

Act No. 38
Public Acts of 2011
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**STATE OF MICHIGAN
96TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2011**

Introduced by Rep. Gilbert

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 4361

AN ACT to amend 1967 PA 281, entitled “An act to meet deficiencies in state funds by providing for the imposition, levy, computation, collection, assessment, and enforcement by lien and otherwise of taxes on or measured by net income; to prescribe the manner and time of making reports and paying the taxes, and the functions of public officers and others as to the taxes; to permit the inspection of the records of taxpayers; to provide for interest and penalties on unpaid taxes; to provide exemptions, credits and refunds of the taxes; to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act; to provide an appropriation; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts,” by amending the title and sections 2, 4, 6, 24, 26, 30, 30f, 36, 51, 52, 91, 102, 103, 105, 110, 115, 132, 195, 201, 251, 255, 256, 265, 266, 270, 271, 272, 278, 301, 311, 315, 322, 325, 402, 408, 451, 455, 471, 475, 508, 510, 512, 514, 520, 522, 526, 527a, 530, and 532 (MCL 206.2, 206.4, 206.6, 206.24, 206.26, 206.30, 206.30f, 206.36, 206.51, 206.52, 206.91, 206.102, 206.103, 206.105, 206.110, 206.115, 206.132, 206.195, 206.201, 206.251, 206.255, 206.256, 206.265, 206.266, 206.270, 206.271, 206.272, 206.278, 206.301, 206.311, 206.315, 206.322, 206.325, 206.402, 206.408, 206.451, 206.455, 206.471, 206.475, 206.508, 206.510, 206.512, 206.514, 206.520, 206.522, 206.526, 206.527a, 206.530, and 206.532), section 4 as amended by 2003 PA 52, section 26 as amended by 2003 PA 50, section 30 as amended by 2009 PA 134, section 30f as added by 2000 PA 163, sections 51 and 270 as amended by 2007 PA 94, section 52 as added by 1988 PA 1, section 110 as amended by 2003 PA 21, sections 255, 256, 301, and 475 as amended by 1996 PA 484, section 265 as amended by 1998 PA 19, section 266 as amended by 2008 PA 447, section 272 as added by 2006 PA 372, section 278 as added by 2010 PA 235, section 311 as amended by 2004 PA 199, section 315 as amended by 2003 PA 49, sections 325 and 514 as amended by 1987 PA 254, section 402 as added and section 408 as amended by 1980 PA 169, section 451 as amended by 2003 PA 46, section 471 as amended by 2002 PA 486, section 508 as amended by 1990 PA 283, sections 510 and 520 as amended by 1995 PA 245, section 512 as amended by 2003 PA 29, section 522 as amended by 2000 PA 41, section 527a as amended by 2004 PA 335, and section 530 as amended by 1982 PA 480, by designating sections 1 to 532 as part 1, and by adding parts 2 and 3; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

TITLE

An act to meet deficiencies in state funds by providing for the imposition, levy, computation, collection, assessment, reporting, payment, and enforcement by lien and otherwise of taxes on or measured by net income and on certain commercial, business, and financial activities; to prescribe the manner and time of making reports and paying the taxes, and the functions of public officers and others as to the taxes; to permit the inspection of the records of taxpayers; to provide for interest and penalties on unpaid taxes; to provide exemptions, credits and refunds of the taxes; to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act; to provide an appropriation; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

PART 1

Sec. 2. (1) For the purposes of this part, the words, terms and phrases set forth in this chapter and their derivations have the meaning given therein. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words in the plural number include the singular number, and in the singular number include the plural. "Shall" is always mandatory and "may" is always discretionary.

(2) Any term used in this part shall have the same meaning as when used in comparable context in the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes unless a different meaning is clearly required. Any reference in this part to the internal revenue code shall include other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes.

(3) It is the intention of this part that the income subject to tax be the same as taxable income as defined and applicable to the subject taxpayer in the internal revenue code, except as otherwise provided in this act.

Sec. 4. "Business income" means all income arising from transactions, activities, and sources in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business and includes the following:

(a) All income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, rental, management, or disposition of the property constitutes integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations.

(b) Gains or losses from stock and securities of any foreign or domestic corporation and dividend and interest income.

(c) Income derived from isolated sales, leases, assignment, licenses, divisions, or other infrequently occurring dispositions, transfers, or transactions involving property if the property is or was used in the taxpayer's trade or business operation.

(d) Income derived from the sale of a business.

Sec. 6. (1) "Commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

(2) "Compensation" means wages as defined in section 3401 and other payments as provided in section 3402 of the internal revenue code.

(3) "Corporation" means, in addition to an incorporated entity, an association, trust or any unincorporated organization which is defined as a corporation in the internal revenue code.

Sec. 24. "Tax year" or "taxable year" means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year, upon the basis of which taxable income is computed under this part. In the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year, the term shall mean the period for which such return is made. Except for the first return required by this part, any taxpayer's tax year shall be for the same period as is covered by his federal income tax return.

Sec. 26. "Taxpayer" means any person subject to the taxes imposed by this part, any employer required to withhold taxes on salaries and wages, or any flow-through entity required to withhold taxes on a nonresident member's share of income available for distribution.

Sec. 30. (1) "Taxable income" means, for a person other than a corporation, estate, or trust, adjusted gross income as defined in the internal revenue code subject to the following adjustments under this section:

(a) Add gross interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of states other than Michigan, in the same amount that has been excluded from adjusted gross income less related expenses not deducted in computing adjusted gross income because of section 265(a)(1) of the internal revenue code.

(b) Add taxes on or measured by income to the extent the taxes have been deducted in arriving at adjusted gross income.

(c) Add losses on the sale or exchange of obligations of the United States government, the income of which this state is prohibited from subjecting to a net income tax, to the extent that the loss has been deducted in arriving at adjusted gross income.

(d) Deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, income derived from obligations, or the sale or exchange of obligations, of the United States government that this state is prohibited by law from subjecting to a net income tax, reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred in carrying the obligations and by any expenses incurred in the production of that income to the extent that the expenses, including amortizable bond premiums, were deducted in arriving at adjusted gross income.

(e) Deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, the following:

(i) Compensation, including retirement benefits, received for services in the armed forces of the United States.

(ii) Retirement or pension benefits under the railroad retirement act of 1974, 45 USC 231 to 231v.

(f) Deduct the following to the extent included in adjusted gross income subject to the limitations and restrictions set forth in subsection (9):

(i) Retirement or pension benefits received from a federal public retirement system or from a public retirement system of or created by this state or a political subdivision of this state.

(ii) Retirement or pension benefits received from a public retirement system of or created by another state or any of its political subdivisions if the income tax laws of the other state permit a similar deduction or exemption or a reciprocal deduction or exemption of a retirement or pension benefit received from a public retirement system of or created by this state or any of the political subdivisions of this state.

(iii) Social security benefits as defined in section 86 of the internal revenue code.

(iv) Beginning on and after January 1, 2007, retirement or pension benefits not deductible under subparagraph (i) or subdivision (e) from any other retirement or pension system or benefits from a retirement annuity policy in which payments are made for life to a senior citizen, to a maximum of \$42,240.00 for a single return and \$84,480.00 for a joint return. The maximum amounts allowed under this subparagraph shall be reduced by the amount of the deduction for retirement or pension benefits claimed under subparagraph (i) or subdivision (e) and by the amount of a deduction claimed under subdivision (p). For the 2008 tax year and each tax year after 2008, the maximum amounts allowed under this subparagraph shall be adjusted by the percentage increase in the United States consumer price index for the immediately preceding calendar year. The department shall annualize the amounts provided in this subparagraph as necessary. As used in this subparagraph, "senior citizen" means that term as defined in section 514.

(v) The amount determined to be the section 22 amount eligible for the elderly and the permanently and totally disabled credit provided in section 22 of the internal revenue code.

(g) Adjustments resulting from the application of section 271.

(h) Adjustments with respect to estate and trust income as provided in section 36.

(i) Adjustments resulting from the allocation and apportionment provisions of chapter 3.

(j) Deduct the following payments made by the taxpayer in the tax year:

(i) For the 2010 tax year and each tax year after 2010, the amount of a charitable contribution made to the advance tuition payment fund created under section 9 of the Michigan education trust act, 1986 PA 316, MCL 390.1429.

(ii) The amount of payment made under an advance tuition payment contract as provided in the Michigan education trust act, 1986 PA 316, MCL 390.1421 to 390.1442.

(iii) The amount of payment made under a contract with a private sector investment manager that meets all of the following criteria:

(A) The contract is certified and approved by the board of directors of the Michigan education trust to provide equivalent benefits and rights to purchasers and beneficiaries as an advance tuition payment contract as described in subparagraph (ii).

(B) The contract applies only for a state institution of higher education as defined in the Michigan education trust act, 1986 PA 316, MCL 390.1421 to 390.1442, or a community or junior college in Michigan.

(C) The contract provides for enrollment by the contract's qualified beneficiary in not less than 4 years after the date on which the contract is entered into.

(D) The contract is entered into after either of the following:

(I) The purchaser has had his or her offer to enter into an advance tuition payment contract rejected by the board of directors of the Michigan education trust, if the board determines that the trust cannot accept an unlimited number of enrollees upon an actuarially sound basis.

(II) The board of directors of the Michigan education trust determines that the trust can accept an unlimited number of enrollees upon an actuarially sound basis.

(k) If an advance tuition payment contract under the Michigan education trust act, 1986 PA 316, MCL 390.1421 to 390.1442, or another contract for which the payment was deductible under subdivision (j) is terminated and the qualified beneficiary under that contract does not attend a university, college, junior or community college, or other institution of higher education, add the amount of a refund received by the taxpayer as a result of that termination or the amount of the deduction taken under subdivision (j) for payment made under that contract, whichever is less.

(l) Deduct from the taxable income of a purchaser the amount included as income to the purchaser under the internal revenue code after the advance tuition payment contract entered into under the Michigan education trust act, 1986 PA 316, MCL 390.1421 to 390.1442, is terminated because the qualified beneficiary attends an institution of postsecondary education other than either a state institution of higher education or an institution of postsecondary education located outside this state with which a state institution of higher education has reciprocity.

(m) Add, to the extent deducted in determining adjusted gross income, the net operating loss deduction under section 172 of the internal revenue code.

(n) Deduct a net operating loss deduction for the taxable year as determined under section 172 of the internal revenue code subject to the modifications under section 172(b)(2) of the internal revenue code and subject to the allocation and apportionment provisions of chapter 3 of this part for the taxable year in which the loss was incurred.

(o) Deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, benefits from a discriminatory self-insurance medical expense reimbursement plan.

(p) Beginning on and after January 1, 2007, subject to any limitation provided in this subdivision, a taxpayer who is a senior citizen may deduct to the extent included in adjusted gross income, interest, dividends, and capital gains received in the tax year not to exceed \$9,420.00 for a single return and \$18,840.00 for a joint return. The maximum amounts allowed under this subdivision shall be reduced by the amount of a deduction claimed for retirement benefits under subdivision (e) or a deduction claimed under subdivision (f)(i), (ii), (iv), or (v). For the 2008 tax year and each tax year after 2008, the maximum amounts allowed under this subdivision shall be adjusted by the percentage increase in the United States consumer price index for the immediately preceding calendar year. The department shall annualize the amounts provided in this subdivision as necessary. Beginning January 1, 2012, the deduction under this subsection is not available to a senior citizen born after 1945. As used in this subdivision, "senior citizen" means that term as defined in section 514.

(q) Deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, all of the following:

(i) The amount of a refund received in the tax year based on taxes paid under this part.

(ii) The amount of a refund received in the tax year based on taxes paid under the city income tax act, 1964 PA 284, MCL 141.501 to 141.787.

(iii) The amount of a credit received in the tax year based on a claim filed under sections 520 and 522 to the extent that the taxes used to calculate the credit were not used to reduce adjusted gross income for a prior year.

(r) Add the amount paid by the state on behalf of the taxpayer in the tax year to repay the outstanding principal on a loan taken on which the taxpayer defaulted that was to fund an advance tuition payment contract entered into under the Michigan education trust act, 1986 PA 316, MCL 390.1421 to 390.1442, if the cost of the advance tuition payment contract was deducted under subdivision (j) and was financed with a Michigan education trust secured loan.

(s) Deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, any amount, and any interest earned on that amount, received in the tax year by a taxpayer who is a Holocaust victim as a result of a settlement of claims against any entity or individual for any recovered asset pursuant to the German act regulating unresolved property claims, also known as Gesetz zur Regelung offener Vermögensfragen, as a result of the settlement of the action entitled In re: Holocaust victim assets litigation, CV-96-4849, CV-96-5161, and CV-97-0461 (E.D. NY), or as a result of any similar action if the income and interest are not commingled in any way with and are kept separate from all other funds and assets of the taxpayer. As used in this subdivision:

(i) "Holocaust victim" means a person, or the heir or beneficiary of that person, who was persecuted by Nazi Germany or any Axis regime during any period from 1933 to 1945.

(ii) "Recovered asset" means any asset of any type and any interest earned on that asset including, but not limited to, bank deposits, insurance proceeds, or artwork owned by a Holocaust victim during the period from 1920 to 1945, withheld from that Holocaust victim from and after 1945, and not recovered, returned, or otherwise compensated to the Holocaust victim until after 1993.

(t) Deduct, to the extent not deducted in determining adjusted gross income, both of the following:

(i) Contributions made by the taxpayer in the tax year less qualified withdrawals made in the tax year from education savings accounts, calculated on a per education savings account basis, pursuant to the Michigan education savings program act, 2000 PA 161, MCL 390.1471 to 390.1486, not to exceed a total deduction of \$5,000.00 for a single return or \$10,000.00 for a joint return per tax year. The amount calculated under this subparagraph for each education savings account shall not be less than zero.

(ii) The amount under section 30f.

(u) Add, to the extent not included in adjusted gross income, the amount of money withdrawn by the taxpayer in the tax year from education savings accounts, not to exceed the total amount deducted under subdivision (t) in the tax year and all previous tax years, if the withdrawal was not a qualified withdrawal as provided in the Michigan education savings program act, 2000 PA 161, MCL 390.1471 to 390.1486. This subdivision does not apply to withdrawals that are less than the sum of all contributions made to an education savings account in all previous tax years for which no deduction was claimed under subdivision (t), less any contributions for which no deduction was claimed under subdivision (t) that were withdrawn in all previous tax years.

(v) A taxpayer who is a resident tribal member may deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, all nonbusiness income earned or received in the tax year and during the period in which an agreement entered into between the taxpayer's tribe and this state pursuant to section 30c of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30c, is in full force and effect. As used in this subdivision:

(i) "Business income" means business income as defined in section 4 and apportioned under chapter 3.

(ii) "Nonbusiness income" means nonbusiness income as defined in section 14 and, to the extent not included in business income, all of the following:

(A) All income derived from wages whether the wages are earned within the agreement area or outside of the agreement area.

(B) All interest and passive dividends.

(C) All rents and royalties derived from real property located within the agreement area.

(D) All rents and royalties derived from tangible personal property, to the extent the personal property is utilized within the agreement area.

(E) Capital gains from the sale or exchange of real property located within the agreement area.

(F) Capital gains from the sale or exchange of tangible personal property located within the agreement area at the time of sale.

(G) Capital gains from the sale or exchange of intangible personal property.

(H) All pension income and benefits including, but not limited to, distributions from a 401(k) plan, individual retirement accounts under section 408 of the internal revenue code, or a defined contribution plan, or payments from a defined benefit plan.

(I) All per capita payments by the tribe to resident tribal members, without regard to the source of payment.

(J) All gaming winnings.

(iii) "Resident tribal member" means an individual who meets all of the following criteria:

(A) Is an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe.

(B) The individual's tribe has an agreement with this state pursuant to section 30c of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30c, that is in full force and effect.

(C) The individual's principal place of residence is located within the agreement area as designated in the agreement under sub-subparagraph (B).

(w) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2011, eliminate all of the following:

(i) Income from producing oil and gas to the extent included in adjusted gross income.

(ii) Expenses of producing oil and gas to the extent deducted in arriving at adjusted gross income.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a personal exemption of \$3,700.00 multiplied by the number of personal or dependency exemptions allowable on the taxpayer's federal income tax return pursuant to the internal revenue code shall be subtracted in the calculation that determines taxable income.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a single additional exemption determined as follows shall be subtracted in the calculation that determines taxable income in each of the following circumstances:

(a) \$1,800.00 for each taxpayer and every dependent of the taxpayer who is a deaf person as defined in section 2 of the deaf persons' interpreters act, 1982 PA 204, MCL 393.502; a paraplegic, a quadriplegic, or a hemiplegic; a person who is blind as defined in section 504; or a person who is totally and permanently disabled as defined in section 522. When a dependent of a taxpayer files an annual return under this part, the taxpayer or dependent of the taxpayer, but not both, may claim the additional exemption allowed under this subdivision. As used in this subdivision, "dependent" means that term as defined in section 30e.

(b) For tax years beginning after 2007, \$250.00 for each taxpayer and every dependent of the taxpayer who is a qualified disabled veteran. When a dependent of a taxpayer files an annual return under this part, the taxpayer or dependent of the taxpayer, but not both, may claim the additional exemption allowed under this subdivision. As used in this subdivision:

(i) "Qualified disabled veteran" means a veteran with a service-connected disability.

(ii) "Service-connected disability" means a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service as described in 38 USC 101(16).

(iii) "Veteran" means a person who served in the active military, naval, marine, coast guard, or air service and who was discharged or released from his or her service with an honorable or general discharge.

(4) An individual with respect to whom a deduction under section 151 of the internal revenue code is allowable to another federal taxpayer during the tax year is not considered to have an allowable federal exemption for purposes of subsection (2), but may subtract \$1,500.00 in the calculation that determines taxable income for a tax year.

(5) A nonresident or a part-year resident is allowed that proportion of an exemption or deduction allowed under subsection (2), (3), or (4) that the taxpayer's portion of adjusted gross income from Michigan sources bears to the taxpayer's total adjusted gross income.

(6) In calculating taxable income, a taxpayer shall not subtract from adjusted gross income the amount of prizes won by the taxpayer under the McCauley-Traxler-Law-Bowman-McNeely lottery act, 1972 PA 239, MCL 432.1 to 432.47.

(7) For each tax year beginning on and after January 1, 2013, the personal exemption allowed under subsection (2) shall be adjusted by multiplying the exemption for the tax year beginning in 2012 by a fraction, the numerator of which is the United States consumer price index for the state fiscal year ending in the tax year prior to the tax year for which the adjustment is being made and the denominator of which is the United States consumer price index for the 2010-2011 state fiscal year. The resultant product shall be rounded to the nearest \$100.00 increment. As used in this section, "United States consumer price index" means the United States consumer price index for all urban consumers as defined and reported by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics. For each tax year, the exemptions allowed under subsection (3) shall be adjusted by multiplying the exemption amount under subsection (3) for the tax year by a fraction, the numerator of which is the United States consumer price index for the state fiscal year ending the tax year prior to the tax year for which the adjustment is being made and the denominator of which is the United States consumer price index for the 1998-1999 state fiscal year. The resultant product shall be rounded to the nearest \$100.00 increment. For a taxpayer whose total household resources are \$75,000.00 or more for a single return or \$150,000.00 or more for a joint return, the personal exemption allowed under subsection (2) shall be adjusted by multiplying the exemption for the tax year for a single return by a fraction, the numerator of which is \$100,000.00 minus the taxpayer's total household resources, and the denominator of which is \$25,000.00, and for a joint return by a fraction, the numerator of which is \$200,000.00 minus the taxpayer's total household resources, and the denominator of which is \$50,000.00. The personal exemption allowed under subsection (2) shall not be allowed for a single taxpayer whose total household resources exceed \$100,000.00 or for joint filers whose total household resources exceed \$200,000.00.

(8) As used in subsection (1)(f), "retirement or pension benefits" means distributions from all of the following:

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (d), qualified pension trusts and annuity plans that qualify under section 401(a) of the internal revenue code, including all of the following:

(i) Plans for self-employed persons, commonly known as Keogh or HR10 plans.

(ii) Individual retirement accounts that qualify under section 408 of the internal revenue code if the distributions are not made until the participant has reached 59-1/2 years of age, except in the case of death, disability, or distributions described by section 72(t)(2)(A)(iv) of the internal revenue code.

(iii) Employee annuities or tax-sheltered annuities purchased under section 403(b) of the internal revenue code by organizations exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, or by public school systems.

(iv) Distributions from a 401(k) plan attributable to employee contributions mandated by the plan or attributable to employer contributions.

(b) The following retirement and pension plans not qualified under the internal revenue code:

(i) Plans of the United States, state governments other than this state, and political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities of this state.

(ii) Plans maintained by a church or a convention or association of churches.

(iii) All other unqualified pension plans that prescribe eligibility for retirement and predetermine contributions and benefits if the distributions are made from a pension trust.

(c) Retirement or pension benefits received by a surviving spouse if those benefits qualified for a deduction prior to the decedent's death. Benefits received by a surviving child are not deductible.

(d) Retirement and pension benefits do not include:

(i) Amounts received from a plan that allows the employee to set the amount of compensation to be deferred and does not prescribe retirement age or years of service. These plans include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Deferred compensation plans under section 457 of the internal revenue code.

(B) Distributions from plans under section 401(k) of the internal revenue code other than plans described in subdivision (a)(iv).

(C) Distributions from plans under section 403(b) of the internal revenue code other than plans described in subdivision (a)(iii).

(ii) Premature distributions paid on separation, withdrawal, or discontinuance of a plan prior to the earliest date the recipient could have retired under the provisions of the plan.

(iii) Payments received as an incentive to retire early unless the distributions are from a pension trust.

(9) In determining taxable income under this section, the following limitations and restrictions apply:

(a) For a person born before 1946, this subsection provides no additional restrictions or limitations under subsection (1)(f).

(b) For a person born in 1946 through 1952, the sum of the deductions under subsection (1)(f)(i), (ii), and (iv) is limited to \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return. After that person reaches the age of 67, the deductions under subsection (1)(f)(i), (ii), and (iv) do not apply and that person is eligible for a deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return, which deduction is available against all types of income and is not restricted to income from retirement or pension benefits. However if that person's total household resources exceed

\$75,000.00 for a single return or \$150,000.00 for a joint return, that person is not eligible for a deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return. A person that takes the deduction under subsection (1)(e) is not eligible for the unrestricted deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return under this subdivision.

