

**Instructions for Form TP-584****Combined Real Estate Transfer Tax Return,
Credit Line Mortgage Certificate, and Certification of
Exemption from the Payment of Estimated Personal Income Tax****Highlights**

A limited liability company (LLC) must disclose all owners until full disclosure of ultimate ownership to the natural persons. Effective April 19, 2021, members of an LLC that are a publicly traded company, a real estate investment trust (REIT), an umbrella partnership real estate investment trust (UPREIT) or a mutual fund, no longer have to provide names and business addresses of its shareholders, directors, officers, members, managers, and partners with a return. See *Single and multi-member LLC*.

Purpose of Form TP-584

Form TP-584 must be used to comply with the filing requirements of the real estate transfer tax (Tax Law Article 31); the tax on mortgages (Tax Law Article 11), as it applies to the *Credit Line Mortgage Certificate*; and the exemption from estimated personal income tax (Tax Law Article 22), as it applies to the sale or transfer of real property or cooperative units under Tax Law § 663(a).

Since this form is used to satisfy the filing requirements of three distinct taxes, rely on the definition of terms and instructions as they pertain to each schedule.

Who must file

Form TP-584 must be filed for each conveyance of real property from a grantor/transferor to a grantee/transferee.

It may not be necessary to complete all the schedules on Form TP-584. The nature and condition of the conveyance will determine which of the schedules you must complete. See the specific instructions for completing **each schedule**.

Note: Public utility companies, regulated by the Public Service Commission, and governmental agencies that are granted easements and licenses for consideration of less than \$500 may use Form TP-584.2, *Real Estate Transfer Tax Return for Public Utility Companies' and Governmental Agencies' Easements and Licenses*, to record these conveyances. For purposes of Form TP-584.2, a governmental agency is the United Nations, the United States of America, the state of New York, or any of their instrumentalities, agencies, or political subdivisions, or any public corporation, including a public corporation created pursuant to an agreement or compact with another state or Canada.

A conveyance of an easement or license to a public utility company, where the consideration is \$2 or less and is clearly stated as actual consideration in the instrument of conveyance, does not require the filing of Form TP-584 or Form TP-584.2.

When and where to file

File Form TP-584 with the recording officer of the county where the real property being conveyed is located, **no later than the fifteenth day after the delivery of the instrument effecting the conveyance**. However, if the instrument effecting the conveyance will not be recorded, or will be recorded later than the time required to file Form TP-584 and to pay any real estate transfer tax, file Form TP-584 and pay any real estate transfer

tax due **no later than the fifteenth day after the delivery of the instrument effecting the conveyance, directly with:**

**NYS TAX DEPARTMENT
RETT RETURN PROCESSING
PO BOX 5045
ALBANY NY 12205-5045**

Private delivery services – See Publication 55, *Designated Private Delivery Services*.

Payment of estimated personal income tax

Nonresident individuals, estates, and trusts must comply with the provisions of Tax Law § 663, estimating the personal income tax on the gain, if any, from the sale or transfer of certain real property, or shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation, in connection with the grant or transfer of a proprietary leasehold by the owner of the shares, where the cooperative unit represented by such shares is located in New York State.

Form IT-2663

Use Form IT-2663, *Nonresident Real Property Estimated Income Tax Payment Form*, to compute the gain (or loss) and pay the estimated personal income tax due from the sale or transfer of certain real property. You will need to present Form IT-2663 and pay the full amount of estimated personal income tax due, if any, to the recording officer at the time the deed is presented for recording.

Form IT-2664

Use Form IT-2664, *Nonresident Cooperative Unit Estimated Income Tax Payment Form*, to compute the gain (or loss) and pay the estimated personal income tax due from the sale or transfer of the cooperative unit. You will need to file Form IT-2664 and pay the full amount of estimated personal income tax due, if any, to the NYS Tax Department **within 15 days of the delivery of the instrument effecting the sale or transfer of the cooperative unit**.

Schedule D

The requirement for payment of estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663 does **not** apply to individuals, estates, or trusts who are **residents** of New York State at the time of the sale or transfer. However, residents must complete Form TP-584, Schedule D, *Certification of exemption from the payment of estimated personal income tax*. See *Who must complete Schedule D* for more information.

