

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

WWW.MIFASTFILE.ORG

- ✦ E-filing your return is easy, fast, and secure!
- ✦ Two-thirds (over 3.6 million) of all Michigan taxpayers choose e-file.
- ✦ E-filed returns are usually processed within 14 business days (see page 4). Please allow 14 days before checking the status of your e-filed return.
- ✦ Tax preparers who complete 11 or more Michigan Individual Income Tax returns are required to e-file all eligible returns supported by their software (see page 4).
- ✦ Free e-file is available. Do you qualify?
- ✦ Visit Treasury's Web site at **www.Mifastfile.org** for a list of e-file resources, how to find an e-file provider, and more information on free e-file services.



**FILING DUE DATE:
APRIL 15, 2013**

WWW.MICHIGAN.GOV/TAXES

Help With Your Taxes

Self Service Options

The Michigan Department of Treasury (Treasury) offers a variety of services designed to assist you, and most are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

IMPORTANT: To obtain information about your account using the Internet and Telephone Options listed below, you will need the following information from your return:

- Social Security number (SSN) of the primary filer (the filer listed first on the return)
- Tax year of the return
- Adjusted gross income (AGI) or total household resources
- Filing status (single, married filing jointly, married filing separately).

Internet Options

www.michigan.gov/incometax

Find the following information on this Web site:

- Current year forms and instructions
- Answers to many tax preparation questions
- Most commonly used tax forms
- Free assistance in preparing your return
- Retirement, Pension, Interest, Dividends, Capital Gain Estimator
- Other tax resources.

www.michigan.gov/iit

This secure Web site was designed specifically to protect your personal tax information. Use this Web site to:

- Check the status of your return
- Check estimated payments you made during the year
- Check the status of letters you have sent to Treasury
- Change your address
- Ask a specific question about your account.

Telephone Options

(517) 636-4486

Automated Information Service

With Treasury's automated phone system, you can:

- Request the status of your refund.
- Check the status of letters you have sent to Treasury.
- Request information on estimated payments.
- Order current tax year forms.

While most questions can be answered by the Automated Information Service, customer service representatives are available from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Assistance is available using TTY through the Michigan Relay Service by calling 1-800-649-3777 or 711. Printed material in an alternate format may be obtained by calling (517) 636-4486.

Forms

Find tax forms using the Internet and Telephone Options listed on this page. Commonly used forms are also available at Treasury offices (see back cover), most public libraries, Northern Michigan post offices, and Department of Human Services (DHS) county offices.



*Anytime of the night or day, go to
www.michigan.gov/taxes
and look for these icons to help find
answers to your questions!*

What's New for 2012

Public Act 38 of 2011 significantly amended the Michigan income tax act effective January 1, 2012. Important changes that you should be aware of include the following:

Homestead Property Tax Credit Changes

- Household income replaced by total household resources which exclude net losses from business (including farm), rental and royalties and also excludes net operating losses. See page 23 for additional information.
- Credit is subject to reduction phase-out with total household resources of \$41,001 or greater; if your total household resources exceed \$50,000 you are not eligible for this credit.
- Senior credit reduction percentage reduced from 100 percent to 60 percent based on total household resources beginning at \$21,001.
- Homesteads with a taxable value over \$135,000 are not eligible for this credit.
- New homestead status checkbox for homesteads that include unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural.
- **MI-1040CR form is now three pages; all three pages must be completed and submitted or your credit cannot be processed.**

Decrease in Tax Rate and Increase in Exemption Allowance

- Effective October 1, 2012, the income tax rate decreased from 4.35 percent to 4.25 percent. This equates to an annualized rate of 4.33 percent for tax year 2012.
- Effective October 1, 2012, the personal exemption allowance increased from \$3,700 to \$3,950. This results in an annualized exemption allowance of \$3,763 for 2012.

Subtraction Changes

- Significant retirement/pension subtraction changes based on taxpayer's filing status and year of birth, requires inclusion of the new *Michigan Pension Schedule* (Form 4884). **See page 15 for additional information.**
- Dividend/interest/capital gains deduction for seniors now available only for those born prior to 1946.
- Removed miscellaneous deductions for political contributions, prizes won in state regulated bingo, raffle, and charity games, and charitable contributions from retirement plans.
- Removed the Venture Capital Deduction.
- May only subtract the net income (instead of gross income beginning in 2012) from Michigan oil and gas royalty interest or working interest that is subject to Michigan severance tax.