(c) For a person born after 1952, the deduction under subsection (1)(f)(i), (ii), or (iv) does not apply. When that person reaches the age of 67, that person is eligible for a deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return, which deduction is available against all types of income and is not restricted to income from retirement or pension benefits. If a person takes the deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return, that person shall not take the deduction under subsection (1)(f)(iii) and shall not take the personal exemption under subsection (2). That person may elect not to take the deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return and elect to take the deduction under subsection (1)(f)(iii) and the personal exemption under subsection (2) if that election would reduce that person's tax liability. However, if that person's total household resources exceed \$75,000.00 for a single return or \$150,000.00 for a joint return, that person is not eligible for a deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return. A person that takes the deduction under subsection (1)(e) is not eligible for the unrestricted deduction of \$20,000.00 for a single return and \$40,000.00 for a joint return under this subdivision.

(d) For a joint return, the limitations and restrictions in this subsection shall be applied based on the age of the older spouse filing the joint return.

(10) As used in this section:

(a) "Oil and gas" means oil and gas that is subject to severance tax under 1929 PA 48, MCL 205.301 to 205.317.

(b) "Total household resources" means that term as defined in chapter 9.

Sec. 30f. For tax years that begin after December 31, 1999, taxable income for purposes of this part equals taxable income as determined under section 30 with the following adjustments:

(a) For tax years that begin after December 31, 1999, deduct, to the extent not deducted in determining adjusted gross income, interest earned in the tax year on the contributions to the taxpayer's education savings accounts if the contributions were deductible under section 30(1)(t)(i).

(b) For tax years that begin after December 31, 1999, deduct, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, distributions that are qualified withdrawals from an education savings account to the designated beneficiary of that education savings account. As used in this subdivision, "qualified withdrawal" means that term as defined in the Michigan education savings program act, 2000 PA 161, MCL 390.1471 to 390.1486.

Sec. 36. (1) "Taxable income" in the case of a resident estate or trust means federal taxable income as defined in the internal revenue code subject to the following adjustments:

(a) Add gross interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of states other than Michigan, in the same amount which has been excluded from federal taxable income less related expenses not deducted in computing federal taxable income because of section 265 of the internal revenue code.

(b) Add taxes on or measured by income to the extent the taxes have been deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(c) Add losses on the sale or exchange of obligations of the United States government, the income of which this state is prohibited from subjecting to a net income tax, to the extent that the loss has been deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(d) Deduct, to the extent included in federal taxable income, income derived from obligations, or the sale or exchange of obligations, of the United States government which this state is prohibited by law from subjecting to a net income tax, reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred in carrying the obligations, and by any expenses incurred in the production of such income to the extent that the expenses, including amortizable bond premiums, were deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(e) Adjustments resulting from the application of section 271.

(f) Deduct an adjustment resulting from the allocation and apportionment provisions of chapter 3.

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2011, eliminate all of the following:

(i) Income from producing oil and gas to the extent included in federal taxable income.

(ii) Expenses of producing oil and gas to the extent deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(2) The respective shares of an estate or trust and its beneficiaries, including, solely for the purpose of this allocation, nonresident beneficiaries, in the additions and subtractions to taxable income shall be in proportion to their respective shares of distributable net income of the estate or trust as defined in the internal revenue code. If the estate or trust has no distributable net income for the taxable year, the share of each beneficiary in the additions and subtractions shall be in proportion to his or her share of the estate or trust income for the year, under local law or the terms of the

instrument, which is required to be distributed currently and any other amounts of such income distributed in the year. Any balance of the additions and subtractions shall be allocated to the estate or trust. If capital gains and losses are distributed or distributable to a beneficiary or beneficiaries under the internal revenue code, the fiduciary shall advise each beneficiary of his or her share of the adjustment under section 271. The election or failure to elect under section 271 with respect to capital gains and losses taxable to the estate or trust shall not affect the beneficiary's right to elect or not to elect under section 271.

(3) An addition or subtraction shall not be made under this section which has the effect of duplicating an item of income or deduction if the taxpayer establishes to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the item is already reflected in federal taxable income. If an addition or subtraction with respect to the sale or exchange of obligations of the United States government proper adjustment, in accordance with rules promulgated by the department, of the deduction for excess of capital gains over capital losses shall be made.

(4) As used in this section, "oil and gas" means oil and gas that is subject to severance tax under 1929 PA 48, MCL 205.301 to 205.317.

Sec. 51. (1) For receiving, earning, or otherwise acquiring income from any source whatsoever, there is levied and imposed under this part upon the taxable income of every person other than a corporation a tax at the following rates in the following circumstances:

- (a) Before May 1, 1994, 4.6%.
- (b) After April 30, 1994 and before January 1, 2000, 4.4%.
- (c) For tax years that begin on and after January 1, 2000 and before January 1, 2002, 4.2%.
- (d) For tax years that begin on and after January 1, 2002 and before January 1, 2003, 4.1%.
- (e) On and after January 1, 2003 and before July 1, 2004, 4.0%.
- (f) On and after July 1, 2004 and before October 1, 2007, 3.9%.
- (g) On and after October 1, 2007 and before January 1, 2013, 4.35%.
- (h) Beginning on and after January 1, 2013, 4.25%.

(2) The following percentages of the net revenues collected under this section shall be deposited in the state school aid fund created in section 11 of article IX of the state constitution of 1963:

(a) Beginning October 1, 1994 and before October 1, 1996, 14.4% of the gross collections before refunds from the tax levied under this section.

(b) After September 30, 1996 and before January 1, 2000, 23.0% of the gross collections before refunds from the tax levied under this section.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2000, that percentage of the gross collections before refunds from the tax levied under this section that is equal to 1.012% divided by the income tax rate levied under this section.

(3) The department shall annualize rates provided in subsection (1) as necessary for tax years that end after April 30, 1994. The applicable annualized rate shall be imposed upon the taxable income of every person other than a corporation for those tax years.

(4) The taxable income of a nonresident shall be computed in the same manner that the taxable income of a resident is computed, subject to the allocation and apportionment provisions of this part.

(5) A resident beneficiary of a trust whose taxable income includes all or part of an accumulation distribution by a trust, as defined in section 665 of the internal revenue code, shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under this part. The credit shall be all or a proportionate part of any tax paid by the trust under this part for any preceding taxable year that would not have been payable if the trust had in fact made distribution to its beneficiaries at the times and in the amounts specified in section 666 of the internal revenue code. The credit shall not reduce the tax otherwise due from the beneficiary to an amount less than would have been due if the accumulation distribution were excluded from taxable income.

(6) The taxable income of a resident who is required to include income from a trust in his or her federal income tax return under the provisions of 26 USC 671 to 679, shall include items of income and deductions from the trust in taxable income to the extent required by this part with respect to property owned outright.

(7) It is the intention of this section that the income subject to tax of every person other than corporations shall be computed in like manner and be the same as provided in the internal revenue code subject to adjustments specifically provided for in this part.

(8) As used in this section:

- (a) "Person other than a corporation" means a resident or nonresident individual or any of the following:
 - (i) A partner in a partnership as defined in the internal revenue code.
 - (ii) A beneficiary of an estate or a trust as defined in the internal revenue code.

(iii) An estate or trust as defined in the internal revenue code.

(b) "Taxable income" means taxable income as defined in this part subject to the applicable source and attribution rules contained in this part.

Sec. 52. For tax years beginning after 1986, a person with respect to whom a deduction under section 151 of the internal revenue code is allowable to another federal taxpayer during the tax year is not considered to have an allowable federal exemption for purposes of section 30(2) and, notwithstanding sections 51 and 315, if that person has an adjusted gross income for that tax year of \$1,500.00 or less, is exempt from the tax levied and imposed in section 51 and is not required to file a return under this part.

Sec. 91. (1) A common trust fund meeting the requirements of section 584 of the internal revenue code, shall not be subject to tax under this part.

(2) Each participant in the common trust fund shall, under rules prescribed by the department, include its proportionate share of the taxable income whether or not distributed and whether or not distributable.

Sec. 102. In the case of taxable income of a taxpayer whose income-producing activities are confined solely to this state, the entire taxable income of such taxpayer shall be allocated to this state, except as otherwise expressly provided in this part.

Sec. 103. Any taxpayer having income from business activity which is taxable both within and without this state, other than the rendering of purely personal services by an individual, shall allocate and apportion his net income as provided in this part.

Sec. 105. For purposes of allocation and apportionment of income from business activity under this part, a taxpayer is taxable in another state if (a) in that state he is subject to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business or a corporate stock tax, or (b) that state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to a net income tax regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

Sec. 110. (1) For a resident individual, estate, or trust, all taxable income from any source whatsoever, except that attributable to another state under sections 111 to 115 and subject to section 255, is allocated to this state.

(2) For a nonresident individual, estate, or trust, all taxable income is allocated to this state to the extent it is earned, received, or acquired in 1 or more of the following ways:

(a) For the rendition of personal services performed in this state.

(b) As a distributive share of the net profits of a business, profession, enterprise, undertaking, or other activity as the result of work done, services rendered, or other business activities conducted in this state, except as allocated to another state pursuant to sections 111 to 114 and subject to section 256.

(c) For tax years beginning after 1996, as a prize won by the taxpayer under the McCauley-Traxler-Law-Bowman-McNeely lottery act, 1972 PA 239, MCL 432.1 to 432.47.

(d) As winnings that are proceeds of a wagering transaction paid on or after October 1, 2003 by a casino or as a payoff price on a winning ticket that is the result of pari-mutuel wagering at a licensed race meeting if the casino or licensed race meeting is located in this state. As used in this subdivision:

(i) "Casino" means a casino regulated by this state under the Michigan gaming control and revenue act, 1996 IL 1, MCL 432.201 to 432.226, or a building on Native American land or land held in trust by the United States for a federally recognized Indian tribe on which gaming is conducted under the Indian gaming regulatory act, Public Law 100-497, 102 Stat 2467.

(ii) "Pari-mutuel wagering" and "licensed race meeting" mean those terms as used in the horse racing law of 1995, 1995 PA 279, MCL 431.301 to 431.336.

(3) The respective shares of a nonresident estate or trust and its beneficiaries, including, solely for purposes of allocation, resident and nonresident beneficiaries, in the income attributable to this state shall be in proportion to the respective shares of distributable net income of the beneficiaries under the internal revenue code. If the estate or trust has no distributable net income for the tax year, the share of each beneficiary in the income attributable to this state shall be in proportion to his or her share of the estate or trust income for that year, under local law or the terms of the instrument, that is required to be distributed currently and other amounts of the income distributed in the year. Any balance of the income attributable to this state shall be allocated to the estate or trust.

(4) Rents and royalties from real or tangible personal property, capital gains, interest, dividends, or patent or copyright royalties, to the extent that they constitute a nonbusiness income, shall be allocated as provided in sections 111 to 114.

Sec. 115. (1) Before January 1, 2011, all business income, other than income from transportation services, shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus the sales factor, and the denominator of which is 3.

(2) After December 31, 2010, all business income, other than income from transportation services, shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by the sales factor calculated under section 121.

Sec. 132. In the case of taxable income other than that derived from the transportation of oil or gas by pipeline, that portion of the net income of the taxpayer derived from transportation services wherever performed that the revenue miles of the taxpayer in Michigan bear to the revenue miles of the taxpayer everywhere. A revenue mile means the transportation for a consideration or 1 net ton in weight or 1 passenger the distance of 1 mile. The taxable income attributable to Michigan sources in the case of a taxpayer engaged in the transportation both of property and of individuals shall be that portion of the entire net income of the taxpayer which is equal to the average of his passenger miles and ton mile fractions, separately computed and individually weighted by the ratio of gross receipts from passenger transportation to total gross receipts from all transportation, and by the ratio of gross receipts from freight transportation to total gross receipts from all transportation, respectively. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the foregoing information is not available or cannot be obtained without unreasonable expense to the taxpayer, the commissioner may use such other data which may be available and which in the opinion of the department will result in an equitable allocation of such receipts to this state.

Sec. 195. (1) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this part do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the department may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

(a) Separate accounting;

(b) The inclusion of 1 or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state.

(c) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's taxable income.

(2) An alternative method will be effective only with approval by the department.

Sec. 201. (1) A person who is exempt from federal income tax pursuant to the provisions of the internal revenue code shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this part except the unrelated taxable business income of an exempt person as determined under the internal revenue code.

(2) Nothing in this section shall exempt a person from the withholding and information return provisions of this part.

Sec. 251. (1) The amount withheld under section 351 shall be allowed to the recipient of the compensation as a credit against the tax imposed on him or her by this part.

(2) The amount so withheld during any calendar year shall be allowed as a credit for the taxable year beginning in such calendar year. If more than 1 taxable year begins in a calendar year, such amount shall be allowed as a credit for the last taxable year so beginning.

Sec. 255. (1) A resident individual or resident estate or trust is allowed a credit against the tax due under this part for the amount of an income tax imposed on the resident individual or resident estate or trust for the tax year by another state of the United States, a political subdivision of another state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a Canadian province, on income derived from sources outside this state that is also subject to tax under this part or the amount determined under subsection (3), whichever is less. For purposes of the Canadian provincial credit, the credit is allowed for only that portion of the provincial tax not claimed as a credit for federal income tax purposes. It is presumed that the Canadian federal income tax is claimed first. The provincial tax claimed as a carryover deduction as provided in the internal revenue code is not allowed as a credit under this section.

(2) The Canadian provincial credit shall be allowed for the 1978 tax year and for each tax year after 1978.

(3) The credit under this section shall not exceed an amount determined by dividing income that is subject to taxation both in this state and in another jurisdiction by taxable income and then multiplying that result by the taxpayer's tax liability before any credits are deducted.

Sec. 256. For a nonresident individual, estate, or trust, if the laws of the state of residence exempt a resident of this state from liability for the payment of income taxes on income earned for personal services performed in that state, the department may enter into a reciprocal agreement with that state to provide a similar tax exemption for that state's residents on income earned for personal services performed in this state.

Sec. 265. (1) For the 1989 tax year and each tax year after 1989, a taxpayer may credit against the tax imposed by this part for the tax year an amount equal to the tax paid in any prior tax year attributable to income received by the taxpayer in any prior tax year and repaid by the taxpayer during the tax year if the taxpayer is eligible for a deduction or credit against his or her federal tax liability pursuant to section 1341 of the internal revenue code based on the repayment for the tax year. A credit under this section for a tax year is allowed only if the repayment for which a deduction or credit was taken pursuant to section 1341 of the internal revenue code is not deducted in calculating the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the tax year.

(2) If the credit allowed under this section exceeds the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the tax liability shall be refunded.

Sec. 266. (1) A qualified taxpayer with a rehabilitation plan certified after December 31, 1998 and before January 1, 2012 may credit against the tax imposed by this part the amount determined pursuant to subsection (2) for the qualified expenditures for the rehabilitation of a historic resource pursuant to the rehabilitation plan in the year in which the certification of completed rehabilitation of the historic resource is issued. Only those expenditures that are paid or incurred during the time periods prescribed for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code and any related treasury regulations shall be considered qualified expenditures.

(2) The credit allowed under this section shall be 25% of the qualified expenditures that are eligible, or would have been eligible except that the taxpayer elected to transfer the credit under subsection (12), for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code if the taxpayer is eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code or, if the taxpayer is not eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code, 25% of the qualified expenditures that would qualify under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code except that the expenditures are made to a historic resource that is not eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code, subject to both of the following:

(a) A taxpayer with qualified expenditures that are eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code may not claim a credit under this section for those qualified expenditures unless the taxpayer has claimed and received a credit for those qualified expenditures under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code or the taxpayer has elected to transfer the credit under subsection (12).

(b) A credit under this section shall be reduced by the amount of a credit received by the taxpayer for the same qualified expenditures under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code.

(3) To be eligible for the credit under this section, the taxpayer shall apply to and receive from the Michigan state housing development authority that the historic significance, the rehabilitation plan, and the completed rehabilitation of the historic resource meet the criteria under subsection (6) and either of the following:

(a) All of the following criteria:

(i) The historic resource contributes to the significance of the historic district in which it is located.

(ii) Both the rehabilitation plan and completed rehabilitation of the historic resource meet the federal secretary of the interior's standards for rehabilitation and guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings, 36 CFR part 67.

(iii) All rehabilitation work has been done to or within the walls, boundaries, or structures of the historic resource or to historic resources located within the property boundaries of the resource.

(b) The taxpayer has received certification from the national park service that the historic resource's significance, the rehabilitation plan, and the completed rehabilitation qualify for the credit allowed under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code.

(4) If a qualified taxpayer is eligible for the credit allowed under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code, the qualified taxpayer shall file for certification with the authority to qualify for the credit allowed under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code. If the qualified taxpayer has previously filed for certification with the authority to qualify for the credit allowed under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code, additional filing for the credit allowed under this section is not required.

(5) The authority may inspect a historic resource at any time during the rehabilitation process and may revoke certification of completed rehabilitation if the rehabilitation was not undertaken as represented in the rehabilitation plan or if unapproved alterations to the completed rehabilitation are made during the 5 years after the tax year in which the credit was claimed. The authority shall promptly notify the department of a revocation.

(6) Qualified expenditures for the rehabilitation of a historic resource may be used to calculate the credit under this section if the historic resource meets 1 of the criteria listed in subdivision (a) and 1 of the criteria listed in subdivision (b):

(a) The resource is 1 of the following during the tax year in which a credit under this section is claimed for those qualified expenditures:

(i) Individually listed on the national register of historic places or state register of historic sites.

(ii) A contributing resource located within a historic district listed on the national register of historic places or the state register of historic sites.

(iii) A contributing resource located within a historic district designated by a local unit pursuant to an ordinance adopted under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215.

(b) The resource meets 1 of the following criteria during the tax year in which a credit under this section is claimed for those qualified expenditures:

(i) The historic resource is located in a designated historic district in a local unit of government with an existing ordinance under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215.

(ii) The historic resource is located in an incorporated local unit of government that does not have an ordinance under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215, and has a population of less than 5,000.

(iii) The historic resource is located in an unincorporated local unit of government.

(iv) The historic resource is located in an incorporated local unit of government that does not have an ordinance under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215, and is located within the boundaries of an association that has been chartered under 1889 PA 39, MCL 455.51 to 455.72.

(v) The historic resource is subject to a historic preservation easement.

(7) A credit amount assigned under section 39c(7) of former 1975 PA 228 or section 435 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435, may be claimed against the partner's, member's, or shareholder's tax liability under this part as provided in section 39c(7) of former 1975 PA 228 or section 435 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435.

(8) If the credit allowed under this section for the tax year and any unused carryforward of the credit allowed by this section exceed the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year, that portion that exceeds the tax liability for the tax year shall not be refunded but may be carried forward to offset tax liability in subsequent tax years for 10 years or until used up, whichever occurs first. For projects for which a certificate of completed rehabilitation is issued for a tax year beginning after December 31, 2008 and for which the credit amount allowed is less than \$250,000.00, a qualified taxpayer may elect to forgo the carryover period and receive a refund of the amount of the credit that exceeds the qualified taxpayer's tax liability. The amount of the refund shall be equal to 90% of the amount of the credit that exceeds the qualified taxpayer's tax liability. An election under this subsection shall be made in the year that a certificate of completed rehabilitation is issued and shall be irrevocable.

(9) For tax years beginning before January 1, 2009, if a taxpayer sells a historic resource for which a credit under this section was claimed less than 5 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, the following percentage of the credit amount previously claimed relative to that historic resource shall be added back to the tax liability of the taxpayer in the year of the sale:

(a) If the sale is less than 1 year after the year in which the credit was claimed, 100%.

(b) If the sale is at least 1 year but less than 2 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 80%.

(c) If the sale is at least 2 years but less than 3 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 60%.

(d) If the sale is at least 3 years but less than 4 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 40%.

(e) If the sale is at least 4 years but less than 5 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 20%.

(f) If the sale is 5 years or more after the year in which the credit was claimed, an addback to the taxpayer's tax liability shall not be made.

(10) For tax years beginning before January 1, 2009, if a certification of completed rehabilitation is revoked under subsection (5) less than 5 years after the year in which a credit was claimed, the following percentage of the credit amount previously claimed relative to that historic resource shall be added back to the tax liability of the taxpayer in the year of the revocation:

(a) If the revocation is less than 1 year after the year in which the credit was claimed, 100%.

(b) If the revocation is at least 1 year but less than 2 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 80%.

(c) If the revocation is at least 2 years but less than 3 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 60%.

(d) If the revocation is at least 3 years but less than 4 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 40%.

(e) If the revocation is at least 4 years but less than 5 years after the year in which the credit was claimed, 20%.

(f) If the revocation is 5 years or more after the year in which the credit was claimed, an addback to the taxpayer's tax liability shall not be made.

(11) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2008, if a certificate of completed rehabilitation is revoked under subsection (5) or if the historic resource is sold or disposed of less than 5 years after being placed in service as defined in section 47(b)(1) of the internal revenue code and related treasury regulations, the following percentage of the credit amount previously claimed relative to that historic resource shall be added back to the tax liability of the qualified taxpayer that received the certificate of completed rehabilitation and not the assignee in the year of the revocation:

(a) If the revocation is less than 1 year after the historic resource is placed in service, 100%.

(b) If the revocation is at least 1 year but less than 2 years after the historic resource is placed in service, 80%.

(c) If the revocation is at least 2 years but less than 3 years after the historic resource is placed in service, 60%.

(d) If the revocation is at least 3 years but less than 4 years after the historic resource is placed in service, 40%.

(e) If the revocation is at least 4 years but less than 5 years after the historic resource is placed in service, 20%.

(f) If the revocation is at least 5 years or more after the historic resource is placed in service, an addback to the qualified taxpayer tax liability shall not be required.

(12) A qualified taxpayer who receives a certificate of completed rehabilitation after December 31, 2008 may elect to forgo claiming the credit and transfer the credit along with the ownership of the property for which the credit may be claimed to a new owner. The new owner shall be treated as the qualified taxpayer having incurred the rehabilitation costs and shall be subject to the recapture provisions under subsection (11) if the new owner sells or disposes of the property within 5 years after the new owner acquired the property. For purposes of this subsection and subsection (11), the placed in service date for a new owner is the date the new owner acquired the property for which the credit is claimed.

(13) The authority may impose a fee to cover the administrative cost of implementing the program under this section.

(14) The qualified taxpayer shall attach all of the following to the qualified taxpayer's annual return under this part:

(a) Certification of completed rehabilitation.

(b) Certification of historic significance related to the historic resource and the qualified expenditures used to claim a credit under this section.

(c) A completed assignment form if the qualified taxpayer is an assignee under section 39c of former 1975 PA 228 or section 435 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435, of any portion of a credit allowed under that section.

