

Lyon Township, Roscommon County

Hardship Exemption Guidelines &

Eligibility Requirements

General Overview

The Lyon Township Board of Review recognizes the need to have available a procedure by which residents in need of assistance under MCL 211.7u can make an application for property tax relief. The Boards further recognize that, pursuant to statute, as well as case law, they must adopt procedures and guidelines to be used as standards when considering appeals made based on financial hardship. The Boards understand these guidelines must be adhered to when reviewing hardship appeals and reserves the right to make individual considerations within their authority, as they feel necessary. Any form submitted that is inaccurate or not fully completed will result in a denial of the appeal. All information in the form is subject to the verification from the Board or Assessor's office.

Basic Filing Requirements

To be eligible to receive a hardship exemption, either full or partial, a person shall do all of the following on an annual basis:

- Be an owner of and occupy as a principal residence, as defined by law, the property for which an exemption is requested. This may include vacant, contiguous property as long as it is considered part of the principal residence.
- Complete and submit an application for one year Poverty/Hardship Exemption on the form designated and supplied by Lyon Township to that office. The application shall be filled out in its entirety and submitted with all required attachments to be considered.
- Submit income verification as required. This must include completed and signed federal and state income tax returns for all persons residing in the principal residence, including any property tax credit returns filed in the current and immediately preceding year. Form 4988 may be filed for all persons residing in the residence who are/were not required to file federal or state income tax returns in the current or immediately preceding year.
- Produce a valid driver's license or other acceptable form of identification.
- Produce a deed, land contract, or other evidence of ownership of the property for which an exemption is requested.
- Meet the federal poverty income standards as defined and determined annually by the United States Office of Management and Budget and meet the asset level test as determined by the Lyon Township Board.
- File the application for exemption after February 1, but on or before the second Monday in March.
- Any additional eligibility requirements as determined by the township board.

Federal Poverty Guidelines and Township Asset Level

The following are the federal poverty income standards, which the United States Office of Management and Budget recommends that federal departments and agencies use. The standards are actually compiled by the Bureau of the Census, which refers to them as "poverty thresholds."

The following are the federal poverty guidelines for use in setting poverty exemptions guidelines for 2023 assessments:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	\$14,580
2	\$19,720
3	\$24,860
4	\$30,000
5	\$35,140
6	\$40,280
7	\$45,420
8	\$50,560
For each additional person	\$5,140

IMPORTANT NOTE: PA 390 of 1994 states that the hardship exemption guidelines established by the governing body of the local assessing unit SHALL also include an asset level test. An asset test means the amount of cash, fixed assets or other property that could be used, or converted to cash for use in payment of property taxes. The asset test should calculate a maximum amount permitted and all other assets above that amount should be considered available.

The total of all assets of all household members, excluding the value of the homestead property for which the exemption is being claimed shall not exceed **\$10,000**.

Examples of assets to list are including but not limited to:

A second home, land, vehicles, recreational vehicles (campers, motor homes, boats, ATV's, etc.), Buildings other than the residence, Jewelry, antiques, artwork, equipment, other personal property of value, bank accounts, stocks, money received from the sale of property such as stocks, bonds, a house & cars, withdrawals of banks deposits, including borrowed money, tax refunds, gifts, loans, lump-sum inheritances, one-time insurance payments, food or housing received in lieu of wages and the value of food and fuel produced on farms, Federal noncash benefits programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, school lunches.

Summary

In conclusion, the Board of Review has been given exclusive jurisdiction over the granting of property tax relief due to financial hardship. The Board of Review for Richfield Township takes this task seriously and attempts to provide relief to all deserving residents within the township. The Board of Review may deny any appeal, regardless of income, if the financial hardship appears to be self created by the actions of the person or persons making the application. The Board of Review reserves the right to modify these guidelines as necessary.



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

RACHAEL EUBANKS
STATE TREASURER

**Bulletin 22 of 2023
December 19, 2023
MCL 211.7u Poverty Exemption**

TO: Assessors and Equalization Directors
FROM: Michigan State Tax Commission
SUBJECT: MCL 211.7u Poverty Exemption

Bulletin 3 of 2021 is rescinded.

