

Section 211.27a(8)

“...the buyer, grantee, or other transferee of the property shall notify the appropriate assessing office in the local unit of government in which the property is located of the transfer of ownership of the property within 45 days of the transfer of ownership, on a form prescribed by the state tax commission that states the parties to the transfer, the date of the transfer, the actual consideration for the transfer and the property's parcel identification number or legal description.”

Section 211.27(5)

“...Beginning December 31, 1994, the purchase price paid in a transfer of property is not the presumptive true cash value of the property transferred. In determining the true cash value of the transferred property, an assessing officer shall assess that property using the same valuation method used to value all other property of that same classification in the assessing jurisdiction.”