(15) The authority may promulgate rules to implement this section pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(16) The total of the credits claimed under this section and section 39c of former 1975 PA 228 or section 435 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435, for a rehabilitation project shall not exceed 25% of the total qualified expenditures eligible for the credit under this section for that rehabilitation project.

(17) The authority shall report all of the following to the legislature annually for the immediately preceding state fiscal year:

(a) The fee schedule used by the center and the total amount of fees collected.

(b) A description of each rehabilitation project certified.

(c) The location of each new and ongoing rehabilitation project.

(18) As used in this section:

(a) "Contributing resource" means a historic resource that contributes to the significance of the historic district in which it is located.

(b) "Historic district" means an area, or group of areas not necessarily having contiguous boundaries, that contains 1 resource or a group of resources that are related by history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture.

(c) "Historic resource" means a publicly or privately owned historic building, structure, site, object, feature, or open space located within a historic district designated by the national register of historic places, the state register of historic sites, or a local unit acting under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215; or that is individually listed on the state register of historic sites or national register of historic places and includes all of the following:

(i) An owner-occupied personal residence or a historic resource located within the property boundaries of that personal residence.

(ii) An income-producing commercial, industrial, or residential resource or a historic resource located within the property boundaries of that resource.

(iii) A resource owned by a governmental body, nonprofit organization, or tax-exempt entity that is used primarily by a taxpayer lessee in a trade or business unrelated to the governmental body, nonprofit organization, or tax-exempt entity and that is subject to tax under this part.

(iv) A resource that is occupied or utilized by a governmental body, nonprofit organization, or tax-exempt entity pursuant to a long-term lease or lease with option to buy agreement.

(v) Any other resource that could benefit from rehabilitation.

(d) "Local unit" means a county, city, village, or township.

(e) “Long-term lease” means a lease term of at least 27.5 years for a residential resource or at least 31.5 years for a nonresidential resource.

(f) “Michigan state housing development authority” or “authority” means the public body corporate and politic created by section 21 of the state housing development authority act of 1966, 1966 PA 346, MCL 125.1421.

(g) “Open space” means undeveloped land, a naturally landscaped area, or a formal or man-made landscaped area that provides a connective link or a buffer between other resources.

(h) “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or other legal entity.

(i) “Qualified expenditures” means capital expenditures that qualify, or would qualify except that the taxpayer elected to transfer the credit under subsection (12), for a rehabilitation credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code if the taxpayer is eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code or, if the taxpayer is not eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code, the qualified expenditures that would qualify under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code except that the expenditures are made to a historic resource that is not eligible for the credit under section 47(a)(2) of the internal revenue code, that were paid. Qualified expenditures do not include capital expenditures for nonhistoric additions to a historic resource except an addition that is required by state or federal regulations that relate to historic preservation, safety, or accessibility.

(j) “Qualified taxpayer” means a person that is an assignee under section 39c of former 1975 PA 228 or section 435 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435, or either owns the resource to be rehabilitated or has a long-term lease agreement with the owner of the historic resource and that has qualified expenditures for the rehabilitation of the historic resource equal to or greater than 10% of the state equalized valuation of the property. If the historic resource to be rehabilitated is a portion of a historic or nonhistoric resource, the state equalized valuation of only that portion of the property shall be used for purposes of this subdivision. If the assessor for the local tax collecting unit in which the historic resource is located determines the state equalized valuation of that portion, that assessor’s determination shall be used for purposes of this subdivision. If the assessor does not determine that state equalized valuation of that portion, qualified expenditures, for purposes of this subdivision, shall be equal to or greater than 5% of the appraised value as determined by a certified appraiser. If the historic resource to be rehabilitated does not have a state equalized valuation, qualified expenditures for purposes of this subdivision shall be equal to or greater than 5% of the appraised value of the resource as determined by a certified appraiser.

(k) “Rehabilitation plan” means a plan for the rehabilitation of a historic resource that meets the federal secretary of the interior’s standards for rehabilitation and guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings under 36 CFR part 67.

Sec. 270. (1) For tax years that begin after December 31, 2008, a taxpayer to whom a tax voucher certificate is issued under an agreement entered into before January 1, 2012 or a taxpayer that is the transferee of a tax voucher certificate that is issued under an agreement entered into before January 1, 2012 may use the tax voucher certificate to pay any liability of the taxpayer under section 51 or to pay any amount owed by the taxpayer under section 351.

(2) A tax voucher certificate shall be used for the purposes allowed under subsection (1) and only in a tax year that begins after December 31, 2008.

(3) The amount of the tax voucher that may be used to pay a liability due under this part in any tax year shall not exceed the lesser of the following:

(a) The amount of the tax voucher stated in the tax voucher certificate held by the taxpayer.

(b) The amount authorized to be used in the tax year under the terms of the tax voucher certificate.

(c) The taxpayer’s liability under this part for the tax year for which the tax voucher is used.

(4) If the amount of any tax voucher certificate held by a taxpayer or transferee exceeds the amount the taxpayer may use under subsection (3)(b) or (c) in a tax year, that excess may be used by the taxpayer or transferee to pay, subject to the limitations of subsection (3), any future liability of the taxpayer or transferee under this part.

(5) The tax voucher certificate, and any completed transfer form that was issued pursuant to the Michigan early stage venture investment act of 2003, 2003 PA 296, MCL 125.2231 to 125.2263, shall be attached to the annual return under this part. The department may prescribe and implement alternative methods of reporting and recording ownership, transfer, and utilization of tax voucher certificates that are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The department shall administer this section to assure that any amount of a tax voucher certificate used to pay any liability under this part shall not also be applied to pay any liability of the taxpayer or any other person under the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1101 to 208.1601. The department shall take any action necessary to enforce and effectuate the permissible issuance and use of tax voucher certificates in a manner authorized under this section and the Michigan early stage venture investment act of 2003, 2003 PA 296, MCL 125.2231 to 125.2263.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) “Certificate” or “tax voucher certificate” means the tax voucher certificate issued under section 23 of the Michigan early stage venture capital investment act of 2003, 2003 PA 296, MCL 125.2253, or any replacement tax voucher certificate

issued under former section 37e(9)(b) or (d) of the single business tax act, 1975 PA 228, or section 419 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1419.

(b) "Transferee" means a taxpayer to whom a tax voucher certificate has been transferred under section 23 of the Michigan early stage venture investment act of 2003, 2003 PA 296, MCL 125.2253, and former section 37e of the single business tax act, 1975 PA 228, or section 419 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1419.

Sec. 271. (1) A taxpayer subject to the tax levied by section 51 and whose income received after September 30, 1967 is increased or diminished by the disposition of property acquired before October 1, 1967, which is described in and subject to subchapter P of the internal revenue code, may elect to recompute taxable income by excluding therefrom the proportional gain or loss incurred before October 1, 1967. Taxpayers so electing shall be subject to a tax on taxable income thus recomputed at the rates imposed by this part. An election so made shall include all items of gains or losses realized during the taxable year.

(2) The proportion of gain or loss occurring after September 30, 1967, to total gain or loss is equal to the proportion the number of months after September 30, 1967, to date of disposition bears to the number of months from date of acquisition to date of disposition.

Sec. 272. (1) For the following tax years that begin after December 31, 2007, a taxpayer may credit against the tax imposed by this act an amount equal to the specified percentages of the credit the taxpayer is allowed to claim as a credit under section 32 of the internal revenue code for a tax year on a return filed under this act for the same tax year:

- (a) For tax years that begin after December 31, 2007 and before January 1, 2009, 10%.
- (b) For tax years that begin after December 31, 2008 and before January 1, 2012, 20%.
- (c) For tax years that begin after December 31, 2011, 6%.

(2) If the credit allowed by this section exceeds the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year, the state treasurer shall refund the excess to the taxpayer without interest, except as provided in section 30 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30.

Sec. 278. (1) Subject to the limitations provided under this section, a taxpayer that makes a qualified investment after December 31, 2010 and before January 1, 2012 in a qualified business may claim a credit against the tax imposed by this act equal to 25% of the qualified investment made during the tax year.

(2) To qualify for the credit under this section, the taxpayer shall request certification from the Michigan strategic fund within 60 days of making the investment. A taxpayer shall not claim a credit under this section unless the Michigan strategic fund has issued a certificate to the taxpayer. The board shall not approve a credit under this section for a taxpayer who has been convicted of a felony involving a fiduciary obligation or the conversion or misappropriation of funds or insurance accounts, theft, deceit, fraud, misrepresentation, or corruption. The Michigan strategic fund shall forward a copy of each certificate received pursuant to this subsection to the governor, the president of the Michigan strategic fund, the chairperson of the senate finance committee, the chairperson of the house tax policy committee, the director of the senate fiscal agency, and the director of the house fiscal agency. The requirements of section 28(1)(f) of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.28, do not apply to the disclosure required by this subsection. The Michigan strategic fund shall not certify more than \$1,000,000.00 in qualified investments in any 1 qualified business. The taxpayer shall attach the certificate to the annual return filed under this act on which a credit under this section is claimed. The certificate required under this subsection shall specify all of the following:

- (a) The total amount of investment made during the tax year by the taxpayer in each qualified business.
- (b) The total amount of qualified investments made in each qualified business if different from the previous amount.
- (c) The total amount of the credit under this section that the taxpayer is allowed to claim for the designated tax year.

(3) A taxpayer shall not claim a credit of more than \$250,000.00 based on an investment in any 1 qualified business and shall not claim a credit of more than \$250,000.00 for qualified investments in all qualified businesses in any 1 year. The credit allowed under this section shall be taken by the taxpayer in equal installments over 2 years beginning with the tax year in which the certification was issued.

(4) The total amount of credits that the Michigan strategic fund may certify under this section shall not exceed \$9,000,000.00.

(5) If the amount of the credit allowed under this section exceeds the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year shall not be refunded but may be carried forward to offset tax liability under this act in subsequent tax years for a period not to exceed 5 tax years or until used up, whichever occurs first.

(6) The board shall develop an application and approval process in order to certify investments under this section and adopt a program describing parameters and criteria to be used for approving investments. As part of that program

adoption, the board may determine and describe the conditions to be met to be considered an investment alongside or through an approved angel group, seed capital firm, or venture capital firm.

(7) A taxpayer who has not paid or entered into an installment agreement regarding a final assessment of an unpaid liability for a state tax for which all rights of appeal have been exhausted or who is currently in a bankruptcy proceeding is not eligible to claim a credit under this section.

(8) As used in this section:

(a) "Board" means the board of directors of the Michigan strategic fund.

(b) "Michigan strategic fund" means the Michigan strategic fund as described in the Michigan strategic fund act, 1984 PA 270, MCL 125.2001 to 125.2094.

(c) "Qualified business" means a business that the board certifies as in compliance with all of the following at the time of the investment:

(i) The business is a seed or early stage business as defined in section 3 of the Michigan early stage venture investment act of 2003, 2003 PA 296, MCL 125.2233.

(ii) The business has its headquarters in this state, is domiciled in this state, and has a majority of its employees working in this state.

(iii) The business has a preinvestment valuation of less than \$10,000,000.00 and has fewer than 100 full-time equivalent employees.

(iv) Except as otherwise provided under this subparagraph, the business has been in existence less than 5 years; or, for a business in which the business activity is derived from research at an institution of higher education located within this state or an organization exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code and that is located within this state, the business has been in existence less than 10 years. As used in this subparagraph, a public or private college or university that awards a bachelor's degree or other degrees is an institution of higher education.

(v) The business is not a retail establishment as described in section 44-45 – retail trade, of the North American industry classification system, United States, 1997, published by the office of management and budget.

(vi) The business has not claimed a credit under section 431, 455, 457, or 459 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1431, 208.1455, 208.1457, and 208.1459.

(d) "Qualified investment" means, except as otherwise provided under this subdivision, an investment of at least \$20,000.00 certified by the Michigan strategic fund that is made alongside of, or through, a seed venture capital or angel investor group that is registered with the Michigan strategic fund and is not in a business in which any member of the investor's family is an employee or owner of the business or in which the investor or any member of the investor's family has a preexisting fiduciary relationship with the business. Qualified investment does not include an investment in a business that engages in life sciences technology unless those activities are included in the definition of life sciences as that term is defined under section 88a of the Michigan strategic fund act, 1984 PA 270, MCL 125.2088a.

Sec. 301. (1) Every person on a calendar year basis, if the person's annual tax can reasonably be expected to exceed the amount withheld under section 351 and the credits allowed under this part by more than \$500.00, shall pay to the department installments of estimated tax under this part on or before April 15, June 15, and September 15 of the person's tax year and January 15 in the following year. Subject to subsection (3), each installment shall be equal to 1/4 the taxpayer's estimated tax under this part after first deducting the amount estimated to be withheld under section 351.

(2) For a taxpayer on other than a calendar year basis, there shall be substituted for the due dates provided in subsection (1) the appropriate due dates in the taxpayer's fiscal year that correspond to those in the calendar year.

(3) For a taxpayer that pays estimated tax for the taxpayer's first tax year of less than 12 months, the amount paid shall be that fraction of the estimated tax that is obtained by dividing the total amount of estimated tax by the number of payments to be made with respect to the tax year.

(4) There shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this part the amounts paid to the department pursuant to this section.

(5) Instead of quarterly payments, a person subject to this section may pay an estimated annual tax for the succeeding tax year. The payment shall be made at the same time the person files the annual return for the previous full tax year.

(6) A farmer or fisherman who elects to file and pay his or her federal income tax under an alternative schedule provided in section 6654 of the internal revenue code may file and pay the tax imposed by this part in the same manner. A seafarer may file and pay the tax imposed by this part in the same manner as a farmer or fisherman under this subsection. As used in this subsection, "seafarer" means an individual whose wages may not be withheld for taxes by the state or a political subdivision of the state as provided in section 11108 of title 46 of the United States code, 46 USC 11108.

(7) A bank or financial institution that submits quarterly estimated income tax payment information through the federal tax deposit system on magnetic tape and acts as fiduciary for 200 or more taxable trusts shall submit Michigan quarterly tax payment information on magnetic tape to the department.

(8) A bank or financial institution that acts as fiduciary for more than 49 and fewer than 200 taxable trusts may enter into an irrevocable agreement with the department to submit estimated income tax payment information on magnetic tape to the department.

(9) The payment of tax based on the information required under subsections (7) and (8) shall be made through a wire transfer to the state of Michigan contractual deposit account.

(10) A payment of estimated tax shall be computed on the basis of the annualized rate established under section 51 for the appropriate tax year to which the estimated tax payment is applicable.

(11) Except as provided in subsection (1), the amount of an estimated tax installment shall be computed, payment of estimated tax shall be credited, and a period of underpayment shall be determined in the same manner as provided in the internal revenue code.

(12) As used in this section, "taxable trust" means a trust required to make payments of estimated tax pursuant to subsection (1).

Sec. 311. (1) The taxpayer on or before the due date set for the filing of a return or the payment of the tax, except as otherwise provided in this part, shall make out a return in the form and content as prescribed by the department, verify the return, and transmit it, together with a remittance of the amount of the tax, to the department.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), the department, upon application of the taxpayer and for good cause shown, may extend under prescribed conditions the time for filing the annual or final return required by this part. Before the original due date, the taxpayer shall remit with an application for extension the estimated tax due. In computing the tax due for the tax year, interest at the rate established in, and penalties imposed by, section 23 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.23, shall be added to the amount of tax unpaid for the period of the extension. The department may require a tentative return and payment of an estimated tax.

(3) Taxpayers who are husband and wife and who file a joint federal income tax return pursuant to the internal revenue code shall file a joint return.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), if the taxpayer has been granted an extension or extensions of time within which to file a final federal return for a taxable year, the filing of a copy of the extension or extensions automatically extends the due date of the final return under this part for an equivalent period. The taxpayer shall remit with the copy of the extension or extensions the estimated tax due. In computing the tax due for the tax year, interest at the rate established in, and penalties imposed by, section 23 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.23, shall be added to the amount of tax unpaid for the period of the extension.

(5) If the taxpayer is eligible for an automatic extension of time within which to file a federal return based on service in a combat zone, the due date for filing an annual or final return or a return and payment of an estimated tax under this part is automatically extended for an equivalent period of time. The taxpayer is not required to file a copy of any federal extension, but shall print "COMBAT ZONE" in red ink at the top of his or her return when the return is filed. The taxpayer is not required to pay the amount of tax due at the time the return is originally due, and the department shall not impose any interest or penalties for the amount of tax unpaid for the period of the extension.

Sec. 315. (1) Every person, other than a corporation, required to make a return for any taxable period under the internal revenue code, except as otherwise specifically provided in this part, if his or her adjusted gross income is in excess of the personal exemptions allowed by this part shall render on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of that taxable period to the department a return setting forth all of the following:

(a) The amount of adjusted gross income on the return made to the United States internal revenue service for federal income tax purposes and as provided in the definitions contained in this part and the rules issued under this part.

(b) The personal and dependency exemptions as allowed by this part.

(c) The amount of tax due under this part, less credits claimed against the tax.

(d) Other information for the purposes of carrying out this part as may be prescribed by the department.

(e) The balance of the tax shown to be due on the return is due and shall be paid by the date fixed for filing the return unless the balance is less than \$1.00, in which event payment is not required.

(2) A nonresident member who has income in this state from 1 or more flow-through entities may elect to be included in the composite income tax return of a flow-through entity of which the nonresident member is a member.

(3) A flow-through entity may file a composite income tax return on behalf of electing nonresident members and report and pay the tax due based on the electing nonresident members' shares of income available for distribution from the flow-through entity for doing business in, or deriving income from, sources within this state.

(4) A nonresident member that has been included in a composite income tax return and also files an individual income tax return for the same taxable period may claim a credit against the tax imposed by this part on that individual income tax return for the amount of taxes paid on behalf of the nonresident member by the flow-through entity on that composite income tax return.

(5) A composite income tax return is due on or before each April 15 and shall report the information required by the department for the immediately preceding calendar year.

Sec. 322. Any person electing to use “whole dollar amounts” under the provisions of section 6102 of the internal revenue code may use “whole dollar amounts” in the same manner for the purposes of this part.

Sec. 325. (1) A taxpayer required to file a return under this part may be required to furnish a true and correct copy of any tax return or portion of any tax return and supporting schedules that the taxpayer has filed under the provisions of the internal revenue code.

(2) A taxpayer shall file an amended return with the department showing any final alteration in, or modification of, the taxpayer’s federal income tax return that affects the taxpayer’s taxable income under this part and of any similarly related recomputation of tax or determination of deficiency under the internal revenue code. If an increase in taxable income results from a federal audit that increases the taxpayer’s federal income tax by less than \$500.00, the requirement under this subsection to file an amended return does not apply but the department may assess an increase in tax resulting from the audit. The amended return shall be filed within 120 days after the final alteration, modification, recomputation, or determination of deficiency. If the department finds upon all the facts that an additional tax under this part is owing, the taxpayer shall immediately pay the additional tax. If the department finds that the taxpayer has overpaid the tax imposed by this part, a credit or refund of the overpayment shall immediately be made as provided in section 30 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30.

Sec. 402. The tax imposed by this part shall be administered by the department in accordance with 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and this part. In case of conflict between the provisions of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and this part, the provisions of this part shall prevail.

Sec. 408. A person liable for any tax imposed under this part shall keep and maintain accurate records in a form as to make it possible to determine the tax due under this part.

Sec. 451. (1) A domestic corporation, a foreign corporation, or other business entity authorized to transact business in this state that submits a certificate of dissolution or requests a certificate of withdrawal from this state shall request a certificate from the department stating that taxes are not due under section 27a of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.27a, not more than 60 days after submitting the certificate of dissolution or requesting the certificate of withdrawal. A corporation or other business entity that does not request a certificate stating that taxes are not due is subject to the same penalties under section 24 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.24, that a taxpayer would be subject to for failure to file a return.

(2) An estate of a person subject to tax under this part shall not be closed without the payment of the tax levied by this part, both in respect to the liability of the estate and decedent prior to his or her death.

Sec. 455. Every person shall keep such records, books and accounts as may be necessary to determine the amount of tax for which it is liable under the provisions of this part and as the department may require for a period of 6 years. The records, books and accounts shall be open for examination at any time during regular business hours of the taxpayer by the department and its agents. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned not more than 1 year in the county jail, or both.

Sec. 471. (1) The tax imposed by this part shall be administered by the department. The department shall prescribe forms for use by taxpayers and may promulgate rules for all of the following:

(a) The maintenance by taxpayers of records, books, and accounts.

(b) The computation of the tax.

(c) The manner and time of changing or electing accounting methods and of exercising the accounting method options contained in this part.

(d) The making of returns, the payment of tax due, and the ascertainment, assessment, and collection of the tax.

(2) The rules shall follow the rulings of the United States internal revenue service with respect to the federal income tax if those rulings are not inconsistent with this part, and the department may adopt as a part of the rules any portions of the internal revenue code or rulings, in whole or in part.

(3) A summary of state expenditures and revenues by major category, in dollar amounts and percentage of total, for the most recent state fiscal year that the information is available, shall be printed in the instruction booklet accompanying each state income tax return.

(4) Each state income tax return shall contain a space for the taxpayer to indicate the school district in which the taxpayer resides.

(5) The department may provide information in the instruction booklet about the purchase of an annual state park motor vehicle permit pursuant to part 741 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.74101 to 324.74125.

(6) In the instruction booklet that accompanies the annual return required under this part, the department shall provide a clear and concise listing of each credit and each deduction allowed under this part and a reference to a detailed explanation.

(7) The department shall post the list described in subsection (6) on the department's official website.

Sec. 475. (1) The tax imposed by this part is in addition to all other taxes for which the taxpayer is liable and the proceeds derived from the tax shall be credited to the general fund to be allocated and distributed as provided in this part.

(2) Each year that the contribution designation program established in section 440 is in effect, an amount equal to the cumulative designations made under section 440 less the annual amount appropriated to the department of treasury for the purpose of administering the children's trust fund and implementing section 440, shall be appropriated from the general fund to the children's trust fund in the department of treasury for use solely in support of the purposes provided in the act that created the children's trust fund.

Sec. 508. (1) "Gross rent" means the total rent contracted to be paid by the renter or lessee of a homestead pursuant to dealing at arms' length with the landlord of the homestead. When the landlord and tenant have not dealt with each other at arms' length and the department believes that the gross rent charged is excessive, the department may adjust the gross rent to a reasonable amount for the purposes of this chapter.