In addition, the requirement may not apply to certain sales or transfers even if the individual, estate, or trust is a nonresident at the time of the sale or transfer. An exemption may be allowed if any of the following apply:

- The real property or cooperative unit being sold or transferred is a principal residence of the transferor/seller within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 121.
- The transferor/seller is a mortgagor conveying the mortgaged property to a mortgagee in foreclosure or in lieu of foreclosure with no additional consideration.
- The transferor or transferee is an agency or authority of the United States of America, an agency or authority of New York State, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Government National

Mortgage Association, or a private mortgage insurance company.

To claim any of the above exemptions, nonresidents of New York State must complete Schedule D. See *Who must complete Schedule D* for more information.

Schedule D does not need to be completed if the interest being transferred is anything other than a fee simple interest in real property or a cooperative unit, or the property is being transferred by anyone or any entity other than an individual, estate, or trust. However, Schedules A, B, and C must still be completed to satisfy the transfer tax and mortgage tax requirements.

Instructions for Schedule A

Name and address box

Print or type the name, address, and Social Security number (SSN) or employer identification number (EIN) of the grantor and grantee as they appear in your deed, lease, or other instrument that conveys the interest in real property. If additional space is needed, attach a schedule in the same format to Form TP-584 and include the name, address, and SSN or EIN of all the grantors and grantees. If the grantor or grantee is a single member limited liability company (LLC), enter the name and identification number (SSN or EIN or both) for both the LLC and the single member (also see *Single and multi-member LLC*). If the conveyance is pursuant to a mortgage foreclosure or any other action governed by the Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law, the **defaulting mortgagor or debtor is the grantor**.

Single and multi-member LLC

If the grantor or grantee is an LLC and the property being conveyed is a building containing up to four family dwelling units, Form TP-584 cannot be accepted for filing unless accompanied by documentation that identifies all members, managers, and other authorized persons of the LLC. If any member of the LLC is itself an LLC or other business entity, **other than a publicly traded entity, a real estate investment trust (REIT), an umbrella partnership real estate investment trust (UPREIT), or a mutual fund**, a list of all shareholders, directors, officers, members, managers, and/or partners of that LLC or other business entity must also be provided until ultimate ownership by natural persons is disclosed. See *Definition of terms for the real estate transfer tax*, for the meanings of *natural person* and *authorized person*.

The required documentation must include the following information for each individual and entity:

- name; and
- address of the business or individual.

Example: *On September 16, 2019, RRP, LLC, a single-member LLC, is the grantor in a deed transfer of a two-family house to an individual. RRP, LLC's single member is ABC Partnership. ABC Partnership has four individual partners and one partner, RRP2, LLC, that is a multiple-member LLC. RRP2, LLC has three individual members. Provide all required documentation for:*

- *all managers and other authorized persons of RRP, LLC;*
- *ABC Partnership;*
- *ABC Partnership's four individual partners;*
- *RRP2, LLC;*
- *RRP2, LLC's three individual members;*
- *all officers and directors of ABC Partnership; and*
- *all officers, directors, and managers of RRP2, LLC.*

Partial commercial use – The documentation requirements apply when the applicable property is partially used for commercial purposes.

Example: *On September 13, 2019, MP, LLC, a multiple-member LLC, is the grantor in a deed transfer of a four-family house. Three of the units are used as residences, and one unit is used for commercial purposes as a retail store. The documentation requirements apply.*

Location and description of property conveyed

Provide the location and description of the interest in real property being conveyed by entering the tax map designation, the Statewide Information System Code (SWIS Code), and address as they appear in your deed, lease, or other instrument that conveys the interest in real property. If you do not know your SWIS Code, go to <http://orpts.tax.ny.gov/cfapps/MuniPro/swis/index.cfm>? You may also obtain the SWIS Code from your tax bill or by contacting the assessor's office where the property is located. Also include the name of the city or village, town, and county where the property conveyed is located.

Type of property conveyed

Indicate the type of property being conveyed by marking an **X** in the appropriate box. If you are conveying a one- to three-family house, a residential cooperative apartment, or a residential condominium unit, you may be entitled to the continuing lien deduction. See *Continuing lien deduction* for more information.

Date of conveyance

Enter the date the instrument effecting the conveyance was delivered from the grantor to the grantee. The date of the instrument is presumed to be the date of delivery of the instrument.

Percentage of real property conveyed which is residential real property

Enter the percentage of the entire real property conveyed that is **residential real property** (see *Imposition of additional tax*, for a definition of *residential real property*).

Condition of conveyance

Mark an **X** in the boxes indicating the conditions that apply. If items *e*, *f*, or *g* are checked, Form TP-584.1, *Real Estate Transfer Tax Return Supplemental Schedules*, must be attached to Form TP-584 with the appropriate schedule completed.

