

Milan TOWNSHIP
PROPERTY TAX POVERTY EXEMPTION GUIDELINES
(Pursuant to Public Act 390 of 1994 amended by PA 620 of 2002)

Filing Requirements: 2021

In order to file and qualify for the property tax poverty exemption, the claimant must do all of the following and meet each of the following requirements annually:

To be eligible, a person shall do all the following on an annual basis:

- 1) Be an owner of and occupy as a principal residence the property for which an exemption is requested.
- 2) File a claim with the Supervisor, Assessor or Board of Review, accompanied by federal and state tax returns for all persons residing in the principal residence, including any property tax credit returns filed in the immediately preceding year or current year or a signed State Tax Commission Form 4988: Poverty Exemption Affidavit.
- 3) File a claim reporting that the combined assets of all persons do not exceed the current guidelines. Assets include but are not limited to, real estate other than the principal residence, personal property, motor vehicles, recreational vehicles and equipment, certificates of deposit, savings accounts, checking accounts, stocks, bonds, life insurance, retirement funds, etc.
- 4) Produce a valid driver's license or other form of identification if requested.
- 5) Produce, if requested, a deed, land contract, or other evidence of ownership of the property for which an exemption is being requested.
- 6) Meet the federal poverty income guidelines as defined and determined annually by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or alternative guidelines adopted by the governing body providing the alternative guidelines do not provide eligibility requirements less than the federal guidelines.
- 7) The application for an exemption shall be filed after January 1, but one day prior to the last day of the December Board of Review. The filing of this claim constitutes an appearance before the Board of Review for the purpose of preserving the right of appeal to the Michigan Tax Tribunal.

INCOME STANDARDS

1. In order to meet the requirement of the Income Standards the claimant's annual gross household income cannot exceed the amounts stated below. For the Year 2021

<u>Size of Family Unit</u>	<u>2021</u>
1	\$12,760
2	\$17,240
3	\$21,720
4	\$26,200
5	\$30,680
6	\$35,160
7	\$39,640
8	\$44,120
For each additional person	\$4,480

Ordinary income includes the following:

1. Money wages and salaries before any deductions.
2. Net receipts from non-farm self-employment. These are receipts from a person's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership, after deductions for business expenses.
3. Net receipts from farm self-employment. These are receipts from a farm which one operates as an owner, renter, or share cropper, after deductions for farm operating expenses.
4. Regular payments from Social Security, Railroad Retirement, unemployment compensation, strike benefits from union funds, workers compensation, veteran's payments, and public assistance.
5. Alimony, child support, and military family allotments or other regular support from an absent family member for someone not living in the household.
6. Private pensions, government employee pensions (including military retirement pay), and regular insurance or annuity payments.
7. College or university scholarships, grants, fellowships, and assistant ships.
8. Dividends, interest, net rental income, net royalties, periodic receipts from estates or trusts, and net gambling or lottery winnings.

Ordinary income does not include the following, except as provided in number 6 above:

1. Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the claimant is in the business of selling such property.
2. Withdrawals of bank deposits and borrowed money.
3. Income tax refunds and one-time insurance payments.
4. Food or housing received in lieu of wages and the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms.
5. Federal non-cash benefit programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps and school lunches.
6. Gifts and lump-sum inheritances are not considered as ordinary income; however dividends, interest, rental proceeds, royalties, inheritances, and other similar receipts received on a period basis, which may be in the form of a gift or other form, including receipts resulting from divestment of assets, and which may have the appearance of income, shall be considered as unearned income and shall be included in the determination of income eligibility.

ASSET STANDARDS

Asset Eligibility Limitations

In order to meet the requirements for assets, excluding the principal residence and one vehicle, the total current fair market value of the claimant's household assets cannot exceed the Federal guidelines for the current year of poverty threshold household income for 1 person.

Definition of Assets (Non-Inclusive)

Assets include, but are not limited to the cash value of savings accounts and shares, certificates of deposit, investments such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, deferred compensation accounts, equity in real estate other than the homestead for which the exemption is claimed, motor vehicles other than one primary transportation vehicle, jewelry, coins and other collectibles, precious metals, and other similar possessions which are not essential to the subsistence or health and well-being of the claimant. Gifts, lump-sum inheritances, dividends, interest, rental proceeds, royalties, and other receipts received in the form of a gift, or as a result of asset divestment, shall be considered an asset if received on a one-time lump-sum basis and shall be included in the determination of asset eligibility.

Divestment of Assets

Divestment means a transfer of a resource. Transfer of a resource means giving up all or partial ownership in (or rights to) a resource. Examples include, but are not limited to, selling an asset, giving an asset away, refusing an inheritance, giving up the right to receive income, and other similar divestment actions.

If an application for property tax exemption has divested any assets during the period of 36 months preceding the date of the application, then such divestment shall be considered in the determination of eligibility.

ADDITIONAL STANDARDS

Michigan Homestead Property Tax Credit

In calculating the applicant's property tax liability and possible reduction thereof, any refunds received or due to be received from a Michigan Homestead Property Tax Credit Claim (MI-1040CR) shall be reported by the applicant and taken into account in regard to the granting of any property tax exemption.

Partial Poverty Exemption

Act No 390 of Public Acts of 1994 authorizes partial poverty exemptions. A partial poverty exemption is an exemption of only part of the taxable value of the property for which an exemption is claimed, rather than the entire taxable value.

Appeal

A property owner may appeal the March board of review's decision on a poverty exemption claim to the Michigan Tax Tribunal by June 30. An appeal of a July or December board of review poverty exemption decision may be made to the Michigan Tax Tribunal within 30 days of the decision. Appeals are to be made in writing to Michigan Tax Tribunal, P. O. Box 30232, Lansing, MI 48909.