(2) "Homestead" means a dwelling or unit in a multiple-unit dwelling that is subject to ad valorem taxes, or a service charge in lieu of taxes as provided by section 15a of the state housing development authority act of 1966, 1966 PA 346, MCL 125.1415a, owned and occupied as a home by the owner of the dwelling or unit, or occupied as the dwelling of the renter or lessee, including all unoccupied real property not classified for ad valorem tax purposes as commercial, industrial, residential, or timber-cut over, owned by the owner of the homestead. Beginning in the 1990 tax year, a homestead does not include unoccupied real property that is leased or rented by the owner to another person and that is not adjacent and contiguous to the home of the owner. Additionally, the following apply:

(a) If a homestead is an integral part of a larger unit of assessment such as commercial, industrial, residential, timber-cut over, or a multipurpose or multidwelling building, the tax on the homestead shall be the same proportion of the total property tax as the proportion of the value of the homestead is to the total value of the assessed property.

(b) If the gross receipts of the agricultural or horticultural operations do not exceed the household income, or if there are no gross receipts, the following apply:

(i) If the claimant has lived on the land 10 years or more, all of the adjacent and contiguous agricultural or horticultural lands shall be considered a homestead and the credit is allowed for all the land.

(ii) If the claimant has lived on the land less than 10 years, not more than 5 acres of adjacent and contiguous agricultural or horticultural land shall be considered a part of the homestead and the credit is allowed for that part of the land.

(c) A mobile home or trailer coach in a trailer coach park is a homestead and the site rent for space is considered the rent of a homestead. The specific tax levied by section 41 of 1959 PA 243, MCL 125.1041, is considered a property tax.

(3) "Household" means a claimant and spouse.

(4) "Total household resources" means all income received by all persons of a household in a tax year while members of a household, plus any net business loss after netting all business income and loss, plus any net rental or royalty loss, plus any deduction from federal adjusted gross income for a carryback or carryforward of a net operating loss as defined in section 172(b)(2) of the internal revenue code.

Sec. 510. (1) "Income" means the sum of federal adjusted gross income as defined in the internal revenue code plus all income specifically excluded or exempt from the computations of the federal adjusted gross income except that beginning with the 1988 tax year, a deduction for a carryback or carryover of a net operating loss shall not exceed federal modified taxable income as defined in section 172(b)(2) of the internal revenue code. Also, a person who is enrolled in an accident or health insurance plan may deduct from income the amount that person paid in premiums in the tax year for that insurance plan for the person's family. Income does not include any of the following:

(a) The first \$300.00 of gifts in cash or kind from nongovernmental sources.

(b) The first \$300.00 received from awards, prizes, lottery, bingo, or other gambling winnings.

- (c) Surplus foods.
- (d) Relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency.
- (e) Payments or credits under this part.
- (f) A governmental grant that has to be used by the claimant for rehabilitation of the claimant's homestead.

(g) Stipends received by a person 60 years of age or older who is acting as a foster grandparent under the foster grandparent program authorized pursuant to section 211 of part B of title II of the domestic volunteer service act of 1973, Public Law 93-113, 42 USC 5011, or who is acting as a senior companion pursuant to section 213 of part C of title II of the domestic volunteer service act of 1973, Public Law 93-113, 42 USC 5013.

(h) Amounts deducted from monthly social security or railroad retirement benefits for medicare premiums.

(i) Contributions by an employer to life, accident, or health insurance plans.

(j) Energy assistance grants and energy assistance tax credits.

(2) "Owner" means a natural person who owns or is purchasing a homestead under a mortgage or land contract, who owns or is purchasing a dwelling situated on the leased lands of another, or who is a tenant-stockholder of a cooperative housing corporation.

Sec. 512. (1) "Paraplegic, hemiplegic, or quadriplegic" means an individual, or either 1 of 2 persons filing a joint tax return under this part, who is a paraplegic, hemiplegic, or quadriplegic at the end of the tax year.

(2) "Property taxes" means, for tax years before the 2003 tax year, general ad valorem taxes due and payable, levied on a homestead within this state including property tax administration fees, but does not include penalties, interest, or special assessments unless assessed in the entire city, village, or township, levied using a uniform millage rate on all real property not exempt by state law from the levy of the special assessment, and levied and based on state equalized valuation or taxable value.

(3) "Qualified person" means a claimant and any person, domiciled in Michigan, who can be claimed as a dependent under the internal revenue code and who does not file a claim under this part for the same tax year. The term does not include the additional exemptions allowed for age or blindness.

(4) "Renter" means a person who rents or leases a homestead.

Sec. 514. (1) "Senior citizen" means an individual, or either 1 of 2 persons filing a joint tax return under this part, who is 65 years of age or older at the close of the tax year. The term also includes the unremarried surviving spouse of a person who was 65 years of age or older at the time of death.

(2) "Serviceperson" means a person who is currently serving in the armed forces of the United States or is separated from the armed forces for less than a year, and who was a resident of this state at least 6 months prior to the time of entering the armed forces or was a resident of this state at least 5 years prior to filing a claim under this chapter.

(3) "State income tax" or "state income tax act" means the tax levied by this part.

Sec. 520. (1) Subject to the limitations and the definitions in this chapter, a claimant may claim against the tax due under this part for the tax year a credit for the property taxes on the taxpayer's homestead deductible for federal income tax purposes pursuant to section 164 of the internal revenue code, or that would have been deductible if the claimant had not elected the zero bracket amount or if the claimant had been subject to the federal income tax. The property taxes used for the credit computation shall not be greater than the amount levied for 1 tax year. A person is not eligible for a credit under this section if the taxable value of his or her homestead in the year for which the credit is claimed is greater than \$135,000.00. As used in this subsection, "taxable value" means that value determined under section 27a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.27a.

(2) A person who rents or leases a homestead may claim a similar credit computed under this section and section 522 based upon 17% of the gross rent paid for tax years before the 1994 tax year, or 20% of the gross rent paid for tax years after the 1993 tax year. A person who rents or leases a homestead subject to a service charge in lieu of ad valorem taxes as provided by section 15a of the state housing development authority act of 1966, 1966 PA 346, MCL 125.1415a, may claim a similar credit computed under this section and section 522 based upon 10% of the gross rent paid.

(3) If the credit claimed under this section and section 522 exceeds the tax liability for the tax year or if there is no tax liability for the tax year, the amount of the claim not used as an offset against the tax liability shall, after examination and review, be approved for payment, without interest, to the claimant. In determining the amount of the payment under this subsection, withholdings and other credits shall be used first to offset any tax liabilities.

(4) If the homestead is an integral part of a multipurpose or multidwelling building that is federally aided housing or state aided housing, a claimant who is a senior citizen entitled to a payment under subsection (2) may assign the right to that payment to a mortgagor if the mortgagor reduces the rent charged and collected on the claimant's homestead in an amount equal to the tax credit payment provided in this chapter. The assignment of the claim is valid only if the Michigan state housing development authority, by affidavit, verifies that the claimant's rent has been so reduced.

(5) Only the renter or lessee shall claim a credit on property that is rented or leased as a homestead.

(6) A person who discriminates in the charging or collection of rent on a homestead by increasing the rent charged or collected because the renter or lessee claims and receives a credit or payment under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor. Discrimination against a renter who claims and receives the credit under this section and section 522 by a reduction of the rent on the homestead of a person who does not claim and receive the credit is a misdemeanor. If discriminatory rents are charged or collected, each charge or collection of the higher or lower payment is a separate offense. Each acceptance of a payment of rent is a separate offense.

(7) A person who received aid to families with dependent children, state family assistance, or state disability assistance pursuant to the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.1 to 400.119b, in the tax year for which the person is filing a return shall have a credit that is authorized and computed under this section and section 522 reduced by an amount equal to the product of the claimant's credit multiplied by the quotient of the sum of the claimant's aid to families with dependent children, state family assistance, and state disability assistance for the tax year divided by the claimant's total household resources. The reduction of credit shall not exceed the sum of the aid to families with dependent children, state family assistance, and state disability assistance for the tax year. For the purposes of this subsection, aid to families with dependent children does not include child support payments that offset or reduce payments made to the claimant.

(8) A credit under subsection (1) or (2) shall be reduced by 10% for each claimant whose total household resources exceed \$41,000.00 and by an additional 10% for each increment of \$1,000.00 of total household resources in excess of \$41,000.00.

(9) If the credit authorized and calculated under this section and section 522 and adjusted under subsection (7) or (8) does not provide to a senior citizen who rents or leases a homestead that amount attributable to rent that constitutes more than 40% of the total household resources of the senior citizen, the senior citizen may claim a credit based upon the amount of total household resources attributable to rent as provided by this section.

(10) A senior citizen whose gross rent paid for the tax year is more than the percentage of total household resources specified in subsection (9) for the respective tax year may claim a credit for the amount of rent paid that constitutes more than the percentage of the total household resources of the senior citizen specified in subsection (9) and that was not provided to the senior citizen by the credit computed pursuant to this section and section 522 and adjusted pursuant to subsection (7) or (8).

(11) The department may promulgate rules to implement subsections (9) to (15) and may prescribe a table to allow a claimant to determine the credit provided under this section and section 522 in the instruction booklet that accompanies the respective income tax or property tax credit forms used by claimants.

(12) A senior citizen may claim the credit under subsections (9) to (15) on the same form as the property tax credit permitted by subsection (2). The department shall adjust the forms accordingly.

(13) A senior citizen who moves to a different rented or leased homestead shall determine, for 2 tax years after the move, both his or her qualification to claim a credit under subsections (9) to (15) and the amount of a credit under subsections (9) to (15) on the basis of the annualized final monthly rental payment at his or her previous homestead, if this annualized rental is less than the senior citizen's actual annual rental payments.

(14) For a return of less than 12 months, the claim for a credit under subsections (9) to (15) shall be reduced proportionately.

(15) The total credit allowed by this section and section 522 shall not exceed \$1,200.00 per year.

Sec. 522. (1) The amount of a claim made pursuant to this chapter shall be determined as follows:

(a) A claimant who is not a senior citizen is entitled to a credit against the state income tax liability under this part equal to 60% of the amount by which the property taxes on the homestead, or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year, exceeds 3.5% of the claimant's total household resources for that tax year.

(b) A claimant who is a senior citizen is entitled to a credit against the state income tax liability under this part equal to the following:

(i) For a claimant with total household resources of \$21,000.00 or less, an amount equal to 100% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(ii) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$21,000.00 and less than or equal to \$22,000.00, an amount equal to 96% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(iii) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$22,000.00 and less than or equal to \$23,000.00, an amount equal to 92% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(iv) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$23,000.00 and less than or equal to \$24,000.00, an amount equal to 88% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(v) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$24,000.00 and less than or equal to \$25,000.00, an amount equal to 84% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(vi) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$25,000.00 and less than or equal to \$26,000.00, an amount equal to 80% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(vii) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$26,000.00 and less than or equal to \$27,000.00, an amount equal to 76% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(viii) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$27,000.00 and less than or equal to \$28,000.00, an amount equal to 72% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(ix) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$28,000.00 and less than or equal to \$29,000.00, an amount equal to 68% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(x) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$29,000.00 and less than or equal to \$30,000.00, an amount equal to 64% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(xi) For a claimant with total household resources of more than \$30,000.00, an amount equal to 60% of the difference between the property taxes on the homestead or the credit for rental of the homestead for the tax year and 3.5% of total household resources.

(c) A claimant who is a senior citizen or a paraplegic, hemiplegic, or quadriplegic and for tax years that begin after December 31, 1999, a claimant who is totally and permanently disabled or deaf is entitled to a credit against the state income tax liability for the amount by which the property taxes on the homestead, the credit for rental of the homestead, or a service charge in lieu of ad valorem taxes as provided by section 15a of the state housing development authority act of 1966, 1966 PA 346, MCL 125.1415a, for the tax year exceeds the percentage of the claimant's total household resources for that tax year computed as follows:

Household income	Percentage
Not over \$3,000.00	.0%
Over \$3,000.00 but not over \$4,000.00	1.0%
Over \$4,000.00 but not over \$5,000.00	2.0%
Over \$5,000.00 but not over \$6,000.00	3.0%
Over \$6,000.00	3.5%

(d) A claimant who is an eligible serviceperson, eligible veteran, or eligible widow or widower is entitled to a credit against the state income tax liability for a percentage of the property taxes on the homestead for the tax year not in excess of 100% determined as follows:

(i) Divide the taxable value allowance specified in section 506 by the taxable value of the homestead or, if the eligible serviceperson, eligible veteran, or eligible widow or widower leases or rents a homestead, divide 17% of the total annual rent paid for tax years before the 1994 tax year, or 20% of the total annual rent paid for tax years after the 1993 tax year on the property by the property tax rate on the property.

(ii) Multiply the property taxes on the homestead by the percentage computed in subparagraph (i).

(e) A claimant who is blind is entitled to a credit against the state income tax liability for a percentage of the property taxes on the homestead for the tax year determined as follows:

(i) If the taxable value of the homestead is \$3,500.00 or less, 100% of the property taxes.

(ii) If the taxable value of the homestead is more than \$3,500.00, the percentage that \$3,500.00 bears to the taxable value of the homestead.

(2) A person who is qualified to make a claim under more than 1 classification shall elect the classification under which the claim is made.

(3) Only 1 claimant per household for a tax year is entitled to the credit, unless both the husband and wife filing a joint return are blind, then each shall be considered a claimant.

(4) As used in this section, "totally and permanently disabled" means disability as defined in section 216 of title II of the social security act, 42 USC 416.

(5) A senior citizen who has total household resources for the tax year of \$6,000.00 or less and who for 1973 received a senior citizen homestead exemption under former section 7c of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, may compute the credit against the state income tax liability for a percentage of the property taxes on the homestead for the tax year determined as follows:

(a) If the taxable value of the homestead is \$2,500.00 or less, 100% of the property taxes.

(b) If the taxable value of the homestead is more than \$2,500.00, the percentage that \$2,500.00 bears to the taxable value of the homestead.

(6) For a return of less than 12 months, the claim shall be reduced proportionately.

(7) The department may prescribe tables that may be used to determine the amount of the claim.

(8) The total credit allowed in this section for each year after December 31, 1975 shall not exceed \$1,200.00 per year.

(9) The total credit allowable under this part and part 361 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.36101 to 324.36117, shall not exceed the total property tax due and payable by the claimant in that year. The amount by which the credit exceeds the property tax due and payable shall be deducted from the credit claimed under part 361 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.36101 to 324.36117.

Sec. 526. The right to file a claim is personal to the claimant. The right may be exercised on behalf of a claimant by an agent, guardian, attorney-in-fact, executor or administrator, or other persons charged with the care of the person or property of a claimant. When a claimant dies before he could have filed or after having filed a timely claim, the amount thereof may be paid to another member of the household or to the mortgagor of the state or federally aided housing, which is a multipurpose or multidwelling building, who has reduced the rent on the claimant's homestead because of the tax credit and payment provided in this chapter as determined by the department. If the claimant was the only member of his household and was not renting his homestead in a multipurpose or multidwelling building that is state or federally aided housing, the claim shall be paid to his executor or administrator; but if neither is appointed within 2 years after the filing of the claim, the amount of the claim shall escheat to the state.

Sec. 527a. (1) Subject to subsections (18) and (19), a claimant may claim a credit for heating fuel costs for the claimant's homestead in this state. An adult foster care home, nursing home, home for the aged, or substance abuse center is not a homestead for purposes of this section. The credit shall be determined in the following manner:

(a) Subject to subsections (18) and (19), the following table shall be used for the computation of a credit as computed under subdivision (c):

Exemptions	0 or 1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Credit	\$272	\$326	\$379	\$450	\$525	\$601 + \$76 for each exemption over 6

(b) The amounts in the table in subdivision (a) shall be adjusted each year as necessary by the department so that a claimant with total household resources of less than 110% of the federal poverty income standards as defined and determined annually by the United States office of management and budget is not denied a credit.

(c) A claimant shall receive the greater of the credit amount as determined in subparagraph (i) or (ii):

(i) Subtract 3.5% of the claimant's total household resources from the amount specified in subdivision (a) that corresponds with the number of exemptions claimed in the return filed under this part, except that the number of exemptions for purposes of this subdivision shall not exceed the actual number of persons living in the household plus the additional personal exemptions allowed under section 30, and any dependency exemptions for a person or persons living in the household under a custodial arrangement, even if the exemptions may not be claimed for other income tax purposes. For a claimant whose heating costs are included in his or her rent, multiply the result of the preceding calculation by 50%.

(ii) Subject to subsection (2), for a claimant whose total household resources do not exceed the maximum specified in the following table, as adjusted, that corresponds with the number of exemptions claimed in the return filed under this part, subtract 11% of claimant's total household resources from the total cost incurred by a claimant for heating fuel from a heating fuel provider during the 12 consecutive monthly billing periods ending in October of the tax year, and multiply the resulting amount by 70%:

Exemptions	0 or 1	2	3	4	5	For each exemption over 5, add \$2,441.00 to the maximum total household resources
Maximum Total Household Resources	\$7,060	\$9,501	\$11,943	\$14,382	\$16,824	

(d) The maximum cost incurred by a claimant for heating fuel during a tax year shall be adjusted by multiplying the maximum cost for the immediately preceding tax year by the percentage by which the average all urban Detroit consumer price index for fuels and other utilities for the 12 months ending August 31 of the tax year for which the credit is claimed exceeds that index's average for the 12 months ending on August 31 of the previous tax year, but not more than 10%. That product shall be added to the maximum cost of the immediately preceding tax year and then rounded to the nearest whole dollar. That dollar amount is the new maximum cost for the current tax year. If the claimant received any credits to his or her heating bill during the tax year, as provided for in subsection (6), the credits shall be treated as costs incurred by the claimant.

(e) The maximum total household resources specified in subdivision (c)(ii) shall be adjusted by multiplying the respective maximum total household resources for the immediately preceding tax year by the percentage by which the average all urban Detroit consumer price index for all items for the 12 months ending August 31 of the tax year for which the credit is claimed exceeds that index's average for the 12 months ending on August 31 of the immediately preceding tax year, but not more than 10%. That product shall be added to the immediately preceding tax year's respective maximum total household resources and then rounded to the nearest whole dollar. That dollar amount is the new maximum level for total household resources for the then current tax year.

(2) An enrolled heating fuel provider shall notify each of its customers, not later than December 15 of each year, of the availability, upon request, of the information necessary for determining the credit under this section. For a claimant for whom, at the time of filing, the department of human services is making direct vendor payments to an enrolled heating fuel provider, the enrolled heating fuel provider that accepts the direct payments shall provide the information necessary to determine the credit before February 1 of each year. If an enrolled heating fuel provider refuses or fails to provide to a customer the information required to determine the credit, or if the claimant is not a customer of an enrolled heating fuel provider, a claimant may determine the credit provided in subsection (1)(c)(ii) based on his or her own records.

(3) A credit claimed on a return that covers a period of less than 12 months shall be calculated based on subsection (1)(c)(i) and shall be reduced proportionately.

(4) The allowable amount of the credit under this section shall be remitted to the claimant, other than a claimant whose heating costs are included in his or her rent, in the form of an energy draft that states the name of the claimant and is issued by the department. For a claimant for whom, at the time of filing, the department of human services has identified the enrolled heating fuel provider or is making direct vendor payments to an enrolled heating fuel provider, the department shall send the energy draft directly to the claimant's enrolled heating fuel provider, as identified by the claimant. If the department establishes a program or pilot program for the direct payment of energy drafts to enrolled heating fuel providers, enrolled heating fuel providers may submit to the department, in a manner prescribed by the department, the names of their customers who are claimants. If a claimant whose name has been submitted meets the standards established by the department, the department shall send that claimant's energy draft directly to the claimant's enrolled heating fuel provider. If the enrolled heating fuel provider submits names of claimants who are not its customers and the energy drafts of any of those claimants are sent to the enrolled heating fuel provider, the enrolled heating fuel provider shall return the energy drafts or pay the value of the energy drafts to the department plus interest on the amount of the energy drafts at the rate calculated under section 23 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.23, for deficiencies in tax payments. Except as provided in subsection (5), after July 31, a refundable credit for a prior tax year may be paid in the form of a negotiable warrant. The energy draft shall be negotiable only through the claimant's enrolled heating fuel provider upon remittance by the claimant.

(5) If a claimant received home heating assistance from the department of human services, a governmental agency, or a nonprofit organization 12 months prior to remitting an energy draft to the claimant's enrolled heating fuel provider and the amount of the energy draft is greater than the total of outstanding bills incurred by the claimant with the enrolled heating fuel provider as of the date that the energy draft was remitted to the enrolled heating fuel provider, the enrolled heating fuel provider shall first apply the full amount of the energy draft to the claimant's outstanding bills and then apply any remaining amount to subsequent bills of the claimant until the full amount of the energy draft is used up or the expiration of 9 months after the date on which the energy draft was first applied to cover the claimant's outstanding bills. If there is any remaining energy draft amount at the end of the 9-month period, or if before the end of the 9-month period the claimant is no longer a customer of the enrolled heating fuel provider, the enrolled heating fuel provider shall remit the remaining amount to the claimant in the form of a fully negotiable check within 14 days after the end of the 9-month period or 14 days after the termination of services, whichever occurs sooner. If the claimant did not receive home heating assistance from the department of human services, a governmental agency, or a nonprofit organization 12 months prior to remitting an energy draft, the claimant, by checking the appropriate box to be included on the energy draft or application for participation with an enrolled heating fuel provider, may request from the enrolled heating fuel provider a payment equal to the amount of the energy draft less the amount of the outstanding bills. The enrolled heating fuel provider shall issue the payment within 14 days after the claimant's request. For purposes of this subsection, home heating assistance does not include the credit allowed under this section.

(6) If a claimant whose energy draft exceeds his or her outstanding bills does not request a payment from an enrolled heating fuel provider under subsection (5), an energy draft remitted to an enrolled heating fuel provider shall

be applied upon receipt to the claimant's designated account. The energy draft may be used to cover outstanding bills that the claimant has incurred with the enrolled heating fuel provider and to cover subsequent heating costs until the full amount of the energy draft is used or until 1 year after the date on which the energy draft is first applied to the claimant's designated account. If a credit amount remains from this energy draft after the 1-year period, or if prior to the end of the 1-year period a claimant is no longer a customer of the enrolled heating fuel provider, the heating fuel provider shall remit the remaining unused portion to the claimant in the form of a fully negotiable check within 14 days after the end of the 1-year period or within 14 days after termination of service, whichever is sooner.

