

Conditional Rescission of Principal Residence Exemption (PRE) Frequently Asked Questions

Issued under the authority of Public Act 206 of 1893, as amended.

1. What is a conditional rescission?

A conditional rescission allows an owner to receive a PRE on his or her current property and on previously exempted property simultaneously if the previous principal residence (all must apply):

- is not occupied
- is for sale
- is not leased
- is not used for any business or commercial purpose.

2. How do I apply for a conditional rescission?

To apply for a conditional rescission, the owner must submit a *Conditional Rescission of Principal Residence Exemption (PRE)* (Form 4640) to the assessor for the city or township in which the property is located on or before June 1st or November 1st of the first year of the claim. Form 4640 can be found at www.michigan.gov/PRE or obtained from your local assessor. For example, to qualify for a PRE in 2012 under a conditional rescission, the form must be submitted on or before June 1 (beginning with the summer tax levy) or November 1 (beginning with the winter tax levy) of the first year of the claim.

3. How long is a conditional rescission effective?

An owner may receive the PRE on the previous principal residence for up to three years if the property is not occupied, is for sale, is not leased, and is not used for any business or commercial purpose. The owner must annually submit Form 4640 on or before December 31 to verify to the assessor that the property for which the PRE is retained is not occupied, is for sale, is not leased, and is not used for any business or commercial purpose. For example, if an owner received a PRE in 2013 by submitting Form 4640, he or she would have to submit another Form 4640 on or before December 31, 2013, to qualify for a PRE in 2014.

4. Do the *Request to Rescind Principal Residence Exemption (Form 2602)* and Form 4640 both need to be filed?

No. If the conditional rescission requirements are met, Form 4640 would take the place of Form 2602.

5. If Form 2602 was filed in early 2013 and the exemption was removed effective for the 2014 tax year, can an owner submit Form 4640 and receive the PRE under a conditional rescission beginning for the 2014 tax year?

The owner may receive a PRE for the 2014 tax year if the Form 4640 is submitted by June 1 (beginning with the summer tax levy) or November 1 (beginning with the winter tax levy) of the first year of the claim, and the conditional rescission requirements are met. If the assessor determines the property qualifies for a PRE under a conditional rescission, the assessor would put the PRE back on the tax roll for the 2014 tax year the same as if an affidavit is filed for a new PRE.

6. Can the property be for sale by owner?

Yes.

7. Can I qualify for a conditional rescission if I was receiving a 60% PRE on my property since I rent out the other 40%?

The 60 percent that qualified for a PRE must not be occupied, must be for sale, must not be leased, and must not be used for business or commercial purposes. The property would qualify only for the 60 percent. Subsection (5) of MCL 211.7cc states that the "owner may **retain** an exemption for not more than three tax years on property **previously exempt** as his or her principal residence..." (Emphasis added). Therefore, a taxpayer would be able to retain the 60 percent if all other requirements are met. In addition, if a taxpayer is receiving 100 percent PRE and then rents out 60 percent, he or she would not qualify for a conditional rescission since he or she is not retaining the 100 percent exemption previously exempt as his or her principal residence.

8. If an owner misses the June 1 or November 1 deadline for the initial request or the December 31 deadline for the second or third year request, can the Board of Review reinstate the PRE under a conditional rescission?

The Board of Review has no authority with regard to a conditional rescission and cannot institute a conditional rescission on behalf of an owner if a deadline is missed or for previous tax years.

9. Does a conditional rescission apply to homes in foreclosure where the bank has taken possession but where the home is vacant and for sale?

Subsection (5) of MCL 211.7cc allows a land contract vendor, bank, credit union, or other lending institution (foreclosure entity) to retain a PRE on foreclosed property by filing a foreclosure entity conditional rescission (Form 4983) with the local tax collecting unit on or before June 1 or November 1 provided that the property meets the following requirements:

- The foreclosure entity must be a land contract vendor, bank, credit union, or other lending institution. The foreclosure entity must own the property as a result of a foreclosure or forfeiture, or through deed or conveyance in lieu of a foreclosure or forfeiture.
- The property must have been subject to a PRE immediately preceding the foreclosure or forfeiture.
- The property cannot be occupied.
- The property must be for sale.
- The property cannot be leased to any person other than the person who claimed the PRE immediately preceding the foreclosure or forfeiture.
- The property must not be used for any business or commercial purpose.
- The foreclosure entity must pay to the tax-collecting unit an amount equal to the amount of taxes that the foreclosure entity would have paid if the property were not subject to a PRE and must pay an administration fee equal to the property tax administration fee imposed under Section 44 of the General Property Tax Act.
- The foreclosure entity must annually verify the foreclosure entity conditional rescission by December 31st.