MCL 211.7u provides for a property tax exemption, in whole or part, for the principal residence of persons who, by reason of poverty, are unable to contribute to the public charges. For purposes of the poverty exemption "principal residence" means how principal residence exemption and qualified agricultural property are defined in MCL 211.7dd. The exemption does not apply to property of a corporation. This Bulletin includes updates made to MCL 211.7u by Public Act 253 of 2020.

Local Unit Responsibilities

MCL 211.7u requires local units to adopt guidelines that must include the specific income and asset levels of the applicant and the total household income and assets. If the local unit maintains a website, the local unit is required under the statute to make the policy, guidelines, and the poverty application (Form 5737) available to the public on the local unit's website. Additional items that the local unit should make available include the statutorily required Form 5739 (which must be filed by the applicant with Form 5737) and Form 4988, *Poverty Exemption Affidavit* (used by applicants who are not required to file federal and state income tax returns).

Income Test

Local units must adopt guidelines which specify the total household income which will be used to approve or deny poverty exemptions. The adopted income levels shall not be set lower than the federal poverty guidelines published in the prior calendar year in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services. For reference, the federal poverty guidelines to be used are published annually by the State Tax Commission.

According to the United States Census Bureau "income" includes, but is not limited to:

- Money, wages, salaries before deductions, regular contributions from persons not living in the residence
- Net receipts from non-farm or farm self-employment (receipts from a person's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership, after business expense deductions)
- Regular payments from social security, railroad retirement, unemployment, worker's compensation, veteran's payments, public assistance, supplemental security income (SSI)
- Alimony, child support, military family allotments
- Private and governmental retirement and disability pensions, regular insurance, annuity payments
- College or university scholarships, grants, fellowships, assistantships
- Dividends, interest, and net income from rentals, royalties, estates, trusts, gambling or lottery winnings

The Michigan homestead property tax credit **cannot** be considered as income for purposes of the poverty exemption. (*Ferrero v Walton Twp, Court of Appeals No. 302221*).

Asset Test

The local unit guidelines must include an asset test. This asset test must clearly state the maximum value of all assets allowable to be eligible for the poverty exemption. This means that the guidelines must state a total dollar amount and the value of all assets cannot exceed that total dollar amount.

The purpose of an asset test is to determine the resources available: cash, fixed assets or other property that could be converted to cash and used to pay property taxes in the year the poverty exemption is filed. The local unit asset test **cannot** include the value of the principal residence (*Robert Taylor v Sherman Twp, MTT Docket No. 236230*).

The local unit should require that applicants provide a list of all assets when applying for a poverty exemption. The State Tax Commission is providing the following list of assets that may be included in the local unit asset test (this is not an exhaustive list and is provided as examples of what may be considered as assets):

- A second home, land, vehicles
- Recreational vehicles such as campers, motor-homes, boats and ATV's
- Buildings other than the residence
- Jewelry, antiques, artworks
- Equipment, other personal property of value
- Bank accounts (over a specified amount), stocks
- Money received from the sale of property, such as, stocks, bonds, a house or car (unless a person is in the specific business of selling such property)
- Withdrawals of bank deposits and borrowed money
- Gifts, loans, lump-sum inheritances, and one-time insurance payments

- Food or housing received in lieu of wages and the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms
- Federal non-cash benefits programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps and school lunches

The local unit policy may provide for an applicant to own possessions in addition to the principal residence and still receive a poverty exemption. Examples may include, but are not limited to:

- Additional vehicles
- More land than a minimum "footprint" for the home
- Equipment or other personal property of value, including recreational vehicles (campers, motor homes, boats, ATV's etc.)
- Bank account(s) (a maximum amount should be specified)

Full or Partial Poverty Exemptions

PA 253 of 2020 made changes related to granting full or partial poverty exemptions. MCL 211.7u(5) states that if a person claiming the poverty exemption meets all eligibility requirements, the Board of Review shall grant the poverty exemption, in whole or in part, as follows:

1. A full exemption equal to a 100% reduction in taxable value for the year in which the exemption is granted; or
2. A partial exemption equal to a 75% reduction in taxable value for the year in which the exemption is granted; or
3. A partial exemption equal to a 50% reduction in taxable value for the year in which the exemption is granted; or
4. A partial exemption equal to a 25% reduction in taxable value for the year in which the exemption is granted.