Instructions for Schedule B

Imposition of tax

A real estate transfer tax (Part 1 of this schedule) is imposed on each conveyance at the time the instrument effecting the conveyance is delivered by a grantor to a grantee when the consideration or value of the interest conveyed exceeds \$500. The tax is computed at a rate of two dollars for each \$500 of consideration or fractional part thereof.

An additional tax (Part 2 of this schedule) is imposed on the conveyance of residential real property where the consideration for the entire conveyance is \$1 million or more. For more information, see *Imposition of additional tax*.

Definition of terms for the real estate transfer tax

1. *Person* means an individual, partnership, society, association, joint stock company, corporation, estate, receiver, trustee, assignee, referee, or any other person acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, whether appointed by a court or otherwise, any combination of

individuals, and any other form of unincorporated enterprise owned or conducted by two or more persons.

Person includes any

- individual, corporation, partnership or LLC, or
 - officer or employee of any corporation (including a dissolved corporation), or a member or employee of any partnership, or a member, manager, or employee of an LLC, who has or is under a duty to act for such corporation, partnership, LLC or individual proprietorship in complying with any requirement of the real estate transfer (Tax Law Article 31).
2. *Natural person* means a human being, as opposed to an artificial person, who is the beneficial owner of the real property. A natural person does not include: a corporation or partnership, natural person or persons operating a business under a DBA (doing business as), an estate such as the estate of a bankrupt or deceased person, or a trust.
 3. *Authorized person* means a person, whether or not a member, who is authorized by the operating agreement, or otherwise, to act on behalf of an LLC or foreign LLC.
 4. *Controlling interest* means (a) in the case of a corporation, either 50% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of such corporation, or 50% or more of the capital, profits, or beneficial interest in such voting stock of such corporation, and (b) in the case of a partnership, association, trust, or other entity, 50% or more of the capital, profits or beneficial interest in such partnership, association, trust, or other entity.
 5. *Real property* means every estate or right, legal or equitable, present or future, vested or contingent, in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, including buildings, structures, and other improvements thereon, which are located in whole or in part within the state of New York. It does not include rights to sepulture.
 6. *Consideration* means the price actually paid, or required to be paid, for the real property or interest therein; including payment for an option or contract to purchase real property whether or not expressed in the deed and whether paid, or required to be paid, by money, property, or any other thing of value. It includes the cancellation or discharge of an indebtedness or obligation. It also includes the amount of any mortgage, purchase money mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance, whether or not the underlying indebtedness is assumed or taken subject to.
 - a) In the case of a creation of a leasehold interest or the granting of an option with use and occupancy of real property; consideration includes, but is not limited to, the value of the rental and other payments attributable to the use and occupancy of the real property or interest therein, the value of any amount paid for an option to purchase or renew, and the value of rental or other payments attributable to the exercise of any option to renew.
 - b) In the case of a creation of subleasehold interest; consideration includes, but is not limited to, the value of the sublease rental payments attributable to the use and occupancy of the real property, the value of any amount paid for an option to renew, and the value of rental or other payments attributable to the exercise of any option to renew, less the value of the remaining prime lease rental payments required to be made.
 - c) In the case of a transfer or an acquisition of a controlling interest in any entity that owns real property; consideration means the fair market value of the real property or interest therein, apportioned based on the percentage of the ownership interest transferred or acquired in the entity.
 - d) In the case of an assignment or surrender of a leasehold interest or the assignment or surrender of an option or contract to purchase real property; consideration does not include the value of the remaining rental payments required to be made pursuant to the terms of such lease, or the amount to be paid for the real property pursuant to the terms of the option or contract being assigned or surrendered.
 - e) In the case of (1) the original conveyance of shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation in connection with the grant or transfer of a proprietary leasehold by the cooperative corporation or cooperative plan sponsor and (2) the subsequent conveyance by the owner thereof of such stock in a cooperative housing corporation in connection with the grant or transfer of a proprietary leasehold for a cooperative unit other than an individual residential unit; consideration includes a proportionate share of the unpaid principal of any mortgages on the real property of the cooperative housing corporation comprising the cooperative dwelling or dwellings. This amount is determined by multiplying the total unpaid principal of the mortgage by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares of stock in the cooperative housing corporation being conveyed in connection with the grant or transfer of the proprietary leasehold, and the denominator of which is the total number of shares of stock in the cooperative housing corporation.
7. *Conveyance* means the transfer, or transfers, of any interest in real property by any method; including but not limited to sale, exchange, assignment, surrender, mortgage foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure, option, trust indenture, taking by eminent domain, conveyance upon liquidation or by a receiver, or transfer or acquisition of a controlling interest in any entity with an interest in real property. Transfer of an interest in real property includes the creation of a leasehold or sublease only where (a) the sum of the term of the lease or sublease and any options for renewal exceeds 49 years, (b) substantial capital improvements are or may be made by or for the benefit of the lessee or sublessee, and (c) the lease or sublease is for substantially all of the premises constituting the real property. The conveyance of real property shall not include a conveyance pursuant to devise, bequest, or inheritance; the creation, modification, extension, spreading, severance, consolidation, assignment, transfer, release or satisfaction of a mortgage; a mortgage subordination agreement; a mortgage severance agreement; an instrument given to perfect or correct a recorded mortgage; or a release of lien of tax pursuant to the Tax Law or the IRC.
 8. *Interest in the real property* includes title in fee, a leasehold interest, a beneficial interest, an encumbrance, development rights, air space and air rights, or any other interest with the right to use or occupancy of real property; or the right to receive rents, profits, or other income derived from real property. It also includes an option or contract to purchase real property. It does not include a right of first refusal to purchase real property.
 9. *Grantor* means the person making the conveyance of real property or interest therein; or where the conveyance consists of a transfer or an acquisition of a controlling interest in an entity with an interest in real property, the entity with an interest in real property or a shareholder or partner transferring stock or partnership interest, respectively.
 10. *Grantee* means the person who obtains real property or any interest therein as a result of a conveyance.
 11. *Fair market value* means the amount a willing buyer would pay a willing seller for the real property without deducting mortgages or other liens that the property may be taken subject to as part of the sale or transfer.

