



## **OBSOLETE PROPERTY REHABILITATION ACT (OPRA)**

The Obsolete Property Rehabilitation Act (OPRA), Public Act 146 of 2000, provides for a tax incentive to encourage the redevelopment of obsolete buildings. A new exemption will not be granted after December 31, 2026, but an exemption then in effect will continue until the certificate expires. The tax incentive is designed to assist in the redevelopment of older buildings in which a facility is contaminated, blighted or functionally obsolete. The goal is to rehabilitate older buildings into vibrant commercial and mixed-use projects.

*Note: This document is offered as a general guide only. The legislation should be reviewed by local officials.*

### **WHO IS ELIGIBLE?**

OPRA tax abatements may be given for those eligible projects that take place on an obsolete property and result in a commercial or mixed-use building project located in only the qualified local units of government.

### **HOW DOES IT WORK?**

A community essentially freezes the existing taxable value on a designated facility for up to 12 years. Additionally, the state treasurer may approve reductions of half of the school operating and state education taxes for a period not to exceed six years for 25 applications annually for rehabilitated facilities. By freezing the taxable value, it provides an incentive for the developer to make significant improvements to a building without increasing the property taxes on the building.

### **WHAT IS THE PROCESS?**

Note: The following steps are offered as general guidelines only and the legislation should be reviewed by local officials prior to starting the designation process.

#### **Local government process to designate an Obsolete Property Rehabilitation District (OPRD)**

1. The governing body of a qualified local unit of government, by resolution, may designate one or more OPRDs within that local governmental unit. The OPRD may consist of one or more parcels or tracts of land that is characterized by obsolete commercial or obsolete commercial housing property.
2. The qualified local unit of government may establish an OPRD on its own initiative or upon a written request by at least 50 percent of the owners of the property within the proposed OPRD.
3. Written notice of a public hearing is provided by certified mail to all owners of all real property within the proposed district.
4. The governing body holds a public hearing with a public notice required not less than 10 days or more than 30 days prior to the date of the hearing.

5. The governing body adopts a resolution establishing the district and the determination that it meets the requirements under the legislation.

#### **Owner/developer process for obtaining an OPRA certificate**

1. An owner of an obsolete property within the district files an application for an OPRA certificate with the clerk of the local government that includes the details of the project.
2. Once a completed application is received, the clerk must notify the assessor and each taxing unit that levies property taxes (e.g., county, community college, library, etc.).
3. The governing body holds a public hearing prior to acting on the resolution regarding the certificate.
4. Within 60 days of receipt of application, the local unit of government shall by resolution approve or disapprove the application for the certification for up to 12 years. The public hearings for the district and the exemption certificate may be held on the same day, but with individual public hearings.
5. Once approved locally, the application and resolution must be sent to the State Tax Commission (STC). The STC has 60 days to approve or disapprove the request. To apply for the abatement of school millage, the developer must make note of this on the application form. The STC is responsible for final approval and issuance of all OPRA certificates.

### **WHY WOULD A COMMUNITY WANT TO OFFER AN OBSOLETE PROPERTY TAX REHABILITATION TAX ABATEMENT?**

The OPRA incentive is used to encourage the redevelopment of blighted buildings. In many cases, this could be an abandoned, multi-story industrial building that is now more suited for commercial or residential rental units. To the developer, the advantage is savings on property taxes. The tax incentives essentially freeze the local property taxes for up to 12 years, exempting from local property tax all real property improvements. In addition, the state treasurer has the ability to exempt one-half of the school millage for up to six years on 25 projects per year.

### **SUPPORTING STATUTES**

*P.A. 146 of 2000: Obsolete Property Rehabilitation Act*

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For more information contact the Community Assistance Team specialist assigned to your territory or visit [www.miplace.org](http://www.miplace.org).