No other method of calculating taxable value may be utilized, except for those percentage reductions specifically authorized in statute, or any other percentage reduction approved by the State Tax Commission. Local assessing units wishing to use any other percentage reduction than what is stated in MCL 211.7u(5) must obtain permission for use of such percentage reduction(s) by filing Form 5738, *Request for Approval of Percentage Reduction in Taxable Value for Poverty Exemptions Under MCL 211.7u* with the State Tax Commission. The State Tax Commission has adopted a Policy Regarding Requests for Percentage Reductions in Taxable Value For Poverty Exemptions Under MCL 211.7u that details how these requests will be processed. The policy and Form 5738 are available on the State Tax Commission's website at <https://www.michigan.gov/statetaxcommission>.

The State Tax Commission recommends that local assessing units include within their guidelines language and criteria for granting partial exemptions and/or minimum or maximum exemptions.

Extension Of Poverty Exemptions

PA 253 of 2020, as amended by PA 191 of 2023, adds two provisions in which the local assessing unit can adopt a resolution that would allow a taxpayer to continue to receive a poverty exemption without having to file a new Form 5737 and other required documents each year. Local units **must** adopt resolutions to utilize these provisions and the requirements in the statute must be met.

MCL 211.7u(6): Extension for Those Persons Receiving a Fixed Income From Public Assistance

Local units can adopt a resolution that allows an exemption granted in 2019 or 2020 to carry forward to 2021, 2022 and 2023 for those persons who receive a fixed income solely from public assistance that is not subject to significant annual increases (Federal Supplemental Security Income, Social Security disability or retirement benefits).

Local units can also adopt a resolution for any new exemptions in 2021, 2022 or 2023 to remain exempt for up to 3 years for persons who receive a fixed income solely from public assistance that is not subject to significant annual increases.

A person that receives an extended exemption under MCL 211.7u(6) must file an affidavit rescinding the exemption with the local assessing unit within 45 days after: 1) ceasing to own and occupy the property as a principal residence; or 2) a change in household assets or income that defeats eligibility for the poverty exemption. If the person fails to file the required rescission and the property is later determined to be ineligible for the exemption, the person is subject to repayment of any additional taxes with interest as provided in MCL 211.7u(6)(b).

MCL 211.7u(8): Extension Applicable to the 2023 Tax Year Only

If the assessor determines that a person is still eligible for the poverty exemption in 2023 and the person received a poverty exemption for the property in tax year 2022, local assessing units can carry the poverty exemption forward for the 2023 tax year, without an application or protest to the Board of Review in 2023. **Local units must have adopted a resolution by December 1, 2023, to carry the exemption forward.** If an exemption is carried forward to 2023, no Form 5737 or other documentation is required from the taxpayer and they do not have to protest to a Board of Review. However, the statute provides that the local assessing unit *may* require that the person affirm ownership, poverty, and occupancy status in writing by filing Form 5739.

Local Unit Audit Program Requirement

Local units that adopt a resolution to extend the poverty exemption under MCL 211.7u(6) for up to 3 years for those persons who receive a fixed income solely from public assistance or local units that carry the 2019 and 2020 granted poverty exemptions forward to 2021 under MCL 211.7u(8) must implement an audit program. If found ineligible, the taxpayer is subject to repayment of the taxes plus interest as provided in MCL 211.7u(6)(b). The State Tax Commission's guidance on the required local unit audit program will be published in a separate bulletin.

How To Apply for The Poverty Exemption

To request a poverty exemption, a taxpayer must file:

1. Form 5737 *Application for MCL 211.7u Poverty Exemption*
2. Form 5739 *Affirmation of Ownership and Occupancy to Remain Exempt by Reason of Poverty*
3. All required additional documentation (such as federal/state income tax returns)

Forms 5737 and 5739, along with any additional documentation, must be filed with the local assessing unit where the property is located. **Do not file these forms with the Department of Treasury or the State Tax Commission.** The forms may be submitted to the local assessing unit on or after January 1 but before the day prior to the last day of the December Board of Review during the year in which the exemption is requested.

Taxpayers should contact the local assessing unit directly to verify deadline dates for submission of the forms to ensure the application gets reviewed by a Board of Review during that calendar year.