Real property situated partly within and partly outside the state

When real property conveyed is situated partly within and partly outside New York State, the consideration subject to tax is the allocated portion of the total consideration attributable to the property situated within New York State.

A statement signed by both the grantor and grantee must be attached to Form TP-584 setting forth the total consideration for the conveyance and describing the method used to apportion the consideration to the real property situated within New York State.

Continuing lien deduction

Tax Law § 1402 provides that in the case of (1) a conveyance of a one- to three-family house and an individual residential condominium unit, or an interest therein; or (2) conveyances where the consideration is less than \$500,000, the taxable consideration shall exclude the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of the conveyance.

In addition, Tax Law § 1405-B provides that in the case of a resale of an individual residential cooperative unit, the consideration for the interest conveyed shall exclude the value of any liens on certificates of stock or other evidences of an ownership interest in, and a proprietary lease from, a corporation or partnership formed for the purpose of cooperative ownership of residential interest in real estate remaining thereon at the time of conveyance.

Examples:

- 1) A purchases a one-family residence from B for a total consideration of \$150,000 (\$100,000 in cash and the assumption of B's existing mortgage of \$50,000). Since the existing mortgage which is being assumed would constitute a continuing lien, in determining the taxable consideration for real estate transfer tax (line 3 of Form TP-584, Schedule B) A can deduct the amount of the mortgage assumed (\$150,000 – 50,000 = \$100,000). Consequently, the tax is not computed on the gross consideration, but rather on gross consideration less the continuing lien (that is, mortgage assumed).
- 2) A commercial building is sold to A for \$725,000, comprised of \$400,000 in cash and the assumption by A of an existing \$325,000 mortgage. Since the consideration for the conveyance exceeds \$500,000, the transfer tax must be computed on \$725,000, and the continuing lien deduction is not applicable.

If a conveyance is pursuant to, or in lieu of, an action to foreclose a mortgage, lien, or other security interest; the amount of the continuing lien deduction **does not include** the amount of the debt secured by that mortgage, lien, or other security interest, which is the subject of the conveyance.

Conveyance pursuant to a divorce or separation agreement

A conveyance of an interest in real property from one spouse to the other pursuant to the terms of a divorce or separation agreement may be subject to transfer tax. There is a rebuttable presumption in such situation that the consideration for the conveyance, which includes the relinquishment of marital rights, is equal to the fair market value of the interest in the real property conveyed.

Conveyance of a leasehold grant

The consideration paid to the grantor for the grant of a taxable lease is the present value of the right to receive the net rental payments for the term of the lease.