Exemptions No Longer Allowed

- Special exemption for seniors age 65 or older
- \$600 exemption for children 18 and under
- Special exemption for unemployment compensation equal to at least 50 percent of adjusted gross income

Non-Refundable Credits No Longer Allowed

- City income tax
- Public contribution
- Contributions to homeless shelters, food banks, and community foundations
- Contributions to medical savings accounts
- Contributions to Individual or Family Development Account
- Film credit for wage withholding
- Vehicle donation
- College tuition and fees
- Credit for historic rehabilitation plans certified after December 31, 2011
- Renewable energy surcharge

Refundable Credit Changes

- Reduced Earned Income Tax Credit from 20 percent to 6 percent.
- Removed the Qualified Adoption Expenses Credit.
- Removed the Stillbirth Credit.
- Removed the Energy Efficient Qualified Home Improvement Credit.

Schedule W Change

- Includes a section for Flow-Through Withholding

Amended Returns

- Beginning with tax year 2012, amended returns must be filed using form MI-1040X-12. All prior years must use form MI-1040X. Amended returns received using the incorrect form will not be processed.

General Information

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

Throughout this booklet, Treasury refers to adjusted gross income as AGI. When AGI is asked for, copy your AGI directly from your U.S. Form 1040, U.S. Form 1040A, or U.S. 1040EZ.

Tax Rate, Exemption Allowances, and Deductions for Retirees and Seniors

The income tax rate for 2012 is 4.33 percent.

For tax year 2012, the personal exemption allowance is \$3,763 and the special exemption allowance for deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled is \$2,400. See page 11 for more information.

For tax year 2012, retirement/pension benefits included in AGI from a pension or an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) may be deductible. See Form 4884 instructions beginning on page 17 for further details regarding retirement/pension benefit deductions based on year of birth and filing status.

Senior citizens age 67 or older may be able to deduct part of their interest, dividends, and capital gains that are included in AGI. For 2012, the deduction is limited to a maximum of \$10,545 for single filers and \$21,091 for joint filers. See Schedule 1 instructions beginning on page 13 for further details regarding dividend/interest/capital gains deductions.

Small Business Investment Tax Credit (Venture Investment Credit)

The Small Business Investment Tax Credit (Venture Investment Credit) provides Qualified Investors a 25 percent tax credit over a two year period on Qualified Investments in Qualified Businesses. To qualify, investments had to be made after December 31, 2010 and before January 1, 2012. Taxpayers eligible for this credit received a certificate from the Michigan Strategic Fund Board, Small Business Investment Tax Credit Program. The certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return.

Filing Extension Granted for Military Personnel Serving in a Combat Zone

United States military personnel serving in a combat zone on April 15, 2013, will be given 180 days after leaving the combat zone to file their federal and State tax returns and will be exempt from penalties and interest. When e-filing, service men and women serving in combat zones should enter the words "Combat Zone" in the preparer notes. When filing a paper return, print "Combat Zone" in ink on the top of page 1 of the MI-1040.

Appeals of Adjusted Refunds or Credits

Taxpayers have 60 days from the issuance of refund denials, refund adjustments, or Treasury decisions (other than final assessment), that may be appealed under Section 22 of the Revenue Act, to request informal conferences.

Choose e-file Instead of Paper Returns. Get Your Refund Fast!

E-filing eliminates many of the errors that lengthen processing times. E-file returns are usually processed within 14 days. Tax preparers who complete 11 or more income tax returns are required to e-file all eligible returns. Visit Treasury's Web site at www.MIfastfile.org for a list of e-file resources, how to find an e-file provider, and more information on free e-file services. When e-filing, do not mail a paper copy of your return.

Property Tax Credits/Refunds

A reminder from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Michigan homestead property tax credit and homestead exemption refunds received in 2012 may be taxable on your 2012 U.S. Form 1040. If you claimed an itemized deduction for property taxes on your 2011 U.S. Form 1040 and then received a refund in 2012 from the State or your local unit of government for a portion of those taxes, you must include that refund as income on your 2012 U.S. Form 1040. If you have questions about the taxability (for federal tax purposes) of the refunds, call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

What You Should Know About Your Michigan 1099-G

If you itemized deductions on your 2011 federal income tax return and received a Michigan tax refund in 2012, you will be mailed a 2012 Michigan 1099-G in early 2013 that shows the amount of your 2011 refund that was issued in 2012. The refund amount will include any amounts credited forward to 2012 estimated tax, prior year refunds issued in 2012, refund amounts intercepted for back tax assessments or other debts (such as child support or court-ordered garnishments), and any portion of a refund assigned to pay use tax or any amount you contributed as a voluntary contribution. The refund amount will not include homestead property tax credits, earned income tax credits, or other refundable tax credits claimed on your MI-1040. **The 1099-G IS NOT A BILL.** Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for more information about your Michigan 1099-G.

