220.0624 Sale and Leaseback Transactions. In a situation where a purchaser of property leases it back to the seller for his/her lifetime, there is a change in ownership. The transaction is different than one in which the seller transfers title while reserving a life estate. In the latter instance, the seller retains all present interest in the property.

Even though a sale is conditioned upon a lease back, contains a prescription against a resale without the lessee's approval, and contains prohibitions preventing the purchaser from using the property or raising the rent, the transfer should result in a reappraisal. These contractual limitations do not qualify as enforceable restrictions that are governmentally imposed and required to be taken into account by Revenue and Taxation Code section 402.1. C 12/22/87.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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December 22, 1987

Deal -----

- Thank you for your letter of December 11, 1987, requesting advice regarding property you purchased in March of this year.

You state that you purchased the property located at 15 Park Road, Fairfax (Marin County Assessors' Parcel No. 002-101-08), from an elderly person who has no cash to live on but had an equity in her home. The sale was arranged by an attorney, William Kuhn, who represented the seller. The sale was offered by RAM Corp (Reverse Annuity Mortgage), a social service organization which attempts to keep elders in their home. The property was listed in the Blue Sheet, a San Francisco publication firm for probate sales, and no offers were received for a period of six months. You purchased the property for \$90,000 on a "contractual sale/leaseback arrangement" under which the seller has a "lifetime lease which is recorded and supersedes the transfer of title." Under this arrangement you cannot sell the property without the lessee's approval, live in it or raise the rent. Any sale of the property is subject to the lease.

The Marin County Assessor has reappraised the property based on comparables without consideration of the contractual encumbrances. You state that you believe that because of the encumbrances imposed by the lease, the value should remain as it previously was until the lease ceases. Further, you request our opinion on the validity of the reappraisal.

Your request implies two questions. First, whether your purchase of the property for \$90,000 under the described sale and leaseback arrangement constitutes a change in ownership which requires the reappraisal of the property. Second, if the property should be reappraised, whether the contractual limitations imposed by your sale and leaseback arrangement should be considered by the Assessor for purposes of determining the value of the property.

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Section 60 of the Revenue and Taxation Code defines "change in ownership" as a transfer of a present interest in real property, including the beneficial use thereof, the value of which is substantially equal to the value of the fee interest. Based upon your description of the transaction, we conclude that your purchase qualifies as a change in ownership. This conclusion assumes that the seller transferred to you the present beneficial interest in the property and did not withhold her life estate from the transfer. (Rev. & Tax. Code § 62(e) excludes from change in ownership any transfer by an instrument whose terms reserve to the transferor an estate for -life.) If the seller withheld her life estate from the transfer of the property to you, then you would have received only a future interest, rather than a present interest, and the transaction could not be considered to be a change in ownership. You description indicates, however, that the seller did not retain a life estate. Instead, she transferred the entire present beneficial interest to you and then leased the property back. Under these circumstances, we conclude that a change in ownership occurred and the property was properly reappraised.

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With respect to the valuation issue, Revenue and Taxation Code section 402.1 requires that the Assessor consider the effect upon the value of any enforceable restrictions to which the use of land may be subjected. This provision is limited to the assessment of land, however, and has been interpreted by the courts as being applicable only to governmentally imposed land use restrictions and not to private contractual arrangements. See <u>Carlson</u> v. <u>Assessment Appeals Board No. 1</u>, 167 Cal.App.3d 1004. Thus, the assessor properly reappraised the property without consideration of the limitations imposed by the lease.

In summary, the information you have provided indicates that the assessor properly reappraised your property at 15 Park Road, Fairfax. I hope you will find this information helpful.

Very truly yours,

Richaŕd H. Ochsner Assistant Chief Counsel

RHO:cb 0839D

Jan

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