A discount rate equal to 110% of the federal long-term rate compounded semiannually, that was in effect 30 days prior to the date of transfer, is required to be used in determining the present value of the right to receive net rental payments for transfer tax purposes. If the taxpayer establishes (a) that a discount rate greater than 110% of the federal long-term rate is appropriate in his or her particular circumstances, and (b) that using a discount rate equal to 110% of the federal long-term rate results in a computation of consideration that exceeds the fair market value of the real property subject to the lease or sublease, the Tax Department will allow the use of a discount rate that results in a computation of consideration that is equal to the fair market value of such real property.

For a lease created for a term of less than 49 years that contains an option to purchase the real property, net rental payments for periods that occur after an option is no longer exercisable are not included in the calculation of consideration.

Transfer or acquisition of a controlling interest

A transfer of a controlling interest is deemed to have occurred when a grantor transfers a controlling interest to one or more grantees within a **three-year** period.

An acquisition of a controlling interest is deemed to have occurred when a grantee acquires a controlling interest from one or more grantors within a **three-year** period.

Example: A acquires a 10% interest in Partnership XYZ, which owns New York real property, from X in December 2009. In March 2011, A acquires an additional 25% interest in Partnership XYZ from X. In January, 2012, A acquires from Y a 25% interest in Partnership XYZ. Since A acquired a total of 50% or more of the partnership interest in Partnership XYZ within a **three-year** period, A is deemed to have acquired a controlling interest. Therefore, a conveyance of real property by X and Y has occurred and X and Y will be liable for the payment of real estate transfer tax on their respective transfers of 35% and 25% interests.

Conveyance pursuant to a mortgage foreclosure

A conveyance pursuant to a mortgage foreclosure or any other action governed by the provisions of the Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law, such as the enforcement of a mechanic's lien pursuant to the Lien Law Article 3, is subject to tax.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule E, Part 1, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 in the case of such conveyances.

Conveyance to a mortgagee or lienor in lieu of foreclosure

A conveyance by a defaulting mortgagor or debtor to the mortgagee or lienor, or its agent, nominee or any entity owned in whole by that mortgagee or lienor, in lieu of an action to foreclosure a mortgage or lien, in exchange for cancellation of the debt secured by the mortgage or lien, is subject to tax.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule E, Part 2, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 in the case of such conveyances.

Conveyance in lieu of or pursuant to a secured party's enforcement of a lien

A conveyance in lieu of, or pursuant to, a secured party's enforcement of a lien, security interest, or other rights on or in shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation or associated proprietary leases or both, upon default by a debtor, is subject to tax.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule E, Part 3, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 in the case of such conveyances.

A conveyance in lieu of, or pursuant to, a secured party's enforcement of a lien, security interest, or other rights on or in shares of stock, partnership interests, or other instruments,

upon default by a debtor (that is, the transfer or acquisition of a controlling interest in an entity with an interest in real property), is subject to tax.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule E, Part 4, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 in the case of such conveyances.

Conveyance which consists of a mere change of identity or form of ownership or organization

Tax Law § 1405(b)(6) provides an exemption from the real estate transfer tax to the extent a conveyance consists of a mere change of identity, or form of ownership or organization, where there is no change in beneficial interest.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule F, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 in the case of such conveyances.

Conveyance for which credit for tax previously paid will be claimed

1. A grantor will be allowed a credit against the tax due on the conveyance of real property, to the extent the tax was paid by the grantor on a prior leasehold grant of all or a portion of the same real property or on the granting of an option or contract to purchase all or a portion of the same real property, by the grantor.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule G, Part 1, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 to support any credit claimed.

2. A credit will be allowed upon the original conveyance of shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation in connection with the grant or transfer of a proprietary leasehold by the cooperative corporation or cooperative plan sponsor, provided the first conveyance of shares of stock takes place within 24 months from the conveyance of the real property to the cooperative housing corporation. The credit is limited to the proportionate part of the tax paid when the real property was conveyed to the cooperative housing corporation, to the extent the conveyance would have otherwise effectuated a mere change of identity, or form of ownership, of the property and not a change in the beneficial ownership.

Form TP-584.1, Schedule G, Part 2, must be completed and attached to Form TP-584 to support any credit claimed.

Who must pay the real estate transfer tax

The real estate transfer tax is to be paid by the grantor (seller) and such tax shall not be payable, directly or indirectly, by the grantee except as provided in a contract between grantor and grantee. However, if the grantor fails to pay the transfer tax at the time required, or if the grantor is exempt from the tax, the grantee (buyer) shall have the duty to pay the tax.