(7) A claimant who is no longer a resident of this state, who is not a customer of an enrolled heating fuel provider, or whose heating fuel provider refuses to accept an energy draft shall return the energy draft to the department and request the issuance of a negotiable warrant. A claimant may return an energy draft to the department and request issuance of a negotiable warrant if the energy draft is impractical because the claimant has already purchased his or her energy supply for the year and does not have an outstanding obligation to an enrolled heating fuel provider. The department may honor that request if it agrees that the use of the energy draft is impractical. The department shall issue the warrant within 14 days after receiving the energy draft from the claimant.

(8) The enrolled heating fuel provider shall bill the department for credit amounts that have been applied to claimant accounts pursuant to subsection (6), and the department shall pay the bills within 14 days of receipt. The billing shall be accompanied by the energy drafts for which reimbursement is claimed.

(9) A claimant whose heating fuel is provided by a utility regulated by the Michigan public service commission is protected against the discontinuance of his or her heating fuel service from the date of filing a claim for the credit under this section through the date of issuance of an energy draft and during a period beginning December 1 of the tax year for which the credit is claimed and ending March 31 of the following year if the claimant participates in the winter protection program set forth in R 460.148 of the Michigan administrative code or if the utility accepts the claimant's energy draft. The acceptance of an energy draft by a utility is considered a request by the claimant for the winter protection program. The energy draft shall be coded by the department to denote claimants who are 65 years of age or older. If the claimant is a claimant whose heating cost is included in his or her rent payments, the amount of the claim not used as an offset against the state income tax, after examination and review, shall be approved for payment, without interest, to the claimant.

(10) If an enrolled heating fuel provider does not issue a payment or a negotiable check within 14 days or as otherwise provided in subsection (5) or (6), beginning on the fifteenth day or the fifteenth day after the expiration of the 9-month period under subsection (5), the amount due to the claimant is increased by adding interest computed on the basis of the rate of interest prescribed for delayed refunds of excess tax payments in section 30(3) of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30. The enrolled heating fuel provider shall pay the interest and shall not bill the interest to or be reimbursed for the interest by the department.

(11) Only the renter or lessee shall claim a credit on property that is rented or leased as a homestead. Only 1 credit may be claimed for a household. The credit under this section is in addition to other credits to which the claimant is entitled under this part. A person who is a full-time student at a school, community college, or college or university and who is claimed as a dependent by another person is not eligible for the credit provided by this section. A claimant who shares a homestead with other eligible claimants shall prorate the credit by the number of claimants sharing the homestead.

(12) A claimant who is eligible for the credit provided by this section shall be referred by the department to the appropriate state agency for determination of eligibility for home weatherization assistance and shall accept weatherization assistance if eligible and if assistance is available. A heating fuel provider that is required by the Michigan public service commission to participate in the residential conservation services home energy analysis program shall annually contact each claimant to whom it provides heating fuel, and whose usage exceeds 200,000 cubic feet of natural gas or 18,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually, and shall offer to provide a home energy analysis at no cost to the claimant. A heating fuel provider that is not required to participate in the residential conservation services program shall not be required to conduct a home energy analysis for its customers.

(13) If an enrolled heating fuel provider is regulated by the Michigan public service commission, the Michigan public service commission may use an enforcement method authorized by law or rule to enforce the requirements prescribed by this section on the enrolled heating fuel provider. If an enrolled heating fuel provider is not regulated by the Michigan public service commission, the department of human services may use an enforcement method authorized by law or rule to enforce the requirements prescribed by this section on the enrolled heating fuel provider.

(14) The department shall mail a home heating credit return to every person who received assistance through the department of human services pursuant to the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.1 to 400.119b, during the tax year.

(15) The department shall complete a study by August 1 of 1985, and of each subsequent year, of the actual heating costs of each claimant who received a credit from the department under this section for the immediately preceding tax year.

(16) The department may promulgate rules necessary to administer this section pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(17) The department shall provide a simplified procedure for claiming the credit under this section for claimants for whom, at the time of filing, the department of human services is making direct vendor payments to an enrolled heating fuel provider.

(18) For the 2001 tax year and each tax year after the 2001 tax year, the credit under this section is allowed only if there has been a federal appropriation for the federal fiscal year beginning in the tax year of federal low income home energy assistance program block grant funds of any amount. If the amount of federal low income home energy assistance program block grant funds available for the home heating credit is less than the full home heating credit amount, each individual credit claimed under this section shall be reduced by multiplying the credit amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount available for the home heating credit and the denominator of which is the full home heating credit amount. As used in this subsection, "amount available for the home heating credit" means the sum of the federal low income home energy assistance program block grant allotment for this state for the federal fiscal year beginning in the tax year and the amount as certified by the director of the department of human services carried forward from the immediately preceding fiscal year for the low income home energy assistance program block grant minus the sum of the amount certified by the director of the department of human services for administration of the low income home energy assistance program block grant, the amount certified by the director of the department of human services for crisis assistance programs, and the amount certified by the director of the department of human services for weatherization. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amount used for weatherization each fiscal year shall not exceed \$9,000,000.00 less the amount used for weatherization from the emergency contingency funds received in the immediately preceding year. For the 2004-2005 state fiscal year only, the amount used for weatherization shall not exceed \$9,000,000.00 and shall not be reduced by the amount used for weatherization from the emergency contingency funds received in the immediately preceding year. The amounts under this subsection that require certification by the director of the department of human services or by the state treasurer and the director of the department of technology, management, and budget shall be certified on or before December 30 of the tax year for the 1996 tax year, and on or before November 1 of the tax year for the 1997 tax year and each tax year after the 1997 tax year. As used in this subsection, "full home heating credit amount" means the amount certified by the state treasurer and the director of the department of technology, management, and budget to be the estimated amount of the credits that would have been provided under this section for the tax year if no reduction as provided in this subsection were made for that tax year.

(19) For tax years after the 1994 tax year, a claimant who claims a credit under this section shall not report the credit amount on the claimant's income tax return filed under this part as an offset against the tax imposed by this part, but shall claim the credit on a separate form prescribed by the department. For tax years after the 1995 tax year, a credit claimed under this section shall not be allowed unless the claim for the credit is filed with the department on or before the September 30 immediately following the tax year for which the credit is claimed.

(20) The state treasurer shall notify all of the following each state fiscal year that the federal low income home energy assistance program block grant allotment for this state for that fiscal year is less than the full home heating credit amount:

- (a) The chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the senate and house of representatives appropriations committees.
- (b) The senate and house of representatives committees on taxation and finance related issues.
- (c) The senate and house of representatives committees on energy and technology related issues.

(21) Notwithstanding section 30a of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30a, the credit allowed under this section is exempt from interception, execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process to collect a debt. No portion of the credit allowed or any rights existing under this section shall be applied as an offset to any liability of the claimant under section 30a of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30a, or any arrearage or other debt of the claimant.

(22) The department shall meet with interested parties including enrolled heating fuel providers and advocacy groups to identify and implement methods of improving the processing of claims for the credit allowed under this section and payments attributable to those credits.

(23) As used in this section:

(a) "Claimant whose heating costs are included in his or her rent" means a claimant whose rent includes the cost of heat at the time the claim for the credit under this section is filed.

(b) "Enrolled heating fuel provider" means a heating fuel provider that is enrolled with the department of human services as a heating fuel provider.

(c) "Heating fuel provider" means an individual or entity that provides a claimant with heating fuel or electricity for heating purposes.

Sec. 530. (1) The department may require reasonable proof from the claimant in support of rent paid, property taxes paid, total household resources, size and nature of the property claimed as a homestead, or any other information required for the administration of this chapter.

(2) If a homestead is occupied for less than a 12-month period, the credit computation shall be proportional to the period of occupancy. A claimant shall not occupy more than 1 homestead at 1 time. If more than 1 homestead is occupied during the tax year, the credit computation shall be proportional to the period of occupancy of each homestead, but not for a total period of more than 1 year.

(3) If unoccupied land is used for agricultural or horticultural purposes by the claimant, the credit shall be allowed only if the gross receipts of the agricultural or horticultural operations exceed the total household resources as defined in this part.

(4) A claim shall not be allowed if the department finds that the claimant received title to the homestead primarily for the purpose of receiving benefits under this chapter.

(5) The amount of a claim otherwise payable may be applied by the department against a liability outstanding on the books of the state against the claimant.

Sec. 532. The department shall prescribe forms for claiming the credit, which forms shall be a component part of the state income tax return. All provisions of this part including, but not limited to, audit, review, determinations, appeals, hearings, notices, assessments, and administration shall apply to this chapter.

PART 2

CHAPTER 10

Sec. 601. A term used in this part and not defined differently shall have the same meaning as when used in comparable context in the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes in effect for the tax year unless a different meaning is clearly required. A reference in this part to the internal revenue code includes other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes.

Sec. 603. (1) "Business activity" means a transfer of legal or equitable title to or rental of property, whether real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or the performance of services, or a combination thereof, made or engaged in, or caused to be made or engaged in, whether in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce, with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, whether direct or indirect, to the taxpayer or to others, but does not include the services rendered by an employee to his or her employer or services as a director of a corporation. Although an activity of a taxpayer may be incidental to another or to others of his or her business activities, each activity shall be considered to be business engaged in within the meaning of this part.

(2) "Business income" means federal taxable income. For a taxpayer that is a mutual or cooperative electric company exempt under section 501(c)(12) of the internal revenue code, business income equals the organization's excess or deficiency of revenues over expenses as reported to the federal government by those organizations exempt from the federal income tax under the internal revenue code, less capital credits paid to members of that organization, less income attributed to equity in another organization's net income, and less income resulting from a charge approved by a state or federal regulatory agency that is restricted for a specified purpose and refundable if it is not used for the specified purpose. For a tax-exempt taxpayer, business income means only that part of federal taxable income derived from unrelated business activity.

Sec. 605. (1) "Corporation" means a taxpayer that is required or has elected to file as a C corporation as defined under section 1361(a)(2) and section 7701(a)(3) of the internal revenue code. Corporation does not include an insurance company or a financial institution.

(2) "Department" means the department of treasury.

(3) "Disregarded entity" means a qualified subchapter S subsidiary under section 1361(b)(3) of the internal revenue code or a single member limited liability company that has not elected to be classified as a corporation under 26 CFR 301.7701.

(4) "Employee" means an employee as defined in section 3401(c) of the internal revenue code. A person from whom an employer is required to withhold for federal income tax purposes is prima facie considered an employee.

(5) "Employer" means an employer as defined in section 3401(d) of the internal revenue code. A person required to withhold for federal income tax purposes is prima facie considered an employer.

Sec. 607. (1) "Federal taxable income" means taxable income as defined in section 63 of the internal revenue code, except that federal taxable income shall be calculated as if section 168(k) and section 199 of the internal revenue code were not in effect.

(2) “Flow-through entity” means an entity that for the applicable tax year is treated as a subchapter S corporation under section 1362(a) of the internal revenue code, a general partnership, a trust, a limited partnership, a limited liability partnership, or a limited liability company, that for the tax year is not taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

(3) “Foreign operating entity” means a United States person that satisfies each of the following:

(a) Would otherwise be a part of a unitary business group that has at least 1 person included in the unitary business group that is taxable in this state.

(b) Has substantial operations outside the United States, the District of Columbia, any territory or possession of the United States except for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

(c) At least 80% of its income is active foreign business income as defined in section 861(c)(1)(B) of the internal revenue code.

(4) “Gross receipts” means the entire amount received by the taxpayer as determined by using the taxpayer’s method of accounting used for federal income tax purposes, less any amount deducted as bad debt for federal income tax purposes from any activity whether in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce carried on for direct or indirect gain, benefit, or advantage to the taxpayer or to others except for the following:

(a) Proceeds from sales by a principal that the taxpayer collects in an agency capacity solely on behalf of the principal and delivers to the principal.

(b) Amounts received by the taxpayer as an agent solely on behalf of the principal that are expended by the taxpayer for any of the following:

(i) The performance of a service by a third party for the benefit of the principal that is required by law to be performed by a licensed person.

(ii) The performance of a service by a third party for the benefit of the principal that the taxpayer has not undertaken a contractual duty to perform.

(iii) Principal and interest under a mortgage loan or land contract, lease or rental payments, or taxes, utilities, or insurance premiums relating to real or personal property owned or leased by the principal.

(iv) A capital asset of a type that is, or under the internal revenue code will become, eligible for depreciation, amortization, or accelerated cost recovery by the principal for federal income tax purposes, or for real property owned or leased by the principal.

(v) Property not described under subparagraph (iv) that is purchased by the taxpayer on behalf of the principal and that the taxpayer does not take title to or use in the course of performing its contractual business activities.

(vi) Fees, taxes, assessments, levies, fines, penalties, or other payments established by law that are paid to a governmental entity and that are the legal obligation of the principal.

(c) Amounts that are excluded from gross income of a foreign corporation engaged in the international operation of aircraft under section 883(a) of the internal revenue code.

(d) Amounts received by an advertising agency used to acquire advertising media time, space, production, or talent on behalf of another person.

(e) Amounts received by a newspaper to acquire advertising space not owned by that newspaper in another newspaper on behalf of another person. This subdivision does not apply to any consideration received by the taxpayer for acquiring that advertising space.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, amounts received by a taxpayer that manages real property owned by a third party that are deposited into a separate account kept in the name of that third party and that are not reimbursements to the taxpayer and are not indirect payments for management services that the taxpayer provides to that third party.

(g) Proceeds from the taxpayer’s transfer of an account receivable if the sale that generated the account receivable was included in gross receipts for federal income tax purposes. This subdivision does not apply to a taxpayer that during the tax year both buys and sells any receivables.

(h) Proceeds from any of the following:

(i) The original issue of stock or equity instruments or equity issued by a regulated investment company as that term is defined under section 851 of the internal revenue code.

(ii) The original issue of debt instruments.

(i) Refunds from returned merchandise.

(j) Cash and in-kind discounts.

(k) Trade discounts.

(l) Federal, state, or local tax refunds.

(m) Security deposits.

(n) Payment of the principal portion of loans.

(o) Value of property received in a like-kind exchange.

(p) Proceeds from a sale, transaction, exchange, involuntary conversion, maturity, redemption, repurchase, recapitalization, or other disposition or reorganization of tangible, intangible, or real property, less any gain from the disposition or reorganization to the extent that the gain is included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income, if the property satisfies 1 or more of the following:

(i) The property is a capital asset as defined in section 1221(a) of the internal revenue code.

(ii) The property is land that qualifies as property used in the trade or business as defined in section 1231(b) of the internal revenue code.

(iii) The property is used in a hedging transaction entered into by the taxpayer in the normal course of the taxpayer's trade or business primarily to manage the risk of exposure to foreign currency fluctuations that affect assets, liabilities, profits, losses, equity, or investments in foreign operations; interest rate fluctuations; or commodity price fluctuations. For purposes of this subparagraph, the actual transfer of title of real or tangible personal property to another person is not a hedging transaction. Only the overall net gain from the hedging transactions entered into during the tax year is included in gross receipts. As used in this subparagraph, "hedging transaction" means that term as defined under section 1221 of the internal revenue code regardless of whether the transaction was identified by the taxpayer as a hedge for federal income tax purposes, provided, however, that transactions excluded under this subparagraph and not identified as a hedge for federal income tax purposes shall be identifiable to the department by the taxpayer as a hedge in its books and records.

(iv) The property is investment and trading assets managed as part of the person's treasury function. For purposes of this subparagraph, a person principally engaged in the trade or business of purchasing and selling investment and trading assets is not performing a treasury function. Only the overall net gain from the treasury function incurred during the tax year is included in gross receipts. As used in this subparagraph, "treasury function" means the pooling and management of investment and trading assets for the purpose of satisfying the cash flow or liquidity needs of the taxpayer's trade or business.

(q) The proceeds from a policy of insurance, a settlement of a claim, or a judgment in a civil action less any proceeds under this subdivision that are included in federal taxable income.

(r) For a sales finance company, as defined in section 2 of the motor vehicle sales finance act, 1950 (Ex Sess) PA 27, MCL 492.102, and directly or indirectly owned in whole or in part by a motor vehicle manufacturer as of January 1, 2008, and for a person that is a broker or dealer as defined under section 78c(a)(4) or (5) of the securities exchange act of 1934, 15 USC 78c, or a person included in the unitary business group of that broker or dealer that buys and sells for its own account, contracts that are subject to the commodity exchange act, 7 USC 1 to 27f, amounts realized from the repayment, maturity, sale, or redemption of the principal of a loan, bond, or mutual fund, certificate of deposit, or similar marketable instrument provided such instruments are not held as inventory.

(s) For a sales finance company, as defined in section 2 of the motor vehicle sales finance act, 1950 (Ex Sess) PA 27, MCL 492.102, and directly or indirectly owned in whole or in part by a motor vehicle manufacturer as of January 1, 2008, and for a person that is a broker or dealer as defined under section 78c(a)(4) or (5) of the securities exchange act of 1934, 15 USC 78c, or a person included in the unitary business group of that broker or dealer that buys and sells for its own account, contracts that are subject to the commodity exchange act, 7 USC 1 to 27f, the principal amount received under a repurchase agreement or other transaction properly characterized as a loan.

(t) For a mortgage company, proceeds representing the principal balance of loans transferred or sold in the tax year. For purposes of this subdivision, "mortgage company" means a person that is licensed under the mortgage brokers, lenders, and servicers licensing act, 1987 PA 173, MCL 445.1651 to 445.1684, or the secondary mortgage loan act, 1981 PA 125, MCL 493.51 to 493.81, and has greater than 90% of its revenues, in the ordinary course of business, from the origination, sale, or servicing of residential mortgage loans.

(u) For a professional employer organization, any amount charged by a professional employer organization that represents the actual cost of wages and salaries, benefits, worker's compensation, payroll taxes, withholding, or other assessments paid to or on behalf of a covered employee by the professional employer organization under a professional employer arrangement.

(v) Any invoiced items used to provide more favorable floor plan assistance to a person subject to the tax imposed under this act than to a person not subject to this tax and paid by a manufacturer, distributor, or supplier.

(w) For an individual, estate, or other person organized for estate or gift planning purposes, amounts received other than those from transactions, activities, and sources in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business. For purposes of this subdivision, all of the following apply:

(i) Amounts received from transactions, activities, and sources in the regular course of the taxpayer's business include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Receipts from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, rental, lease, management, or disposition of the property constitutes integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations.

(B) Receipts received in the course of the taxpayer's trade or business from stock and securities of any foreign or domestic corporation and dividend and interest income.

(C) Receipts derived from isolated sales, leases, assignments, licenses, divisions, or other infrequently occurring dispositions, transfers, or transactions involving tangible, intangible, or real property if the property is or was used in the taxpayer's trade or business operation.

(D) Receipts derived from the sale of an interest in a business that constitutes an integral part of the taxpayer's regular trade or business.

(E) Receipts derived from the lease or rental of real property.

(ii) Receipts excluded from gross receipts include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Receipts derived from investment activity, including interest, dividends, royalties, and gains from an investment portfolio or retirement account, if the investment activity is not part of the taxpayer's trade or business.

(B) Receipts derived from the disposition of tangible, intangible, or real property held for personal use and enjoyment, such as a personal residence or personal assets.

(x) Receipts derived from investment activity by a person that is organized exclusively to conduct investment activity and that does not conduct investment activity for any person other than an individual or a person related to that individual or by a common trust fund established under the collective investment funds act, 1941 PA 174, MCL 555.101 to 555.113. For purposes of this subdivision, a person is related to an individual if that person is a spouse, brother or sister, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, ancestor, lineal descendent of that individual or related person, or a trust benefiting that individual or 1 or more persons related to that individual.

(y) Interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of the United States government, this state, or any governmental unit of this state. As used in this subdivision, "governmental unit" means that term as defined in section 3 of the shared credit rating act, 1985 PA 227, MCL 141.1053.

(z) Dividends and royalties received or deemed received from a foreign operating entity or a person other than a United States person, including, but not limited to, the amounts determined under section 78 of the internal revenue code and sections 951 to 964 of the internal revenue code.

(aa) Each of the following:

(i) Sales or use taxes collected from or reimbursed by a consumer or other taxes the taxpayer collected directly from or was reimbursed by a purchaser and remitted to a local, state, or federal tax authority.

(ii) In the case of receipts from the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products by a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, distributor, manufacturer, or seller, an amount equal to the federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on or for such cigarettes or tobacco products under subtitle E of the internal revenue code or other applicable state law.

(iii) In the case of receipts from the sale of motor fuel by a person with a motor fuel tax license or a retail dealer, an amount equal to federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on such motor fuel under section 4081 of the internal revenue code or under other applicable state law.

(iv) In the case of receipts from the sale of beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor by a person holding a license to sell, distribute, or produce those products, an amount equal to federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on or for such beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor under subtitle E of the internal revenue code or other applicable state law.

(v) In the case of receipts from the sale of communication, video, internet access and related services and equipment, any government imposed tax, fee, or other imposition in the nature of a tax or fee required by law, ordinance, regulation, ruling, or other legal authority and authorized to be charged on a customer's bill or invoice.

(vi) In the case of receipts from the sale of electricity, natural gas, or other energy source, any government imposed tax, fee, or other imposition in the nature of a tax or fee required by law, ordinance, regulation, ruling, or other legal authority and authorized to be charged on a customer's bill or invoice.

(vii) Any deposit required under any of the following:

(A) 1976 IL 1, MCL 445.571 to 445.576.

(B) R 436.1629 of the Michigan administrative code.

(C) R 436.1723a of the Michigan administrative code.

(D) Any substantially similar beverage container deposit law of another state.

(viii) An excise tax collected pursuant to the airport parking tax act, 1987 PA 248, MCL 207.371 to 207.383, collected from or reimbursed by a consumer and remitted as provided in the airport parking tax act, 1987 PA 248, MCL 207.371 to 207.383.

(bb) For a regulated investment company as that term is defined under section 851 of the internal revenue code, receipts derived from investment activity by that regulated investment company.

(cc) For fiscal years that begin after September 30, 2009, unless the state budget director certifies to the state treasurer by January 1 of that fiscal year that the federally certified rates for actuarial soundness required under

42 CFR 438.6 and that are specifically developed for Michigan's health maintenance organizations that hold a contract with this state for medicaid services provide explicit adjustment for their obligations required for payment of the tax under this act, amounts received by the taxpayer during that fiscal year for medicaid premium or reimbursement of costs associated with service provided to a medicaid recipient or beneficiary.

(dd) For a taxpayer that provides health care management consulting services, amounts received by the taxpayer as fees from its clients that are expended by the taxpayer to reimburse those clients for labor and nonlabor services that are paid by the client and reimbursed to the client pursuant to a services agreement.

(5) "Insurance company" means an authorized insurer as defined in section 108 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.108.