In addition to filing Forms 5737 and 5739 and any supporting documentation, a taxpayer must do all the following to be eligible for the poverty exemption:

1. Own and occupy the property as a principal residence. ✓
2. Provide federal and state income tax returns for the current or immediately preceding year, including any property tax credits, for all persons **residing in the principal residence** (disclosure of the income of an owner who is not residing in the principal residence is not required). Federal and state income tax returns are not required for a person residing in the principal residence if that person was not required to file a federal or state income tax return. Instead, Form 4988, *Poverty Exemption Affidavit* may be filed for all persons residing in the residence who were not required to file federal or state income tax returns in the current or immediately preceding year.
3. Produce a valid driver license or other form of identification, if requested.
4. Produce a deed, land contract, or other evidence of ownership of the property, if requested.
5. Meet the federal poverty guidelines published in the prior calendar year in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services **or** alternative guidelines adopted by the local assessing unit. The alternative guidelines cannot provide income eligibility requirements less than the federal guidelines.
6. Meet the asset level test adopted by the local assessing unit.

Board of Review Responsibilities

The Board of Review shall approve or deny the request for the poverty exemption. The Board of Review is required to follow the policy and guidelines adopted by the local assessing unit in granting or denying a poverty exemption. The Board of Review is not permitted to deviate from the adopted policy and guidelines.

Current year poverty exemption applications can be heard at the March, July, or December Board of Review. However, there can only be **one** Board of Review decision for a specific calendar year; a subsequent Board of Review cannot reconsider a decision already made that year. For example: if an application is denied at the March Board of Review, it may not be reheard by the July or December Board of Review during the same calendar year. The taxpayer must file an appeal of the March Board of Review decision to the Michigan Tax Tribunal.

PA 191 of 2023 amends both MCL 211.7u and MCL 211.53 to allow the July and December Board of Review to grant a poverty exemption, as a qualified error, for the immediately preceding year on the principal residence of a person who establishes eligibility as required by Section 7u if an exemption was not on the assessment roll and was not previously denied.

As a reminder, a person who files a claim for the poverty exemption is not prohibited from also appealing the assessment on the same property in the same year.

Appeal Rights

An appeal of a decision of the March Board of Review is made by completing and submitting a petition to the Michigan Tax Tribunal no later than July 31 of the same year. A decision of the July or December Board of Review may be appealed by completing and submitting a petition to the Michigan Tax Tribunal within 35 days of the July or December Board of Review's decision. More information on how to file an appeal is available by contacting the Michigan Tax Tribunal. Information can also be viewed on the Michigan Tax Tribunal's website at <https://www.michigan.gov/taxtribunal>.

Application for MCL 211.7u Poverty Exemption

This form is issued under the authority of the General Property Tax Act, Public Act 206 of 1893, MCL 211.7u.

MCL 211.7u of the General Property Tax Act, Public Act 206 of 1893, provides a property tax exemption for the principal residence of persons who, by reason of poverty, are unable to contribute toward the public charges. This application is to be used to apply for the exemption and must be filed with the Board of Review where the property is located. This application may be submitted to the city or township the property is located in each year on or after January 1.

To be considered complete, this application must: 1) be completed in its entirety, 2) include information regarding all members residing within the household, and 3) include all required documentation as listed within the application. Please write legibly and attach additional pages as necessary.

PART 1: PERSONAL INFORMATION — Petitioner must list all required personal information.				
Petitioner's Name			Daytime Phone Number	
Age of Petitioner	Marital Status	Age of Spouse	Number of Legal Dependents	
Property Address of Principal Residence		City	State	ZIP Code
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if applied for Homestead Property Tax Credit		Amount of Homestead Property Tax Credit		
PART 2: REAL ESTATE INFORMATION				
List the real estate information related to your principal residence. Be prepared to provide a deed, land contract or other evidence of ownership of the property at the Board of Review meeting.				
Property Parcel Code Number		Name of Mortgage Company		
Unpaid Balance Owed on Principal Residence	Monthly Payment	Length of Time at this Residence		
Property Description				
PART 3: ADDITIONAL PROPERTY INFORMATION				
List information related to any other property owned by you or any member residing in the household.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if you own, or are buying, other property. If checked, complete the information below.			Amount of Income Earned from other Property	
1	Property Address	City	State	ZIP Code
	Name of Owner(s)	Assessed Value	Date of Last Taxes Paid	Amount of Taxes Paid
2	Property Address	City	State	ZIP Code
	Name of Owner(s)	Assessed Value	Date of Last Taxes Paid	Amount of Taxes Paid