In the case of the conveyance of residential real property, if the transfer tax is paid by the buyer pursuant to a contract between the buyer and seller, the amount of tax shall be excluded from the calculation of consideration subject to tax.

Where the grantee has the duty to pay the transfer tax because the grantor has failed to pay, the tax becomes the joint and several liability of the grantor and the grantee; provided that in the event of such failure, the grantee shall have a cause of action against the grantor for recovery of payment of such tax by the grantee.

Imposition of additional tax

An additional tax is imposed on each conveyance of residential real property, or interest therein, where the consideration for the entire conveyance is \$1 million or more. *Residential real property* means the following premises that are, or may be, used in whole or in part as a personal residence at the time

of conveyance: a one- to three-family house; an individual residential condominium unit; or a residential cooperative apartment. The rate of tax is one percent of the consideration, or part thereof, attributable to the residential real property.

The additional tax is to be paid by the grantee, at the same time and in the same manner as the real estate transfer tax. However, if the grantee fails to pay the tax at the time required, or if the grantee is exempt from the tax, the grantor shall have the duty to pay the tax.

Examples:

- 1) A conveys to B a three-family house for a consideration of \$1 million. Since the three-family house constitutes residential real property, the additional tax at a rate of one percent is imposed on the conveyance.
- 2) One unit of a two-family house is used for residential purposes, and the other unit is used for commercial purposes as a retail store. The owner sells the house for \$1.5 million. The residential unit is valued at \$500,000 while the retail unit is valued at \$1 million. In determining whether the consideration for the conveyance is \$1 million or more, the consideration for the entire conveyance must be taken into account. In this case, the consideration for the entire conveyance (\$1.5 million) exceeds \$1 million. Therefore, the conveyance is subject to the additional tax but only on the value of the residential unit (\$500,000).
- 3) A sponsor of a condominium plan conveys to X Corporation three residential condominium units. The three units are not used in conjunction with one another. The consideration paid for Unit 1 is \$750,000. The consideration paid for Unit 2 is \$900,000, and the consideration paid for Unit 3 is \$1.25 million. Since the consideration paid for Unit 3 is \$1 million or more, the additional tax is imposed on the conveyance of that unit. However, the additional tax does not apply to Units 1 or 2.

Penalties

Any grantor or grantee failing to file a return or to pay any tax within the time required shall be subject to a penalty of 10% of the amount of tax due, plus an interest penalty of 2% of such amount for each month of delay, or fraction thereof, following the expiration of the first month after such return was required to be filed or the tax became due. However, the interest penalty shall not exceed 25% in the aggregate.

If the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance determines that such failure or delay was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, the commissioner shall remit, abate, or waive all of the penalty and the interest penalty.

Interest

Daily compounded interest will be charged on the amount of the tax due not paid within the time required.

If it is determined that the tax has been overpaid and Form TP-592.2, *Real Estate Transfer Tax Claim for Refund*, is submitted within two years from the date of payment, interest shall be allowed and paid on the refund at the rate set pursuant to Tax Law § 1416.

Line instructions for Schedule B

Part 1

Line 1 – Enter the amount of consideration. If in Schedule A, items e, f, or g were checked, complete the applicable Schedule E, F, or G of Form TP-584.1, that must be attached to Form TP-584. If you are claiming a total exemption from tax, mark an **X** in the *Exemption claimed* box. Do not complete lines 2 through 6. Instead, go to Part 3 on page 2.

Line 2 – Enter continuing lien deduction if applicable (see *Continuing lien deduction*).

Line 5 – Enter the amount of tax credit claimed. Complete and attach a copy of Form TP-584.1, Schedule G, along with a copy of the original Form TP-584 (previously filed) and proof of payment to support the credit claimed.

Part 3

Mark an **X** in the appropriate box or boxes if you are claiming a total exemption from the transfer tax.

Instructions for Schedule C

Who must complete Schedule C

The *Credit Line Mortgage Certificate* must be completed and filed for all transfers of a fee simple interest in real property. Mark an **X** in the appropriate box in Schedule C if this schedule is required.

Signatures required for Schedules A, B, and C

Both the grantors and the grantees must sign Form TP-584 on page 3. If there is not adequate space for all persons to sign, a separate signature sheet may be used and attached to Form TP-584. A separate signature area is provided on page 4 for the information contained in Schedule D.

Instructions for Schedule D

Note: A separate signature area is provided for Schedules A, B, and C. The signature area on page 3 of Form TP-584 does not apply for purposes of Schedule D.