(6) "Internal revenue code" means the United States internal revenue code of 1986 in effect on January 1, 2012 or, at the option of the taxpayer, in effect for the tax year.

(7) "Member", when used for purposes of determining tax liability for a flow-through entity, means a shareholder of a subchapter S corporation, a partner in a general partnership, a limited partnership, or a limited liability partnership, a member of a limited liability company, or a beneficiary of a trust that is a flow-through entity, that is not taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

Sec. 609. (1) "Person" means an individual, firm, bank, financial institution, insurance company, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, copartnership, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, subchapter S corporation, limited liability company, receiver, estate, trust, or any other group or combination of groups acting as a unit.

(2) "Professional employer organization" means an organization, other than an organization whose business activities are included in industry group 736 under the standard industrial classification code as compiled by the United States department of labor, that provides the management and administration of the human resources of another entity by contractually assuming substantial employer rights and responsibilities through a professional employer agreement that establishes an employer relationship with the leased officers or employees assigned to the other entity by doing all of the following:

(a) Maintaining a right of direction and control of employees' work, although this responsibility may be shared with the other entity.

(b) Paying wages and employment taxes of the employees out of its own accounts.

(c) Reporting, collecting, and depositing state and federal employment taxes for the employees.

(d) Retaining a right to hire and fire employees.

(3) "Revenue mile" means the transportation for a consideration of 1 net ton in weight or 1 passenger the distance of 1 mile.

(4) "Sale" or "sales" means, except as provided in subdivision (e), the amounts received by the taxpayer as consideration from the following:

(a) The transfer of title to, or possession of, property that is stock in trade or other property of a kind that would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the tax period or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business. For intangible property, the amounts received shall be limited to any gain received from the disposition of that property.

(b) The performance of services that constitute business activities.

(c) The rental, lease, licensing, or use of tangible or intangible property, including interest that constitutes business activity.

(d) Any combination of business activities described in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c).

(e) For taxpayers not engaged in any other business activities, sales include interest, dividends, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities.

(5) "Shareholder" means a person who owns outstanding stock in a corporation or is a member of a business entity that files as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. An individual is considered as the owner of the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for family members as defined by section 318(a)(1) of the internal revenue code.

(6) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign country, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

Sec. 611. (1) "Tangible personal property" means that term as defined in section 2 of the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.92.

(2) "Tax" means the tax imposed under this part, including interest and penalties under this part, unless the term is given a more limited meaning in the context of this part or a provision of this part.

(3) "Tax-exempt person" means an organization that is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(a) of the internal revenue code, except the following:

(a) An organization exempt under section 501(c)(12) or (16) of the internal revenue code.

(b) An organization exempt under section 501(c)(4) of the internal revenue code that would be exempt under section 501(c)(12) of the internal revenue code but for its failure to meet the requirement in section 501(c)(12) that 85% or more of its income must consist of amounts collected from members.

(4) "Tax year" means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during the calendar year, upon the basis of which the tax base of a taxpayer is computed under this part. If a return is made for a fractional part of a year, tax year means the period for which the return is made. Except for the first return required by this part, a taxpayer's tax year is for the same period as is covered by its federal income tax return. A taxpayer that has a 52- or 53-week tax year beginning not more than 7 days before the end of any month is considered to have a tax year beginning on the first day of the subsequent month. If the term tax year in this part is used in reference to 1 or more previous or preceding tax years and those referenced tax years are before January 1, 2012, then those referenced tax years are deemed those same tax years during which the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1101 to 208.1601, applied.

(5) "Taxpayer" means a corporation, insurance company, financial institution, or unitary business group, whichever is applicable under each chapter, that is liable for a tax, interest, or penalty under this part. For purposes of chapters 11 and 14, taxpayer does not include an insurance company or a financial institution. For purposes of chapter 12, unless specifically included in the section, taxpayer does not include a corporation or a financial institution. For purposes of chapter 13, taxpayer does not include a corporation or an insurance company.

(6) "Unitary business group" means a group of United States persons that are corporations, insurance companies, or financial institutions, other than a foreign operating entity, 1 of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the ownership interest with voting rights or ownership interests that confer comparable rights to voting rights of the other members, and that has business activities or operations which result in a flow of value between or among members included in the unitary business group or has business activities or operations that are integrated with, are dependent upon, or contribute to each other.

(7) "United States person" means that term as defined in section 7701(a)(30) of the internal revenue code.

(8) "Unrelated business activity" means, for a tax-exempt person, business activity directly connected with an unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the internal revenue code.

CHAPTER 11

Sec. 621. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this part or under subsection (2), a taxpayer has substantial nexus in this state and is subject to the tax imposed under this part if the taxpayer has a physical presence in this state for a period of more than 1 day during the tax year, if the taxpayer actively solicits sales in this state and has gross receipts of \$350,000.00 or more sourced to this state, or if the taxpayer has an ownership interest or a beneficial interest in a flow-through entity, directly, or indirectly through 1 or more other flow-through entities, that has substantial nexus in this state.

(2) For purposes of this section, "actively solicits" shall be defined by the department through written guidance that shall be applied prospectively.

(3) As used in this section, "physical presence" means any activity conducted by the taxpayer or on behalf of the taxpayer by the taxpayer's employee, agent, or independent contractor acting in a representative capacity. Physical presence does not include the activities of professionals providing services in a professional capacity or other service providers if the activity is not significantly associated with the taxpayer's ability to establish and maintain a market in this state.

Sec. 623. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this part, there is levied and imposed a corporate income tax on every taxpayer with business activity within this state or ownership interest or beneficial interest in a flow-through entity that has business activity in this state unless prohibited by 15 USC 381 to 384. The corporate income tax is imposed on the corporate income tax base, after allocation or apportionment to this state, at the rate of 6.0%.

(2) The corporate income tax base means a taxpayer's business income subject to the following adjustments, before allocation or apportionment, and the adjustment in subsection (4) after allocation or apportionment:

(a) Add interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of states other than this state, in the same amount that was excluded from federal taxable income, less the related portion of expenses not deducted in computing federal taxable income because of sections 265 and 291 of the internal revenue code.

(b) Add all taxes on or measured by net income and the tax imposed under this part to the extent that the taxes were deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(c) Add any carryback or carryover of a net operating loss to the extent deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(d) To the extent included in federal taxable income, deduct dividends and royalties received from persons other than United States persons and foreign operating entities, including, but not limited to, amounts determined under section 78 of the internal revenue code or sections 951 to 964 of the internal revenue code.

(e) Except as otherwise provided under this subdivision, to the extent deducted in arriving at federal taxable income, add any royalty, interest, or other expense paid to a person related to the taxpayer by ownership or control for the use of an intangible asset if the person is not included in the taxpayer's unitary business group. The addition of any royalty, interest, or other expense described under this subdivision is not required to be added if the taxpayer can demonstrate that the transaction has a nontax business purpose, is conducted with arm's-length pricing and rates and terms as applied in accordance with sections 482 and 1274(d) of the internal revenue code, and 1 of the following is true:

(i) The transaction is a pass through of another transaction between a third party and the related person with comparable rates and terms.

(ii) An addition would result in double taxation. For purposes of this subparagraph, double taxation exists if the transaction is subject to tax in another jurisdiction.

(iii) An addition would be unreasonable as determined by the treasurer.

(iv) The related person recipient of the transaction is organized under the laws of a foreign nation which has in force a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States.

(f) To the extent included in federal taxable income, deduct interest income derived from United States obligations.

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2011, eliminate all of the following:

(i) Income from producing oil and gas to the extent included in federal taxable income.

(ii) Expenses of producing oil and gas to the extent deducted in arriving at federal taxable income.

(3) For purposes of subsection (2), the business income of a unitary business group is the sum of the business income of each person included in the unitary business group less any items of income and related deductions arising from transactions including dividends between persons included in the unitary business group.

(4) Deduct any available business loss incurred after December 31, 2011. As used in this subsection, "business loss" means a negative business income taxable amount after allocation or apportionment. The business loss shall be carried forward to the year immediately succeeding the loss year as an offset to the allocated or apportioned corporate income tax base, then successively to the next 9 taxable years following the loss year or until the loss is used up, whichever occurs first, but for not more than 10 taxable years after the loss year.

(5) As used in this section, "oil and gas" means oil and gas that is subject to severance tax under 1929 PA 48, MCL 205.301 to 205.317.

Sec. 625. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the following are exempt from the tax imposed by this part:

(a) The United States, this state, other states, and the agencies, political subdivisions, and enterprises of the United States, this state, and other states.

(b) A person who is exempt from federal income tax under the internal revenue code except the following:

(i) An organization included under section 501(c)(12) or 501(c)(16) of the internal revenue code.

(ii) An organization exempt under section 501(c)(4) of the internal revenue code that would be exempt under section 501(c)(12) of the internal revenue code except that it failed to meet the requirements in section 501(c)(12) that 85% or more of its income consist of amounts collected from members.

(iii) The tax base attributable to unrelated business activities giving rise to the unrelated business taxable income of an exempt person.

(c) A foreign person that is domiciled in a member country of the North American free trade agreement is not subject to taxation under this part if the foreign person is domiciled in a subnational jurisdiction that does not impose an income tax on a similarly situated person domiciled in this state whose presence in the foreign country is the same as the foreign person's presence in the United States. If a qualifying foreign person is domiciled in a subnational jurisdiction that does not impose an income tax on businesses, but instead imposes some other type of subnational business tax, that foreign person is not subject to taxation under this part if that subnational business tax is not imposed on a similarly situated person domiciled in this state whose presence in the foreign country is the same as the foreign person's presence in the United States.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part to the contrary, a foreign person subject to tax under this part shall calculate its corporate income tax base under this section. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the corporate income tax base of a foreign person is subject to all adjustments and other provisions of this part. However, the corporate income tax base shall not include proceeds from sales where title passes outside the United States.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the corporate income tax base of a foreign person includes the sum of business income and the adjustments under section 623 that are related to United States business activity.

(4) The sales factor for a foreign person is a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxpayer's total sales in this state where title passes inside the United States during the tax year and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total sales in the United States where title passes inside the United States during the tax year.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Business income" means, for a foreign person, gross income attributable to the taxpayer's United States business activity and gross income derived from sources within the United States minus the deductions allowed under the internal revenue code that are related to that gross income. Gross income includes the proceeds from sales shipped or delivered to any purchaser within the United States and for which title transfers within the United States; proceeds from services performed within the United States; and a pro rata proportion of the proceeds from services performed both within and outside the United States to the extent the recipient receives benefit of the services within the United States.

(b) "Domiciled" means the location of the headquarters of the trade or business from which the trade or business of the foreign person is principally managed and directed.

(c) "Foreign person" means a person formed under the laws of a foreign country or a political subdivision of a foreign country, whether or not the person is subject to taxation under the internal revenue code.

CHAPTER 12

Sec. 635. (1) Except as otherwise provided under subsection (4), each insurance company shall pay a tax determined under this chapter.

(2) The tax imposed by this chapter on each insurance company shall be a tax equal to 1.25% of gross direct premiums written on property or risk located or residing in this state. Direct premiums do not include any of the following:

(a) Premiums on policies not taken.

(b) Returned premiums on canceled policies.

(c) Receipts from the sale of annuities.

(d) Receipts on reinsurance premiums if the tax has been paid on the original premiums.

(e) The first \$190,000,000.00 of disability insurance premiums written in this state, other than credit insurance and disability income insurance premiums, of each insurance company subject to tax under this chapter. This exemption shall be reduced by \$2.00 for each \$1.00 by which the insurance company's gross direct premiums from insurance carrier services in this state and outside this state exceed \$280,000,000.00.

(3) The tax calculated under this chapter is in lieu of all other privilege or franchise fees or taxes imposed by this part or any other law of this state, except taxes on real and personal property, taxes collected under the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78, and taxes collected under the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.91 to 205.111, and except as otherwise provided in the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.100 to 500.8302.

(4) The tax imposed and levied under this chapter does not apply to an insurance company authorized under chapter 46 or 47 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.4601 to 500.4673 and 500.4701 to 500.4747.

(5) For a taxpayer subject to the tax imposed under chapter 11, that portion of the tax base attributable to the services provided by an attorney-in-fact to a reciprocal insurer pursuant to chapter 72 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.7200 to 500.7234, is exempt from the tax imposed by that chapter.

Sec. 637. (1) An insurance company may claim a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter in the following amounts:

(a) Amounts paid to the Michigan worker's compensation placement facility pursuant to chapter 23 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.2301 to 500.2352.

(b) Amounts paid to the Michigan basic property insurance association pursuant to chapter 29 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.2901 to 500.2954.

(c) Amounts paid to the Michigan automobile insurance placement facility pursuant to chapter 33 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3301 to 500.3390.

(d) Amounts paid to the property and casualty guaranty association pursuant to chapter 79 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.7901 to 500.7949.

(e) Amounts paid to the Michigan life and health guaranty association pursuant to chapter 77 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.7701 to 500.7780.

(2) The assessments of an insurance company from the immediately preceding tax year shall be used in calculating the credits allowed under this section for each tax year.

Sec. 639. An insurance company shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter in an amount equal to 50% of the examination fees paid by the insurance company during the tax year pursuant to section 224 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.224.

Sec. 641. (1) For amounts paid pursuant to section 352 of the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.352, an insurance company subject to the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.101 to 418.941, may claim a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter for the tax year in an amount equal to the amount paid during that tax year by the insurance company pursuant to section 352 of the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.352, as certified by the director of the bureau of worker's disability compensation pursuant to section 391(6) of the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.391.

(2) An insurance company claiming a credit under this section may claim a portion of the credit allowed under this section equal to the payments made during a calendar quarter pursuant to section 352 of the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.352, against the estimated tax payments made under section 681. Any credit in excess of an estimated payment shall be refunded to the insurance company on a quarterly basis within 60 calendar days after receipt of a properly completed estimated tax return. Any subsequent increase or decrease in the amount claimed for payments made by the insurance company shall be reflected in the amount of the credit taken for the calendar quarter in which the amount of the adjustment is finalized.

(3) The credit under this section is in addition to any other credits the insurance company is eligible for under this chapter.

(4) Any amount of the credit under this section that is in excess of the tax liability of the insurance company for the tax year shall be refunded, without interest, by the department to the insurance company within 60 calendar days of receipt of a properly completed annual return required under this part.

Sec. 643. (1) An insurance company is subject to the tax imposed by this chapter or by section 476a of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.476a, if applicable, whichever is greater.

(2) The tax year of an insurance company is the calendar year.

(3) Notwithstanding section 685, an insurance company shall file the annual return required under this part before March 2 after the end of the tax year, and an automatic extension under section 685(3) is not available.

(4) For the purpose of calculating an estimated payment required by section 681, the greater of the amount of tax imposed on an insurance company under this chapter or under section 476a of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.476a, shall be considered the insurance company's tax liability for the immediately preceding tax year.

(5) The requirements of section 28(1)(f) of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.28, that prohibit an employee or authorized representative of, a former employee or authorized representative of, or anyone connected with the department from divulging any facts or information obtained in connection with the administration of a tax, do not apply to disclosure of a tax return required by this section.

CHAPTER 13

Sec. 651. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Billing address" means the location indicated in the books and records of the financial institution on the first day of the tax year or on a later date in the tax year when the customer relationship began as the address where any notice, statement, or bill relating to a customer's account is mailed.

(b) "Borrower is located in this state" or "credit card holder is located in this state" means a borrower, other than a credit card holder, that is engaged in a trade or business which maintains its commercial domicile in this state, or a borrower that is not engaged in a trade or business or a credit card holder whose billing address is in this state.

(c) "Commercial domicile" means the headquarters of the trade or business, that is the place from which the trade or business is principally managed and directed, or if a financial institution is organized under the laws of a foreign country, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, such financial institution's commercial domicile shall be deemed for the purposes of this chapter to be the state of the United States or the District of Columbia from which such financial institution's trade or business in the United States is principally managed and directed. It shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location from which the financial institution's trade or business is principally managed and directed is the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected or out of which they are working, irrespective of where the services of such employees are performed, as of the last day of the tax year.

(d) "Credit card" means a credit, travel, or entertainment card.

(e) “Credit card issuer’s reimbursement fee” means the fee a financial institution receives from a merchant’s bank because 1 of the persons to whom the financial institution has issued a credit card has charged merchandise or services to the credit card.

(f) “Financial institution” means any of the following:

(i) A bank holding company, a national bank, a state chartered bank, an office of thrift supervision chartered bank or thrift institution, a savings and loan holding company other than a diversified savings and loan holding company as defined in 12 USC 1467a(a)(F), or a federally chartered farm credit system institution.

(ii) Any entity, other than an entity subject to the tax imposed under chapter 12, who is directly or indirectly owned by an entity described in subparagraph (i) and is a member of the unitary business group.

(iii) A unitary business group of entities described in subparagraph (i) or (ii), or both.

(g) “Gross business” means the sum of the following less transactions between those entities included in a unitary business group:

(i) Fees, commissions, or other compensation for financial services.

(ii) Net gains, not less than zero, from the sale of loans and other intangibles.

(iii) Net gains, not less than zero, from trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities.

(iv) Interest charged to customers for carrying debit balances of margin accounts.

(v) Interest and dividends received.

(vi) Any other gross proceeds resulting from the operation as a financial institution.

(h) “Loan” means any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the financial institution and its customer, or the purchase, in whole or in part, of such extension of credit from another. Loans include participations, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes. Loans shall not include properties treated as loans under section 595 of the internal revenue code, futures or forward contracts, options, notional principal contracts such as swaps, credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships, non-interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions, cash items in the process of collection, federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, assets held in a trading account, securities, interests in a real estate mortgage investment conduit, or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security, and other similar items.

(i) “Loan secured by real property” means that 50% or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred, was real property.

(j) “Merchant discount” means the fee or negotiated discount charged to a merchant by the financial institution for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the credit card holder.

(k) “Michigan obligations” means a bond, note, or other obligation issued by a governmental unit described in section 3 of the shared credit rating act, 1985 PA 227, MCL 141.1053.

(l) “Participation” means an extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a pro rata basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.

(m) “Principal base of operations”, with respect to transportation property, means the place of more or less permanent nature from which said property is regularly directed or controlled. With respect to an employee, the principal base of operations means the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly does any of the following:

(i) Starts his or her work and to which he or she customarily returns in order to receive instructions from his or her employer.

(ii) Communicates with his or her customers or other persons.

(iii) Performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of his or her trade or profession at some other point or points.

(n) “Real property owned” and “tangible personal property owned” mean real and tangible personal property respectively on which the financial institution may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes or to which the financial institution holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax. Real and tangible personal properties do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

(o) “Regular place of business” means an office at which the financial institution carries on its business in a regular and systematic manner and which is continuously maintained, occupied, and used by employees of the financial institution. The financial institution shall have the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside of this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions

regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. Where the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than 1 regular place of business and 1 such regular place of business is in this state and 1 such regular place of business is outside this state, such asset or activity shall be considered to be located at the regular place of business of the financial institution where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Unless the financial institution demonstrates to the contrary, such policies and guidelines shall be presumed to be established at the commercial domicile of the financial institution.

(p) "Rolling stock" means railroad freight or passenger cars, locomotives, or other rail cars.

(q) "Syndication" means an extension of credit in which 2 or more persons finance the credit and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of the credit or up to a specified dollar amount.

(r) "Transportation property" means vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels, and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to such property, such as rolling stock, barges, or trailers.

(s) "United States obligations" means all obligations of the United States exempt from taxation under 31 USC 3124(a) or exempt under the United States constitution or any federal statute, including the obligations of any instrumentality or agency of the United States that are exempt from state or local taxation under the United States constitution or any statute of the United States.

Sec. 653. (1) Every financial institution with nexus in this state as determined under section 621 is subject to a franchise tax. The franchise tax is imposed upon the tax base of the financial institution as determined under section 655 after allocation or apportionment to this state, at the rate of 0.29%.

(2) The tax under this chapter is in lieu of the tax levied and imposed under chapter 11 of this part.

Sec. 655. (1) For a financial institution, tax base means the financial institution's net capital. Net capital means equity capital as computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles less the average daily book value of United States obligations and Michigan obligations. If the financial institution does not maintain its books and records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, net capital shall be computed in accordance with the books and records used by the financial institution, so long as the method fairly reflects the financial institution's net capital for purposes of the tax levied by this chapter. Net capital does not include up to 125% of the minimum regulatory capitalization requirements of a person subject to the tax imposed under chapter 12.

(2) Net capital shall be determined by adding the financial institution's net capital as of the close of the current tax year and preceding 4 tax years and dividing the resulting sum by 5. If a financial institution has not been in existence for a period of 5 tax years, net capital shall be determined by adding together the financial institution's net capital for the number of tax years the financial institution has been in existence and dividing the resulting sum by the number of years the financial institution has been in existence. For purposes of this section, a partial year shall be treated as a full year.

(3) For a unitary business group of financial institutions, net capital calculated under this section does not include the investment of 1 member of the unitary business group in another member of that unitary business group.

(4) For purposes of this section, each of the following applies:

(a) A change in identity, form, or place of organization of 1 financial institution shall be treated as if a single financial institution had been in existence for the entire tax year in which the change occurred and each tax year after the change.

(b) The combination of 2 or more financial institutions into 1 shall be treated as if the constituent financial institutions had been a single financial institution in existence for the entire tax year in which the combination occurred and each tax year after the combination, and the book values and deductions for United States obligations and Michigan obligations of the constituent institutions shall be combined. A combination shall include any acquisition required to be accounted for by the surviving financial institution in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or a statutory merger or consolidation.

Sec. 657. (1) Except as otherwise provided under this chapter, the tax base of a financial institution whose business activities are confined solely to this state shall be allocated to this state. The tax base of a financial institution whose business activities are subject to tax both within and outside of this state shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the tax base by the gross business factor.

(2) A financial institution whose business activities are subject to tax both within and outside of this state is subject to tax in another state in either of the following circumstances:

(a) The financial institution is subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax or a tax of the type imposed under this part in that state.

(b) That state has jurisdiction to subject the financial institution to 1 or more of the taxes listed in subdivision (a) regardless of whether that state does or does not subject the financial institution to that tax.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), the gross business factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total gross business of the financial institution in this state during the tax year and the denominator of which is the total gross business of the financial institution everywhere during the tax year.

(4) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, for a financial institution that is included in a unitary business group, gross business includes gross business in this state of every financial institution included in the unitary business group without regard to whether the financial institution has nexus in this state. Gross business between financial institutions included in a unitary business group must be eliminated in calculating the gross business factor.

