

# HOW PROPERTY TAXES WORK

## Definitions:

**SEV: State Equalized Value** This amount is 50 percent of the usual selling price or true cash value of your property. The County Board of Commissioners and the Michigan State Tax Commission must review local assessments and adjust (equalize) them if they are above or below the constitutional 50 percent level of assessment.

**TV: Taxable Value** Multiplying the TV by your local millage rate will determine your tax liability. TV increases from year to year by the rate of inflation or 5 percent, whichever is lower. Transfers of ownership and improvements to the property will increase the TV more than the rate of inflation.



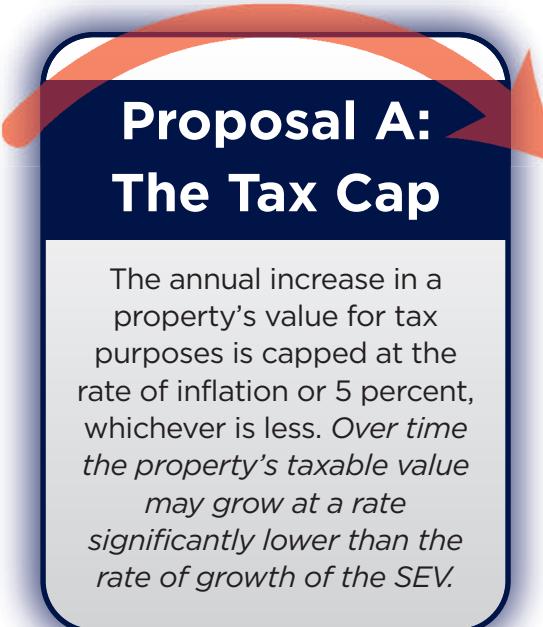
You bought your house  
for \$200,000

SEV (1/2 market value) =  
\$100,000

TV = \$100,000

Note: In Year One, your TV = your SEV

The TV cannot exceed the SEV. If a property's value decreases each year, the SEV will eventually meet the TV and property taxes will drop.



Market Value increased  
to \$300,000

SEV = \$150,000

TV (@ hypothetical inflation  
rate of 3 percent) = \$115,927.22



Market Value decreased to \$270,000

SEV = \$135,000

TV = \$119,405.04

Here, your TV of  
\$119,405.04  
(has increased another  
3 percent due to inflation)  
is still less than your SEV  
of \$135,000

Due to the gap between the SEV and TV figures, it could take several years of depressed market conditions to make the SEV and the TV equal, depending on how long you have lived in your home. If you purchased a property within the last few years and you have decreasing property value, the SEV and TV figures could meet sooner than someone who has owned a property for a long period of time.

**Your property taxes will fall if your SEV falls below the level of the TV.**