Who must complete Schedule D

This schedule is to be executed upon the sale or transfer of a fee simple interest in real property or a cooperative unit located in New York State by an individual, estate, or trust claiming exemption from the estimated personal income tax provisions under Tax Law § 663.

New York State residents – If you are a resident of New York State at the time of the sale or transfer, you must complete Part 1 (see *Specific instructions for Schedule D*).

New York State nonresidents – If you are a nonresident of New York State at the time of sale or transfer, you must complete Part 2 (see *Specific instructions for Schedule D*).

Multiple transferors/sellers

Each grantor/transferor listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584) who does not meet the requirements to claim exemption from the payment of estimated personal income tax as stated in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule D must either:

- for **sale or transfer of real property**, present Form IT-2663, and pay the full amount of estimated personal income tax due, if any, to the recording officer at the time the deed is presented for recording; **or**
- for **sale or transfer of a cooperative unit**, file Form IT-2664, and pay the full amount of estimated personal income tax due, if any, to the NYS Tax Department within 15 days of the delivery of the instrument effecting the sale or transfer of the cooperative unit.

Real property situated partly within and partly outside

New York State – When the real property being sold or transferred is situated partly within and partly outside of New York State, only the property situated inside New York State is subject to the requirements of Tax Law § 663.

Definition of terms for Schedule D

Transferor/seller means the individual, estate, or trust listed as a grantor/transferor in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584) making:

- the sale or transfer of a fee simple interest in real property, or
- the sale, conveyance, or other disposition of shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation in connection with the grant or transfer of a proprietary leasehold by the owner of the shares, where the cooperative unit represented by such shares is located in New York State.

Sale or transfer of real property means the change of ownership of a fee simple interest in real property by any method.

Sale or transfer of a cooperative unit means the sale, conveyance or other disposition of shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation in connection with the grant or transfer of a proprietary leasehold.

Cooperative housing corporation means a corporation that has only one class of stock that entitles the shareholder to live in a house or an apartment (cooperative unit) in a building or on property owned or leased by the corporation. Housing cooperatives can be, but are not limited to single-family homes, duplexes, townhouses, apartments, dormitories, land subdivisions with sites and utilities, mobile home parks, and marinas.

Cooperative unit means the physical space represented by shares of stock in a cooperative housing corporation in connection with a proprietary leasehold.

Proprietary leasehold means an agreement between a cooperative tenant-stockholder and the cooperative housing corporation that defines the rights and obligations of each party regarding use and occupancy of the cooperative unit.

Principal residence means your main home within the meaning of IRC section 121 and for which you can exclude the gain for federal income tax purposes. Usually the home you live in most of the time is your main home and can be, but is not limited to: a house, houseboat, mobile home, condominium, or cooperative apartment.

New York State resident and nonresident defined

You may have to pay personal income tax as a New York State resident even if you are not considered a resident for other purposes. For personal income tax purposes, your resident status depends on where you are domiciled and where you maintain a permanent place of abode.

In general, your *domicile* is the place you intend to have as your permanent home. Your domicile is, in effect, the state where your permanent home is located. It is the place you intend to return to whenever you may be away (as on vacation abroad, business assignment, education leave, or military assignment).

You can have only one domicile. Your domicile is not changed until you can demonstrate that you have abandoned your previous domicile and established a new permanent domicile.

If you move to a new location but intend to stay there only for a limited amount of time (no matter how long), your domicile does not change.

A *permanent place of abode* is a residence (a building or structure where a person can live) you permanently maintain, whether you own it or not, and usually includes a residence your spouse owns or leases.

Resident individual

For purposes of estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663, you are a New York State resident if at the time of the sale or transfer of real property or cooperative unit:

- a) Your domicile is New York State; **or**
- b) You maintain a permanent place of abode in New York State for substantially all of the tax year and spend **184 days or more** in New York State during the tax year*; whether or not you were domiciled in New York State (unless you were in active service in the military).

*Any part of a day is a day for this purpose.

Nonresident individual

For purposes of estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663, you are a New York State nonresident if at the time of the sale or transfer of real property or cooperative unit you were not a resident.

For more information on residency, visit our website (see *Need Help?*).