Sec. 659. Gross business in this state of the financial institution is determined as follows:

(a) Receipts from credit card receivables including without limitation interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to credit card holders such as annual fees are in this state if the billing address of the credit card holder is located in this state.

(b) Credit card issuer's reimbursement fees are in this state if the billing address of the credit card holder is located in this state.

(c) Receipts from merchant discounts are in this state if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state.

(d) Loan servicing fees are in this state under any of the following circumstances:

(i) For a loan secured by real property, if the real property for which the loan is secured is in this state.

(ii) For a loan secured by real property, if the real property for which the loan is secured is located both within and without this state and 1 or more other states and more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located in this state.

(iii) For a loan secured by real property, if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property for which the loan is secured is not located within any 1 state but the borrower is located in this state.

(iv) For a loan not secured by real property, the borrower is located in this state.

(e) Receipts from services are in this state if the recipient of the services receives all of the benefit of the services in this state. If the recipient of the services receives some of the benefit of the services in this state, the receipts are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor in proportion to the extent that the recipient receives benefit of the services in this state.

(f) Receipts from investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities, including interest and dividends, are in this state if the financial institution's customer is in this state. If the location of the financial institution's customer cannot be determined, both of the following apply:

(i) Interest, dividends, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions are in this state if the average value of the assets is assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state. Interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are in this state if the average value of the assets is assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state. The amount of receipts and other income from investment assets and activities is in this state if assets are assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(ii) The amount of receipts from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts otherwise sourced in this section, is in this state if the assets are assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(g) Interest charged to customers for carrying debit balances on margin accounts without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying the accounts is in this state if the customer is located in this state.

(h) Interest from loans secured by real property is in this state if the property is located in this state, if the property is located both within this state and 1 or more other states and more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located in this state, or if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any 1 state but the borrower is located in this state.

(i) Interest from loans not secured by real property is in this state if the borrower is located in this state.

(j) Net gains from the sale of loans secured by real property or mortgage service rights relating to real property are in this state if the property is in this state, if the property is located both within this state and 1 or more other states and more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state, or if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is not located in any 1 state but the borrower is located in this state.

(k) Net gains from the sale of loans not secured by real property or any other intangible assets are in this state if the depositor or borrower is located in this state.

(l) Receipts from the lease of real property are in this state if the property is located in this state.

(m) Receipts from the lease of tangible personal property are in this state if the property is located in this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.

(n) Receipts from the lease of transportation tangible personal property are in this state if the property is used in this state or if the extent of use of the property within this state cannot be determined but the property has its principal base of operations within this state.

CHAPTER 14

Sec. 661. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this part, the tax base established under this part shall be apportioned in accordance with this chapter.

(2) The tax base of a taxpayer whose business activities are confined solely to this state shall be allocated to this state. The tax base of a taxpayer whose business activities are subject to tax both within and outside of this state shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the tax base by the sales factor calculated under section 663. For a taxpayer that has a direct, or indirect through 1 or more other flow-through entities, ownership interest or beneficial interest in a flow-through entity that has business activity in this state, the taxpayer's business income that is directly attributable to the business activity of the flow-through entity shall be apportioned to this state using an apportionment factor determined under section 663 based on the business activity of the flow-through entity.

(3) A taxpayer is subject to tax in another state in either of the following circumstances:

(a) The taxpayer is subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax.

(b) That state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to 1 or more of the taxes listed in subdivision (a) regardless of whether that state does or does not subject the taxpayer to that tax.

Sec. 663. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and section 669, the sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in this state during the tax year and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax year.

(2) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, for a taxpayer that is a unitary business group, sales include sales in this state of every person included in the unitary business group without regard to whether the person has nexus in this state. Sales between persons included in a unitary business group must be eliminated in calculating the sales factor.

(3) It is the intent of the legislature that each tax base of a taxpayer is apportioned to this state by multiplying each tax base by the sales factor multiplied by 100% and that apportionment shall not be based on property, payroll, or any other factor notwithstanding section 1 of 1969 PA 343, MCL 205.581.

Sec. 665. (1) Sales of the taxpayer in this state are determined as follows:

(a) Sales of tangible personal property are in this state if the property is shipped or delivered, or, in the case of electricity and gas, the contract requires the property to be shipped or delivered, to any purchaser within this state based on the ultimate destination at the point that the property comes to rest regardless of the free on board point or other conditions of the sales.

(b) Receipts from the sale, lease, rental, or licensing of real property are in this state if that property is located in this state.

(c) Receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property are sales in this state to the extent that the property is utilized in this state. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in this state is determined by multiplying the receipts by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in this state during the lease or rental period in the tax year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all lease or rental periods in the tax year. If the physical location of the property during the lease or rental period is unknown or cannot be determined, the tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the lease or rental payer obtained possession.

(d) Receipts from the lease or rental of mobile transportation property owned by the taxpayer are in this state to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent to which an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that is to be included in the numerator of this state's sales factor are determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the receipts are in this state if the property has its principal base of operations in this state.

(e) Royalties and other income received for the use of or for the privilege of using intangible property, including patents, know-how, formulas, designs, processes, patterns, copyrights, trade names, service names, franchises, licenses, contracts, customer lists, custom computer software, or similar items, are attributed to the state in which the property is used by the purchaser. If the property is used in more than 1 state, the royalties or other income shall be apportioned to this state pro rata according to the portion of use in this state. If the portion of use in this state cannot be determined, the royalties or other income shall be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator. Intangible property is used in this state if the purchaser uses the intangible property or the rights to the intangible property in the regular course of its business operations in this state, regardless of the location of the purchaser's customers.

(2) Sales from the performance of services are in this state and attributable to this state as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all receipts from the performance of services are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor if the recipient of the services receives all of the benefit of the services in this state. If the recipient of the services receives some of the benefit of the services in this state, the receipts are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor in proportion to the extent that the recipient receives benefit of the services in this state.

(b) Sales derived from securities brokerage services attributable to this state are determined by multiplying the total dollar amount of receipts from securities brokerage services by a fraction, the numerator of which is the sales of securities brokerage services to customers within this state, and the denominator of which is the sales of securities brokerage services to all customers. Receipts from securities brokerage services include commissions on transactions, the spread earned on principal transactions in which the broker buys or sells from its account, total margin interest paid on behalf of brokerage accounts owned by the broker's customers, and fees and receipts of all kinds from the underwriting of securities. If receipts from brokerage services can be associated with a particular customer, but it is impractical to associate the receipts with the address of the customer, then the address of the customer shall be presumed to be the address of the branch office that generates the transactions for the customer.

(c) Sales of services that are derived directly or indirectly from the sale of management, distribution, administration, or securities brokerage services to, or on behalf of, a regulated investment company or its beneficial owners, including receipts derived directly or indirectly from trustees, sponsors, or participants of employee benefit plans that have accounts in a regulated investment company, shall be attributable to this state to the extent that the shareholders of the regulated investment company are domiciled within this state. For purposes of this subdivision, "domicile" means the shareholder's mailing address on the records of the regulated investment company. If the regulated investment company or the person providing management services to the regulated investment company has actual knowledge that the shareholder's primary residence or principal place of business is different than the shareholder's mailing address, then the shareholder's primary residence or principal place of business is the shareholder's domicile. A separate computation shall be made with respect to the receipts derived from each regulated investment company. The total amount of sales attributable to this state shall be equal to the total receipts received by each regulated investment company multiplied by a fraction determined as follows:

(i) The numerator of the fraction is the average of the sum of the beginning-of-year and end-of-year number of shares owned by the regulated investment company shareholders who have their domicile in this state.

(ii) The denominator of the fraction is the average of the sum of the beginning-of-year and end-of-year number of shares owned by all shareholders.

(iii) For purposes of the fraction, the year shall be the tax year of the regulated investment company that ends with or within the tax year of the taxpayer.

(3) Receipts from the origination of a loan or gains from the sale of a loan secured by residential real property are deemed a sale in this state only if 1 or more of the following apply:

(a) The real property is located in this state.

(b) The real property is located both within this state and 1 or more other states and more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state.

(c) More than 50% of the real property is not located in any 1 state and the borrower is located in this state.

(4) Interest from loans secured by real property is in this state if the property is located within this state, if the property is located both within this state and 1 or more other states and if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state, or if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any 1 state but the borrower is located in this state. The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

(5) Interest from a loan not secured by real property is in this state if the borrower is located in this state.

(6) Gains from the sale of a loan not secured by real property, including income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of section 1286 of the internal revenue code, are in this state if the borrower is in this state.

(7) Receipts from credit card receivables, including interest, fees, and penalties from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to cardholders, such as annual fees, are in this state if the billing address of the cardholder is in this state.

(8) Receipts from the sale of credit card or other receivables are in this state if the billing address of the customer is in this state. Credit card issuer's reimbursements fees are in this state if the billing address of the cardholder is in this state. Receipts from merchant discounts, computed net of any cardholder chargebacks, but not reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its cardholders, are in this state if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state.

(9) Loan servicing fees derived from loans of another secured by real property are in this state if the real property is located in this state, if the real property is located both within and outside of this state and 1 or more states if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located in this state, or if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is not located in any 1 state but the borrower is located in this state. Loan servicing fees derived from loans of another not secured by real property are in this state if the borrower is located in this state. If the location of the security cannot be determined, then loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another are in this state if the lender to whom the loan servicing service is provided is located in this state.

(10) Receipts from the sale of securities and other assets from investment and trading activities, including, but not limited to, interest, dividends, and gains are in this state in either of the following circumstances:

(a) The person's customer is in this state.

(b) If the location of the person's customer cannot be determined, both of the following apply:

(i) Interest, dividends, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions are in this state if the average value of the assets is assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state. Interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements is in this state if the average value of the assets is assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state. The amount of receipts and other income from investment assets and activities is in this state if assets are assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(ii) The amount of receipts from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts otherwise sourced in this section, is in this state if the assets are assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(11) Receipts from transportation services rendered by a person subject to tax in another state are in this state and shall be attributable to this state as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) through (e), receipts shall be proportioned based on the ratio of revenue miles of the person in this state to the revenue miles of the person everywhere.

(b) Receipts from maritime transportation services shall be attributable to this state as follows:

(i) 50% of those receipts that either originate or terminate in this state.

(ii) 100% of those receipts that both originate and terminate in this state.

(c) Receipts attributable to this state of a person whose business activity consists of the transportation both of property and of individuals shall be proportioned based on the total receipts for passenger miles and ton mile fractions, separately computed and individually weighted by the ratio of receipts from passenger transportation to total receipts from all transportation, and by the ratio of receipts from freight transportation to total receipts from all transportation, respectively.

(d) Receipts attributable to this state of a person whose business activity consists of the transportation of oil by pipeline shall be proportioned based on the ratio of the receipts for the barrel miles transported in this state to the receipts for the barrel miles transported by the person everywhere.

(e) Receipts attributable to this state of a person whose business activities consist of the transportation of gas by pipeline shall be proportioned based on the ratio of the receipts for the 1,000 cubic feet miles transported in this state to the receipts for the 1,000 cubic feet miles transported by the person everywhere.

(12) For purposes of subsection (11), if a taxpayer can show that revenue mile information is not available or cannot be obtained without unreasonable expense to the taxpayer, receipts attributable to this state shall be that portion of the revenue derived from transportation services performed everywhere that the miles of transportation services performed in this state bear to the miles of transportation services performed everywhere. If the department determines that the information required for the calculations under subsection (11) are not available or cannot be obtained without unreasonable

expense to the taxpayer, the department may use other available information that in the opinion of the department will result in an equitable allocation of the taxpayer's receipts to this state.

(13) Except as provided in subsections (14) through (19), receipts from the sale of telecommunications service or mobile telecommunications service are in this state if the customer's place of primary use of the service is in this state. As used in this subsection, "place of primary use" means the customer's residential street address or primary business street address where the customer's use of the telecommunications service primarily occurs. For mobile telecommunications service, the customer's residential street address or primary business street address is the place of primary use only if it is within the licensed service area of the customer's home service provider.

(14) Receipts from the sale of telecommunications service sold on an individual call-by-call basis are in this state if either of the following applies:

(a) The call both originates and terminates in this state.

(b) The call either originates or terminates in this state and the service address is located in this state.

(15) Receipts from the sale of postpaid telecommunications service are in this state if the origination point of the telecommunication signal, as first identified by the service provider's telecommunication system or as identified by information received by the seller from its service provider if the system used to transport telecommunication signals is not the seller's, is located in this state.

(16) Receipts from the sale of prepaid telecommunications service or prepaid mobile telecommunications service are in this state if the purchaser obtains the prepaid card or similar means of conveyance at a location in this state. Receipts from recharging a prepaid telecommunications service or mobile telecommunications service are in this state if the purchaser's billing information indicates a location in this state.

(17) Receipts from the sale of private communication services are in this state as follows:

(a) 100% of the receipts from the sale of each channel termination point within this state.

(b) 100% of the receipts from the sale of the total channel mileage between each termination point within this state.

(c) 50% of the receipts from the sale of service segments for a channel between 2 customer channel termination points, 1 of which is located in this state and the other is located outside of this state, which segments are separately charged.

(d) The receipts from the sale of service for segments with a channel termination point located in this state and in 2 or more other states or equivalent jurisdictions, and which segments are not separately billed, are in this state based on a percentage determined by dividing the number of customer channel termination points in this state by the total number of customer channel termination points.

(18) Receipts from the sale of billing services and ancillary services for telecommunications service are in this state based on the location of the purchaser's customers. If the location of the purchaser's customers is not known or cannot be determined, the sale of billing services and ancillary services for telecommunications service is in this state based on the location of the purchaser.

(19) Receipts to access a carrier's network or from the sale of telecommunications services for resale are in this state as follows:

(a) 100% of the receipts from access fees attributable to intrastate telecommunications service that both originates and terminates in this state.

(b) 50% of the receipts from access fees attributable to interstate telecommunications service if the interstate call either originates or terminates in this state.

(c) 100% of the receipts from interstate end user access line charges, if the customer's service address is in this state. As used in this subdivision, "interstate end user access line charges" includes, but is not limited to, the surcharge approved by the federal communications commission and levied pursuant to 47 CFR 69.

(d) Gross receipts from sales of telecommunications services to other telecommunication service providers for resale shall be sourced to this state using the apportionment concepts used for non-resale receipts of telecommunications services if the information is readily available to make that determination. If the information is not readily available, then the taxpayer may use any other reasonable and consistent method.

(20) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, for a taxpayer whose business activities include live radio or television programming as described in subsector code 7922 of industry group 792 under the standard industrial classification code as compiled by the United States department of labor or are included in industry groups 483, 484, 781, or 782 under the standard industrial classification code as compiled by the United States department of labor, or any combination of the business activities included in those groups, media receipts are in this state and attributable to this state only if the commercial domicile of the customer is in this state and the customer has a direct connection or relationship with the taxpayer pursuant to a contract under which the media receipts are derived. For media receipts from the sale of advertising, if the customer of that advertising is commercially domiciled in this state and receives some

of the benefit of the sale of that advertising in this state, the media receipts from the advertising to that customer are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor in proportion to the extent that the customer receives the benefit of the advertising in this state. For purposes of this subsection, if the taxpayer is a broadcaster and if the customer receives some of the benefit of the advertising in this state, the media receipts for that sale of advertising from that customer shall be proportioned based on the ratio that the broadcaster's viewing or listening audience in this state bears to its total viewing or listening audience everywhere. As used in this subsection:

(a) "Media property" means motion pictures, television programs, internet programs and websites, other audiovisual works, and any other similar property embodying words, ideas, concepts, images, or sound without regard to the means or methods of distribution or the medium in which the property is embodied.

(b) "Media receipts" means receipts from the sale, license, broadcast, transmission, distribution, exhibition, or other use of media property and receipts from the sale of media services. Media receipts do not include receipts from the sale of media property that is a consumer product that is ultimately sold at retail.

(c) "Media services" means services in which the use of the media property is integral to the performance of those services.

(21) Terms used in subsections (13) through (20) have the same meaning as those terms defined in the streamlined sales and use tax agreement administered under the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, 2004 PA 174, MCL 205.801 to 205.833.

(22) For purposes of this section, a borrower is considered located in this state if the borrower's billing address is in this state.

Sec. 667. (1) If the apportionment provisions of this part do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the treasurer may require the following, with respect to all or a portion of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

(a) Separate accounting.

(b) The inclusion of 1 or more additional or alternative factors that will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state.

(c) The use of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's tax base.

(2) An alternate method may be used only if it is approved by the department.

(3) The apportionment provisions of this part shall be rebuttably presumed to fairly represent the business activity attributed to the taxpayer in this state, taken as a whole and without a separate examination of the specific elements of the tax base unless it can be demonstrated that the business activity attributed to the taxpayer in this state is out of all appropriate proportion to the actual business activity transacted in this state and leads to a grossly distorted result or would operate unconstitutionally to tax the extraterritorial activity of the taxpayer.

(4) The filing of a return or an amended return is not considered a petition for the purposes of subsection (1).

Sec. 669. All other receipts not otherwise sourced under this part shall be sourced based on where the benefit to the customer is received or, if where the benefit to the customer is received cannot be determined, to the customer's billing address.

CHAPTER 15

Sec. 671. (1) The credit provided in this section shall be taken before any other credit under this part and is available to any taxpayer, other than those taxpayers subject to the tax imposed under chapter 12 or 13, with gross receipts that do not exceed \$20,000,000.00 and with adjusted business income minus the loss adjustment that does not exceed \$1,300,000.00 as adjusted annually for inflation using the Detroit consumer price index, and subject to the following:

(a) A corporation is disqualified if either of the following occurs for the respective tax year:

(i) Compensation and directors' fees of a shareholder or officer exceed \$180,000.00.

(ii) The sum of the following amounts exceeds \$180,000.00:

(A) Compensation and directors' fees of a shareholder.

(B) The product of the percentage of outstanding ownership or of outstanding stock owned by that shareholder multiplied by the difference between the sum of business income and, to the extent deducted in determining federal taxable income, a carryback or a carryover of a net operating loss or capital loss, minus the loss adjustment.

(b) Subject to the reduction percentage determined under subsection (3), the credit determined under this subsection shall be reduced by the following percentages in the following circumstances:

(i) If compensation and directors' fees of a shareholder or officer are, or if the sum of the amounts in subdivision (a)(ii)(A) and (B) is, more than \$160,000.00 but less than \$165,000.00, the credit is reduced by 20%.

(ii) If compensation and directors' fees of a shareholder or officer are, or if the sum of the amounts in subdivision (a)(ii)(A) and (B) is, \$165,000.00 or more but less than \$170,000.00, the credit is reduced by 40%.

(iii) If compensation and directors' fees of a shareholder or officer are, or if the sum of the amounts in subdivision (a)(ii)(A) and (B) is, \$170,000.00 or more but less than \$175,000.00, the credit is reduced by 60%.

(iv) If compensation and directors' fees of a shareholder or officer are, or if the sum of the amounts in subdivision (a)(ii)(A) and (B) is, \$175,000.00 or more but not in excess of \$180,000.00, the credit is reduced by 80%.

(2) For the purposes of determining disqualification under subsection (1), an active shareholder's share of business income shall not be attributed to another active shareholder.

(3) The reduction percentage is the greater of the following:

(a) The reduction percentage based on the compensation and directors' fees of the shareholder or officer with the greatest amount of compensation and directors' fees.

(b) The reduction percentage based on the sum of the amounts in subsection (1)(a)(ii)(A) and (B) for the shareholder or officer with the greatest sum of the amounts in subsection (1)(a)(ii)(A) and (B).

(4) A taxpayer that qualifies under subsection (1) is allowed a credit against the tax imposed under this part. The credit under this subsection is the amount by which the tax imposed under this part exceeds 1.8% of adjusted business income.

(5) If gross receipts exceed \$19,000,000.00, the credit shall be reduced by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of gross receipts over \$19,000,000.00 and the denominator of which is \$1,000,000.00. The credit shall not exceed 100% of the tax liability imposed under this part.

(6) For a taxpayer that reports for a tax year less than 12 months, the amounts specified in this section for gross receipts, adjusted business income, and share of business income shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the tax year and the denominator of which is 12.

(7) The department shall permit a taxpayer that elects to claim the credit allowed under this section based on the amount by which the tax imposed under this part exceeds the percentage of adjusted business income for the tax year as determined under subsection (4), and that is not required to reduce the credit pursuant to subsection (1) or (5), to file and pay the tax imposed by this part without computing the tax imposed under section 623.

(8) Compensation paid by a professional employer organization to the officers of the client and to employees of the professional employer organization who are assigned or leased to and perform services for the client shall be included in determining eligibility of the client under this section.

(9) A disqualifier or reduction under subsection (1) applies to a taxpayer that is a unitary business group if a disqualifier or reduction applies to any member of a unitary business group.

(10) As used in this section:

(a) "Active shareholder" means a shareholder who receives at least \$10,000.00 in compensation, directors' fees, or dividends from the business, and who owns at least 5% of the outstanding stock or other ownership interest.

(b) "Adjusted business income" means business income as defined in section 603 with all of the following adjustments:

(i) Add compensation and directors' fees of active shareholders of a corporation.

(ii) Add, to the extent deducted in determining federal taxable income, a carryback or carryover of a net operating loss.

(iii) Add, to the extent deducted in determining federal taxable income, a carryback or carryover capital loss.

(iv) Add compensation and directors' fees of officers of a corporation.

(c) "Client" means an entity whose employment operations are managed by a professional employer organization.

(d) "Compensation" means all wages, salaries, fees, bonuses, commissions, other payments made in the tax year on behalf of or for the benefit of employees, officers, or directors of the taxpayers. Compensation includes, but is not limited to, payments that are subject to or specifically exempt or excepted from withholding under sections 3401 to 3406 of the internal revenue code. Compensation also includes, on a cash or accrual basis consistent with the taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes, payments to a pension, retirement, or profit sharing plan other than those payments attributable to unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities, and payments for insurance for which employees are the beneficiaries, including payments under health and welfare and noninsured benefit plans and payment of fees for the administration of health and welfare and noninsured benefit plans. Compensation for a taxpayer licensed under article 25 or 26 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.2501 to 339.2518 and 339.2601 to 339.2637, includes payments to an independent contractor licensed under article 25 or 26 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.2501 to 339.2518 and 339.2601 to 339.2637. Compensation does not include any of the following:

(i) Discounts on the price of the taxpayer's merchandise or services sold to the taxpayer's employees, officers, or directors that are not available to other customers.

(ii) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, payments to an independent contractor.

(iii) Payments to state and federal unemployment compensation funds.