In addition, in accordance with subsection (5) MCL 211.7cc, if a land contract vendor, bank, credit union, or other lending institution transfers ownership of the property for which an exemption is retained under this subsection, that land contract vendor, bank, credit union, or other lending institution shall rescind the exemption as provided in this section and shall notify the treasurer of the local tax collecting unit of that transfer of ownership. If a land contract vendor, bank, credit union, or other lending institution fails to make the payment required under this subsection for any property, the local tax collecting unit shall deny that conditional rescission and that denial is retroactive and is effective on December 31st of the immediately preceding year.

10. If a property is available for lease but is not for sale, does it qualify for a conditional rescission?

No. The property must be for sale. It may also be available for lease, but once the property is leased, it does not qualify. If a property is receiving a PRE under a conditional rescission, the local tax collecting unit shall deny the conditional rescission effective on December 31st of the year immediately preceding the year in which the property is leased. For example, if a person is receiving a PRE in 2013 under a conditional rescission and then leases the property in September 2013, the conditional rescission shall be denied effective December 31, 2012, resulting in the PRE being removed for the 2013 tax year.

11. If I leased my home for a period of time after it was no longer my principal residence but now it is not occupied, is for sale, is not leased, and is not used for any business or commercial purposes, can I qualify for a PRE under the conditional rescission requirements?

No. Once the property is leased, the opportunity to receive a conditional rescission is no longer available.

12. If I am granted a conditional rescission, but I now occupy my home, it's not for sale, it's leased, or it's used for business or commercial purposes, can I still qualify for the conditional rescission?

No. If property subject to a conditional rescission is occupied, leased, or used for any business or commercial purposes, the local tax collecting unit shall deny that conditional rescission and that denial is retroactive and is effective on December 31st of the year immediately preceding the year in which the property subject to the conditional rescission is occupied, leased or used for business or commercial purposes.

13. If I move to an apartment that I rent and my previous principal residence, which I own, is for sale, is not occupied, is not leased, and is not used for any business or commercial purposes, would I qualify for a PRE under the conditional rescission requirements?

No. The owner of the property must be eligible for and claim an exemption for his or her current principal residence. A person renting an apartment is not eligible for a PRE.

14. If I move to another state, can I qualify for a PRE under a conditional rescission?

No. If a person moves to another state, he or she would not qualify for a PRE since an exemption, as defined in MCL 211.7cc, cannot be claimed.

15. Can the estate of an owner qualify for a PRE under a conditional rescission?

No. In order to qualify, the owner of the property must be eligible for and claim an exemption for his or her current principal residence and have occupied the previously exempted property as his or her principal residence. A deceased person cannot be eligible for and claim an exemption on a current principal residence. In addition, if the beneficiaries did not occupy the previously exempted property as their principal residence, they would not qualify for a PRE under a conditional rescission.

16. Does an unoccupied parcel that was contiguous to the previous principal residence and thus was receiving a PRE, qualify for a PRE under a conditional rescission?

Yes. As the statute states, the "...owner may **retain** an exemption...on property **previously exempt** as his or her principal residence..." (Emphasis added). However, the contiguous parcel must not be occupied, must be for sale, must not be leased and must not be used for any business or commercial purpose.

17. What responsibility does an assessor have to ensure the accuracy of a submitted Form 4640?

The owner(s) is certifying the information on the form upon signing the form. However, an assessor has the responsibility to do due diligence to verify the conditional rescission requirements are met as when any other PRE related form is submitted.

18. If I was issued a denial notice by the local assessor, county treasurer or the Department of Treasury, am I eligible to receive a conditional rescission?

A property owner who had the PRE on the prior principal residence denied or removed by an assessor, county treasurer, the Michigan Department of Treasury, or Michigan Tax Tribunal (MTT), the property is not eligible for a conditional rescission and the Board of Review does not have authority to hear an appeal. However, a property owner who voluntarily rescinded the exemption of the prior principal residence within 90 days of changing residences, as required by statute, may be eligible for a conditional rescission.

19. I rescinded my PRE on my prior residence within 90 days of changing residences, as required by statute, am I eligible to receive a conditional rescission?

A property owner who voluntarily rescinded the exemption of the prior principal residence within 90 days of changing residences, as required by statute, may be eligible for a conditional rescission.

20. The assessor denied my conditional rescission request, what are my appeal rights?

A denial is issued in accordance with subsection (6) of MCL 211.7cc. Therefore, an owner has appeal rights to the Michigan Tax Tribunal as detailed in subsection (6).