Resident estate and trust

For purposes of estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663, if a decedent was domiciled in New York State at the time of his or her death, his or her estate is a resident estate and any trust created by his or her will is a resident trust. If an irrevocable trust consists of property of a person domiciled in New York State when such property was transferred to the irrevocable trust, it is a resident trust. The term *resident trust* also includes (1) any revocable trust consisting of property of a person domiciled in New York State at the time such property was transferred to the trust if it has not later become irrevocable and (2) any revocable trust that has later become irrevocable if the trust consists of property of a person domiciled in New York State when it became irrevocable. The residence of the fiduciary does not affect the status of an estate or trust as a resident or nonresident.

Nonresident estate or trust

For purposes of estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663 a *nonresident estate or trust* means an estate or trust that is not a resident estate or trust at the time of the sale or transfer of real property or cooperative unit.

Specific instructions for Schedule D**Part 1 – New York State residents**

New York State resident transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584), must sign Part 1 to certify that the transferor/seller is a resident of New York State (as defined above) at the time of sale or transfer of the real property or cooperative unit. If one or more transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A is a New York State resident, **each** resident transferor/seller must sign Part 1. If more signature space is needed, photocopy Schedule D and submit as many schedules as necessary to accommodate all resident transferors/sellers.

If the property is being conveyed by a referee pursuant to a foreclosure proceeding, do not complete Part 1, but proceed to Part 2, and mark an **X** in the second box indicating that the transferor/seller is a mortgagor conveying the mortgaged property to a mortgagee in foreclosure, or in lieu of foreclosure with no additional consideration. The referee should then sign at the bottom.

Note: A resident of New York State is not required to pay estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663. However, a resident may still be required to pay estimated personal income tax under

Tax Law § 685(c), but not as a condition of recording a deed for the sale or transfer of real property.

Part 2 – Nonresidents of New York State

New York State nonresident transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584) must sign Part 2 to certify that the transferor/seller is a nonresident of New York State at the time of the sale or transfer, **and** to claim exemption from payment of estimated personal income tax as provided for under Tax Law § 663. Mark an **X** in the box of the exemption which applies to this sale or transfer of real property or cooperative unit. If any one exemption applies to a transferor/seller, that transferor/seller is not required to pay estimated personal income tax to New York State under Tax Law § 663. If more signature space is needed, photocopy Schedule D and submit as many schedules as necessary to accommodate all nonresident transferors/sellers.

Note: If there are one or more transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584), each transferor/seller who is claiming exemption from the payment of estimated personal income tax under Tax Law § 663 must sign Part 2. **Each** nonresident transferor/seller who does not meet one of the exemptions as listed in Part 2 must complete a separate Form IT-2663 or Form IT-2664. For more information, see *Multiple transferors/sellers*.

Nonresident exemption for principal residence

If the real property or cooperative unit being sold or transferred qualifies in total as the principal residence of nonresident transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584), only the transferors/sellers who can claim this real property or cooperative unit as a principal residence (within the meaning of IRC section 121) at the time of the sale or transfer can sign and certify the exemption from the estimated personal income tax provision under Tax Law § 663(c)(1).

Note: Real property or a cooperative unit that qualifies in total as the principal residence of the transferor/seller qualifies for the exemption even if part of the gain is not excluded under IRC section 121 because the gain exceeds the amount of the exclusion provided for in that section.

Transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A of Form TP-584 (or an attachment to Form TP-584) who cannot claim this real property or cooperative unit as their principal residence at the time of sale or transfer should not sign Part 2. The transferors/sellers must instead complete a separate Form IT-2663 or Form IT-2664. For more information, see *Payment of estimated personal income tax*.

Property used in part as a principal residence

If a portion of the real property or cooperative unit being sold or transferred qualifies as the principal residence of nonresident transferors/sellers listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584) and a portion of the real property or cooperative unit does not qualify, **do not** sign Part 2. Instead, each nonresident transferor/seller listed in Schedule A (or an attachment to Form TP-584) must complete a separate Form IT-2663 or Form IT-2664.

Privacy notification – New York State Law requires all government agencies that maintain a system of records to provide notification of the legal authority for any request for personal information, the principal purpose(s) for which the information is to be collected, and where it will be maintained. To view this information, visit our website, or, if you do not have Internet access, call and request Publication 54, *Privacy Notification*. See *Need help?* for the Web address and telephone number.

Need help?



Visit our website at **www.tax.ny.gov**

- get information and manage your taxes online
- check for new online services and features

Telephone assistance

Mortgage and Transfer Tax Information Center: 518-457-8637

To order forms and publications: 518-457-5431

Text Telephone (TTY) or TDD equipment users Dial 7-1-1 for the New York Relay Service