(iv) The employer's portion of payments under the federal insurance contributions act, chapter 21 of subtitle C of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 3101 to 3128, the railroad retirement tax act, chapter 22 of subtitle C of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 3201 to 3233, and similar social insurance programs.

(v) Payments, including self-insurance payments, for worker's compensation insurance or federal employers' liability act insurance pursuant to 45 USC 51 to 60.

(e) "Detroit consumer price index" means the most comprehensive index of consumer prices available for the Detroit area from the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics.

(f) "Loss adjustment" means the amount by which adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the 5 tax years immediately preceding the tax year for which eligibility for the credit under this section is being determined. In determining the loss adjustment for a tax year, a corporation is not required to use more of the taxpayer's total negative adjusted business income than the amount needed to qualify the corporation for the credit under this section. A corporation shall not be considered to have used any portion of the taxpayer's negative adjusted business income amount unless the portion used is necessary to qualify for the credit under this section. A corporation shall not reuse a negative adjusted business income amount used as a loss adjustment in a previous tax year or use a negative adjusted business income amount from a year in which the corporation did not receive the credit under this section.

(g) "Officer" means an officer of a corporation including all of the following:

(i) The chairperson of the board.

(ii) The president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation or board.

(iii) Persons performing similar duties to persons described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii).

CHAPTER 16

Sec. 680. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) for a certificated credit under section 435 or 437 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435 and 208.1437, a taxpayer that has been approved to receive, has received, or has been assigned a certificated credit that has not been fully claimed or paid prior to January 1, 2012 may, for the taxpayer's first tax year ending after December 31, 2011 only, elect to file a return and pay the tax imposed by the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1101 to 208.1601, in lieu of the tax imposed by this part. An election under this subsection shall continue for the period prescribed in section 500(1) of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1500.

(2) A taxpayer with a certificated credit under section 435 or 437 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1435 and 208.1437, which certificated credit may be claimed in a tax year ending after December 31, 2011 may elect to pay the tax imposed by the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1101 to 208.1601, in the tax year in which that certificated credit or any unused carryforward may be claimed in lieu of the tax imposed by this part.

(3) A taxpayer that elects to pay the tax imposed by the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1101 to 208.1601, under this section is not required to file an annual return under this part.

(4) As used in this section, "certificated credit" means that term as defined in section 107 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1107.

Sec. 681. (1) A taxpayer that reasonably expects liability for the tax year to exceed \$800.00 shall file an estimated return and pay an estimated tax for each quarter of the taxpayer's tax year.

(2) For taxpayers on a calendar year basis, the quarterly returns and estimated payments shall be made by April 15, July 15, October 15, and January 15. Taxpayers not on a calendar year basis shall file quarterly returns and make estimated payments on the appropriate due date which in the taxpayer's fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year.

(3) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, the estimated payment made with each quarterly return of each tax year shall be for the estimated corporate income tax base for the quarter or 25% of the estimated annual liability. The second, third, and fourth estimated payments in each tax year shall include adjustments, if necessary, to correct underpayments or overpayments from previous quarterly payments in the tax year to a revised estimate of the annual tax liability. For a taxpayer that calculates and pays estimated payments for federal income tax purposes pursuant to section 6655(e) of the internal revenue code, that taxpayer may use the same methodology as used to calculate the annualized income installment or the adjusted seasonal installment, whichever is used as the basis for the federal estimated payment, to calculate the estimated payments required each quarter under this section. The interest and penalty provided by this part shall not be assessed if any of the following occur:

(a) If the sum of the estimated payments equals at least 85% of the liability and the amount of each estimated payment reasonably approximates the tax liability incurred during the quarter for which the estimated payment was made.

(b) For the 2013 tax year and each subsequent tax year, if the preceding year's tax liability under this part was \$20,000.00 or less and if the taxpayer submitted 4 equal installments the sum of which equals the immediately preceding tax year's tax liability.

(4) Each estimated return shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and shall include an estimate of the annual tax liability and other information required by the state treasurer. The form prescribed under this subsection may be combined with any other tax reporting form prescribed by the department.

(5) With respect to a taxpayer filing an estimated tax return for the taxpayer's first tax year of less than 12 months, the amounts paid with each return shall be proportional to the number of payments made in the first tax year.

(6) Payments made under this section shall be a credit against the payment required with the annual tax return required in section 685.

(7) If the department considers it necessary to insure payment of the tax or to provide a more efficient administration of the tax, the department may require filing of the returns and payment of the tax for other than quarterly or annual periods.

(8) A taxpayer that elects under the internal revenue code to file an annual federal income tax return by March 1 in the year following the taxpayer's tax year and does not make a quarterly estimate or payment, or does not make a quarterly estimate or payment and files a tentative annual return with a tentative payment by January 15 in the year following the taxpayer's tax year and a final return by April 15 in the year following the taxpayer's tax year, has the same option in filing the estimated and annual returns required by this part.

Sec. 683. If a taxpayer's tax year to which this part applies ends before December 31, 2012, then a taxpayer subject to this part may elect to compute the tax imposed by this part for the portion of that tax year to which this part applies or that first tax year in accordance with 1 of the following methods:

(a) The tax may be computed as if this part were effective on the first day of the taxpayer's annual accounting period and the amount computed shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the taxpayer's first tax year and the denominator of which is the number of months in the taxpayer's annual accounting period.

(b) The tax may be computed by determining the corporate income tax base in the first tax year in accordance with an accounting method satisfactory to the department that reflects the actual corporate income tax base attributable to the period.

Sec. 685. (1) An annual or final return shall be filed with the department in the form and content prescribed by the department by the last day of the fourth month after the end of the taxpayer's tax year. Any final liability shall be remitted with this return. A taxpayer, other than a taxpayer subject to the tax imposed under chapter 12 or 13, whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000.00 does not need to file a return or pay the tax imposed under this part. A taxpayer whose tax liability under this part is less than or equal to \$100.00 does not need to file a return or pay the tax imposed under this part.

(2) The department, upon application of the taxpayer and for good cause shown, may extend the date for filing the annual return. Interest at the rate under section 23(2) of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.23, shall be added to the amount of the tax unpaid for the period of the extension. The treasurer shall require with the application payment of the estimated tax liability unpaid for the tax period covered by the extension.

(3) If a taxpayer is granted an extension of time within which to file the federal income tax return for any tax year, the filing of a copy of the request for extension together with a tentative return and payment of an estimated tax with the department by the due date provided in subsection (1) shall automatically extend the due date for the filing of an annual or final return under this part until the last day of the eighth month following the original due date of the return. Interest at the rate under section 23(2) of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.23, shall be added to the amount of the tax unpaid for the period of the extension.

Sec. 687. (1) A taxpayer required to file a return under this part may be required to furnish a true and correct copy of any return or portion of any return filed under the provisions of the internal revenue code.

(2) A taxpayer shall file an amended return with the department showing any alteration in or modification of a federal income tax return that affects its tax base under this part. The amended return shall be filed within 120 days after the final determination by the internal revenue service.

Sec. 689. At the request of the department, a taxpayer required by the internal revenue code to file or submit an information return of income paid to others shall, to the extent the information is applicable to residents of this state, at the same time file or submit the information in the form and content prescribed to the department.

Sec. 691. A unitary business group shall file a combined return that includes each United States person that is included in the unitary business group. Each United States person included in a unitary business group or included in

a combined return shall be treated as a single person, and all transactions between those persons included in the unitary business group shall be eliminated from the corporate income tax base and the apportionment formulas under this part. If a United States person included in a unitary business group or included in a combined return is subject to the tax under chapter 12 or 13, any corporate income attributable to that person shall be eliminated from the corporate income tax base and any sales attributable to that person shall be eliminated from the apportionment formula under this part.

Sec. 693. (1) The tax imposed by this part shall be administered by the department of treasury pursuant to 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and this part. If a conflict exists between 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and this part, the provisions of this part apply.

(2) The department may promulgate rules to implement this part pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(3) The department shall prescribe forms for use by taxpayers and may promulgate rules in conformity with this part for the maintenance by taxpayers of records, books, and accounts, and for the computation of the tax, the manner and time of changing or electing accounting methods and of exercising the various options contained in this part, the making of returns, and the ascertainment, assessment, and collection of the tax imposed under this part.

(4) The tax imposed by this part is in addition to all other taxes for which the taxpayer may be liable.

(5) The department shall prepare and publish statistics from the records kept to administer the tax imposed by this part that detail the distribution of tax receipts by type of business, legal form of organization, sources of tax base, timing of tax receipts, and types of deductions. The statistics shall not result in the disclosure of information regarding any specific taxpayer.

Sec. 695. The revenue collected under this part shall be distributed to the general fund.

Sec. 697. There is appropriated to the department for the 2011-2012 state fiscal year the sum of \$1,000,000.00 to begin implementing the requirements of this part. Any portion of this amount under this section that is not expended in the 2011-2012 state fiscal year shall not lapse to the general fund but shall be carried forward in a work project account that is in compliance with section 451a of the management and budget act, 1984 PA 431, MCL 18.1451a, for the following state fiscal year.

PART 3 CHAPTER 17

Sec. 701. As used in this part:

(a) "Casino" means that term as defined in section 110.

(b) "Casino licensee" means a person licensed to operate a casino under the Michigan gaming control and revenue act, 1996 IL 1, MCL 432.201 to 432.226.

(c) "Eligible production company" means that term as defined under section 455 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1455.

(d) "Flow-through entity" means an entity that for the applicable tax year is treated as an S corporation under section 1362(a) of the internal revenue code, a general partnership, a limited partnership, a limited liability partnership, a trust, or a limited liability company, that for the applicable tax year is not taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

(e) "Member" means a shareholder of an S corporation, a partner in a general partnership, a limited partnership, or a limited liability partnership, a member of a limited liability company, or a beneficiary of a trust, that is a flow-through entity.

(f) "Nonresident" means an individual who is not a resident of or domiciled in this state, a business entity that does not have its commercial domicile in this state, or a trust not organized in this state.

(g) "Race meeting licensee" and "track licensee" mean a person to whom a race meeting license or track license is issued pursuant to section 8 of the horse racing law of 1995, 1995 PA 279, MCL 431.308.

(h) "S corporation" means a corporation electing taxation under subchapter S of chapter 1 of subtitle A of the internal revenue code, sections 1361 to 1379 of the internal revenue code.

Sec. 703. (1) A person who disburses pension or annuity payments is subject to income tax withholding on the taxable part of payments from an employer pension, annuity, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or other deferred compensation plan as well as from an individual retirement arrangement, an annuity, an endowment, or a life insurance contract issued by a life insurance company. Withholding is not required on any part of a distribution that is not expected to be includable in the recipient's gross income.

(2) Every employer in this state required under the provisions of the internal revenue code to withhold a tax on the compensation of an individual, except as otherwise provided, shall deduct and withhold a tax in an amount computed by applying, except as provided by subsection (13), the rate prescribed in section 51 to the remainder of the compensation after deducting from compensation the same proportion of the total amount of personal and dependency exemptions of the individual allowed under this act that the period of time covered by the compensation is of 1 year. The department may prescribe withholding tables that may be used by employers to compute the amount of tax required to be withheld.

(3) Every flow-through entity in this state shall withhold a tax in an amount computed by applying the rate prescribed in section 51 to the distributive share of taxable income after allocation and apportionment under chapter 3 of each nonresident member who is an individual after deducting from that distributive income the same proportion of the total amount of personal and dependency exemptions of the individual allowed under this act.

(4) Every flow-through entity with business activity in this state that has more than \$200,000.00 of business income in the tax year after allocation or apportionment under chapter 14 shall withhold a tax in an amount computed by applying the rate prescribed in section 623 to the distributive share of the business income of each member that is a corporation or that is a flow-through entity. As used in this subsection, "business income" means that term as defined in section 603(2).

(5) If a flow-through entity is subject to the withholding requirements of subsection (4) then a member of that flow-through entity that is itself a flow-through entity shall withhold a tax on the distributive share of business income as described in subsection (4) of each of its members. The department shall apply tax withheld by a flow-through entity on the distributive share of business income of a member flow-through entity to the withholding required of that member flow-through entity.

(6) Every casino licensee shall withhold a tax in an amount computed by applying the rate prescribed in section 51 to the winnings of a nonresident reportable by the casino licensee under the internal revenue code.

(7) Every race meeting licensee or track licensee shall withhold a tax in an amount computed by applying the rate prescribed in section 51 to a payoff price on a winning ticket of a nonresident reportable by the race meeting licensee or track licensee under the internal revenue code that is the result of pari-mutuel wagering at a licensed race meeting.

(8) Every casino licensee or race meeting licensee or track licensee shall report winnings of a resident reportable by the casino licensee or race meeting licensee or track licensee under the internal revenue code to the department in the same manner and format as required under the internal revenue code.

(9) Every eligible production company shall, to the extent not withheld by a professional services corporation or professional employer organization, deduct and withhold a tax in an amount computed by applying the rate prescribed in section 51 to the remainder of the payments made to the professional services corporation or professional employer organization for the services of a performing artist or crew member after deducting from those payments the same proportion of the total amount of personal and dependency exemptions of the individuals allowed under this part.

(10) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, all of the taxes withheld under this section shall accrue to the state on the last day of the month in which the taxes are withheld but shall be returned and paid to the department by the employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, or race meeting licensee or track licensee within 15 days after the end of any month or as provided in section 355. For an employer or flow-through entity that has entered into an agreement with a community college pursuant to chapter 13 of the community college act of 1966, 1966 PA 331, MCL 389.161 to 389.166, a portion of the taxes withheld under this section that are attributable to each employee in a new job created pursuant to the agreement shall accrue to the community college on the last day of the month in which the taxes are withheld but shall be returned and paid to the community college by the employer or flow-through entity within 15 days after the end of any month or as provided in section 355 for as long as the agreement remains in effect. For purposes of this act and 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, payments made by an employer or flow-through entity to a community college under this subsection shall be considered income taxes paid to this state.

(11) An employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, or race meeting licensee or track licensee required by this section to deduct and withhold taxes on compensation, a share of income available for distribution on which withholding is required under subsection (3), (4), or (5), winnings on which withholding is required under subsection (6), or a payoff price on which withholding is required under subsection (7) holds the amount of tax withheld as a trustee for this state and is liable for the payment of the tax to this state or, if applicable, to the community college and is not liable to any individual for the amount of the payment.

(12) An employer in this state is not required to deduct and withhold a tax on the compensation paid to a nonresident individual employee, who, under section 256, may claim a tax credit equal to or in excess of the tax estimated to be due for the tax year or is exempted from liability for the tax imposed by this act. In each tax year, the nonresident individual shall furnish to the employer, on a form approved by the department, a verified statement of nonresidence.

(13) An employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, or race meeting licensee or track licensee required to withhold a tax under this act, by the fifteenth day of the following month, shall provide the

department with a copy of any exemption certificate on which the employee, member, or person subject to withholding under subsection (6) or (7) claims more than 9 personal or dependency exemptions, claims a status that exempts the employee, member, or person subject to withholding under subsection (6) or (7) from withholding under this section, or elects to pay the tax imposed by this part calculated under section 51a.

(14) An employer shall deduct and withhold the tax imposed by this act calculated under section 51a for a resident who files an exemption certificate under subsection (13) to elect to pay the tax calculated under section 51a.

(15) The exemption certificate required by this section shall include the following statement, "Electing to file using the no-form option may not be for everyone who is eligible. If a taxpayer chooses the no-form option, he or she may not be eligible for some of the credits allowed under this act including the property tax credit allowed under sections 520 and 522."

Sec. 705. All provisions relating to the administration, collection, and enforcement of this act and 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, apply to the employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, or race meeting licensee or track licensee required to withhold taxes and to the taxes required to be withheld. If the department has reasonable grounds to believe that an employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, or track licensee will not pay taxes withheld to this state or, if applicable, to the community college, as prescribed by this part, or to provide a more efficient administration, the department may require the employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, or track licensee to make the return and pay to the department or, if applicable, to the community college, the tax deducted and withheld at other than monthly periods, or from time to time, or require the employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, or track licensee to deposit the tax in a bank approved by the department in a separate account, in trust for the department or, if applicable, the community college, and payable to the department or the community college, and to keep the amount of the taxes in the account until payment over to the department or the community college.

Sec. 707. (1) A person required under the internal revenue code to file a form 1099-MISC for a tax year shall file a copy of that form 1099-MISC with the department on or before January 31 each year or on or before the day required for filing form 1099-MISC under the internal revenue code, whichever is later.

(2) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) is liable to the department for a penalty of \$50.00 for each form 1099-MISC the taxpayer fails to file.

(3) A person required to file a form 1099-MISC under this section shall also file a copy of the form 1099-MISC with the city reported as the payee's address on the form 1099-MISC if that city imposes a city income tax pursuant to the city income tax act, 1964 PA 284, MCL 141.501 to 141.787.

Sec. 709. If the employer is the United States or this state, or any political subdivision of the United States or this state, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, the return of the amount deducted and withheld upon compensation may be made by any officer of the employer having control of the payment of the compensation or an officer appropriately designated for that purpose.

Sec. 711. (1) Every employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee required by this part to deduct and withhold taxes for a tax year on compensation, share of income available for distribution, winnings, or payoff on a winning ticket shall furnish to each employee, member, or person with winnings or a payoff on a winning ticket subject to withholding under this part on or before January 31 of the succeeding year a statement in duplicate of the total compensation, share of income available for distribution, winnings, or payoff on a winning ticket paid during the tax year and the amount deducted or withheld. However, if employment is terminated before the close of a calendar year by an employer who goes out of business or permanently ceases to be an employer in this state, or a flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, or track licensee goes out of business or permanently ceases to be a flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, or track licensee before the close of a calendar year, then the statement required by this subsection shall be issued within 30 days after the last compensation, share of income available for distribution, winnings, or payoff of a winning ticket is paid. A duplicate of a statement made pursuant to this section and an annual reconciliation return, MI-W3, shall be filed with the department by February 28 of the succeeding year except that an employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee who goes out of business or permanently ceases to be an employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee shall file the statement and the annual reconciliation return within 30 days after going out of business or permanently ceasing to be an employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee.

(2) Every employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, and race meeting licensee and track licensee required by this part to deduct or withhold taxes from compensation, share of income available for distribution, winnings, or payoff on a winning ticket shall make a return or report in form and content and at times as

prescribed by the department. An employer or flow-through entity that has entered into an agreement with a community college pursuant to chapter 13 of the community college act of 1966, 1966 PA 331, MCL 389.161 to 389.166, and is required to deduct or withhold taxes from compensation and make payments to a community college pursuant to the agreement for a portion of those taxes withheld shall, for as long as the agreement remains in effect, delineate in the return or report required under this subsection between the amount deducted or withheld and paid to the state and that amount paid to a community college.

(3) Every employee, member, or person with winnings or a payoff on a winning ticket subject to withholding under this part shall furnish to his or her employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee information required for the employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee to make an accurate withholding. An employee, member, or person with winnings or a payoff on a winning ticket subject to withholding under this part shall file with his or her employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee revised information within 10 days after a decrease in the number of exemptions or a change in status from a nonresident to a resident. The employee, nonresident member, or person with winnings or a payoff on a winning ticket subject to withholding under this part may file revised information when the number of exemptions increases or when a change in status occurs from that of a resident of this state to a nonresident of this state. Revised information shall not be given retroactive effect for withholding purposes. An employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee shall rely on this information for withholding purposes unless directed by the department to withhold on some other basis. If an employee, member, or person with winnings or a payoff on a winning ticket subject to withholding under this part fails or refuses to furnish information, the employer, flow-through entity, eligible production company, casino licensee, race meeting licensee, and track licensee shall withhold the full rate of tax from the employee's total compensation, the member's share of income available for distribution, or the winnings of a person with winnings or a payoff on a winning ticket subject to withholding under this part.

Sec. 713. By July 1 of each year, based on the information received from each community college district pursuant to section 163 of the community college act of 1966, 1966 PA 331, MCL 389.163, the department shall submit to the governor, the clerk of the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate, the chairperson of each standing committee that has jurisdiction over economic development issues, the chairperson of each legislative budget subcommittee that has jurisdiction over economic development issues, and the president of the Michigan strategic fund an annual report concerning the operation and effectiveness of the new jobs training programs and the corresponding withholding requirements under this chapter. The report shall include all of the following:

(a) The number of community colleges participating in the new jobs training program and the names of those colleges.

(b) The number of employers that have entered into agreements with community colleges pursuant to the new jobs training program and the names of those employers organized by major industry group under the standard industrial classification code as compiled by the United States department of labor.

(c) The total amount of money from a new jobs credit from withholding each employer described in subdivision (b) has remitted to the community college district.

(d) The total amount of new jobs training revenue bonds each community college district has authorized, issued, or sold.

(e) The total amount of each community college district's debt related to agreements at the end of the calendar year.

(f) The number of degrees or certificates awarded to program participants in the calendar year.

(g) The number of individuals who entered a program at each community college district in the calendar year; who completed the program in the calendar year; and who were enrolled in a program at the end of the calendar year.

(h) The number of individuals who completed a program and were hired by an employer described in subdivision (b) to fill new jobs.

Enacting section 1. (1) Sections 28, 30d, 31, 51a, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 252, 253, 257, 260, 261, 264, 267, 268, 269, 274, 275, 276, 351, 355, 355a, 361, 365, 366, 367, 482, 496, 498, and 499 of the income tax act of 1967, 1967 PA 281, MCL 206.28, 206.30d, 206.31, 206.51a, 206.116, 206.117, 206.118, 206.119, 206.120, 206.252, 206.253, 206.257, 206.260, 206.261, 206.264, 206.267, 206.268, 206.269, 206.274, 206.275, 206.276, 206.351, 206.355, 206.355a, 206.361, 206.365, 206.366, 206.367, 206.482, 206.496, 206.498, and 206.499, are repealed effective January 1, 2012.

(2) Sections 7 and 8 of the individual or family development account program act, 2006 PA 513, MCL 206.707 and 206.708, are repealed effective January 1, 2012.

(3) Section 11 of the Traxler-McCauley-Law-Bowman bingo act, 1972 PA 382, MCL 432.111, is repealed effective January 1, 2012.


Enacting section 2. (1) Except as otherwise provided under subsection (2), this amendatory act takes effect January 1, 2012.

(2) Section 51 of the income tax act of 1967, 1967 PA 281, MCL 206.51, as amended by this amendatory act, takes effect October 1, 2011.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Clerk of the House of Representatives



Secretary of the Senate

Approved

Governor