PART 4: EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION — List your current employment information.					
Name of Employer					
Address of Employer		City	State	ZIP Code	
Contact Person		Employer Telephone Number			
PART 5: INCOME SOURCES					
List all income sources, including but not limited to: salaries, Social Security, rents, pensions, IRAs (individual retirement accounts), unemployment compensation, disability, government pensions, worker's compensation, dividends, claims and judgments from lawsuits, alimony, child support, friend or family contribution, reverse mortgage, or any other source of income, for all persons residing at the property.					
Source of Income			Monthly or Annual Income (indicate which)		
PART 6: CHECKING, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT INFORMATION					
List any and all savings owned by all household members, including but not limited to: checking accounts, savings accounts, postal savings, credit union shares, certificates of deposit, cash, stocks, bonds, or similar investments, for all persons residing at the property.					
Name of Financial Institution or Investments	Amount on Deposit	Current Interest Rate	Name on Account	Value of Investment	
PART 7: LIFE INSURANCE — List all policies held by all household members.					
Name of Insured	Amount of Policy	Monthly Payments	Policy Paid in Full	Name of Beneficiary	Relationship to Insured
PART 8: MOTOR VEHICLE INFORMATION					
All motor vehicles (including motorcycles, motor homes, camper trailers, etc.) held or owned by any person residing within the household must be listed.					
Make	Year	Monthly Payment	Balance Owed		

PART 9: HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANTS — List all persons living in the household.				
First and Last Name	Age	Relationship to Applicant	Place of Employment	\$ Contribution to Family Income

PART 10: PERSONAL DEBT — List all personal debt for all household members.					
Creditor	Purpose of Debt	Date of Debt	Original Balance	Monthly Payment	Balance Owed

PART 11: MONTHLY EXPENSE INFORMATION			
The amount of monthly expenses related to the principal residence for each category must be listed. Indicate N/A as necessary.			
Heating	Electric	Water	Phone
Cable	Food	Clothing	Health Insurance
Garbage	Daycare	Car Expense (gas, repair, etc.)	
Other (type and amount)	Other (type and amount)		Other (type and amount)
Other (type and amount)	Other (type and amount)		Other (type and amount)

NOTICE: Per MCL 211.7u(2)(b), federal and state income tax returns for all persons residing in the principal residence, including any property tax credit returns, filed in the immediately preceding year or in the current year must be submitted with this application. Federal and state income tax returns are not required for a person residing in the principal residence if that person was not required to file a federal or state income tax return in the tax year in which the exemption under this section is claimed or in the immediately preceding tax year.

PART 11: POLICY AND GUIDELINES ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The governing body of the local assessing unit shall determine and make available to the public the policy and guidelines used for the granting of exemptions under MCL 211.7u. In order to be eligible for the exemption, the applicant must meet the federal poverty guidelines published in the prior calendar year in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services under its authority to revise the poverty line under 42 USC 9902, or alternative guidelines adopted by the governing body of the local assessing unit so long as the alternative guidelines do not provide income eligibility requirements less than the federal guidelines. The policy and guidelines must include, but are not limited to, the specific income and asset levels of the claimant and total household income and assets. The combined assets of all persons must not exceed the limits set forth in the guidelines adopted by the local assessing unit.

The applicant has reviewed the applicable policy and guidelines adopted by the city or township, including the specific income and asset levels of the claimant and total household income and assets.

PART 12: CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided in this form is complete, accurate and I am eligible for the exemption from property taxes pursuant to Michigan Compiled Law, Section 211.7u.

Printed Name	Signature	Date

This application shall be filed after January 1, but before the day prior to the last day of the local unit's December Board of Review.

Decision of the March Board of Review may be appealed by petition to the Michigan Tax Tribunal by July 31 of the current year. A July or December Board of Review decision may be appealed to the Michigan Tax Tribunal by petition within 35 days of decision. A copy of the Board of Review decision must be included with the petition.

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