A Note About Debts

By law, any money you owe to the state and other state agencies must be deducted from your refund or credit before it is issued. Debts include money you owe for past-due taxes, student loans, child support due the Friend of the Court, an IRS levy, money due a State agency, a court-ordered garnishment, or other court orders. Taxpayers who are married, filing jointly, may receive an *Income Allocation*

to *Non-Obligated Spouse* (Form 743) after the return is filed. Completing and filing this form may limit the portion of the refund that can be applied to a debt. If Treasury applies all or part of your refund to any of these debts, you will receive a letter of explanation.

Who Must File a Return

File a return if you owe tax, are due a refund, or your AGI exceeds your exemption allowance. You should also file a Michigan return if you file a federal return, even if you do **not** owe Michigan tax. This will eliminate unnecessary correspondence from Treasury.

If your parents (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent on their return and your AGI is \$1,500 or less if single or married filing separately or \$3,000 or less if filing a joint return, you do not need to file a return unless you are claiming a refund of withholding.

Important: If your income subject to tax (MI-1040, line 14) is less than your personal exemption allowance (line 15) and Michigan income tax was withheld from your earnings, you must file a return to claim a refund of the tax withheld.

Who Must File a Joint Return

File a joint Michigan return if you filed a joint federal return. If you and your spouse filed separate federal returns, you may file separate or joint Michigan returns. You may file a joint return only with your spouse.

When to File Your Return

Always complete your federal tax return before your Michigan return. You may file a Michigan return even if you are not required to file a federal return.

Your return must be postmarked no later than April 15, 2013, to be considered timely. Payment must be included with your return. Make your check payable to “State of Michigan” and write your Social Security number(s) and “2012 income tax” on the front of the check. To avoid penalty and interest, if you owe tax, postmark no later than April 15, 2013.

If you cannot file before the due date and you owe tax, you may file an *Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns* (Form 4) with your payment. This allows an extension of time to file, but not to pay. Payment is due no later than April 15, 2013, otherwise penalty and interest may apply. See page 7. If you are due a refund, you must file a return within four years of the due date to obtain the refund. Keep a copy of your return and all supporting schedules for six years.

Penalty and Interest Added for Filing and Paying Late

If you file and pay late, Treasury will add a penalty of 5 percent of the tax due. After the second month, penalty will increase by an additional 5 percent per month, or fraction thereof, up to a maximum of 25 percent of the tax due. If you pay late, you must add penalty and interest to the amount due. The interest rate through June 30, 2013, is 4.25 percent. For interest rates after June 30, 2013, visit www.michigan.gov/taxes or call (517) 636-4486.

Renaissance Zones

Certain Renaissance Zones, along with the tax benefits, will continue to phase out. See instructions for Schedule 1, line 15, on page 14.

How to Complete and File Paper Returns

Completing Michigan Forms

Treasury captures the information from paper income tax returns using an Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) process. If completing a paper return, avoid unnecessary delays by following the guidelines below so your return is processed quickly and accurately.

- **Use black or blue ink.** Do not use pencil, red ink, or felt tip pens. Do not highlight information.
- **Print using capital letters** (UPPER CASE). Capital letters are easier to recognize.
- **Print numbers like this:** 0123456789
Do **not** put a slash through the zero (Ø) or seven (7).
- **Fill check boxes with an [X].** Do not use a check mark.
- **Leave lines/boxes blank** if they do not apply or if the amount is zero unless otherwise directed.
- **Do not write extra numbers, symbols, or notes** on the return, such as cents, dashes, decimal points, commas, or dollar signs. Enclose any explanations on a separate sheet unless you are instructed to write explanations on the return.
- **Stay within the lines** when entering information in boxes.
- **If a form is multiple pages,** all pages must be filed.
- **Report all amounts in whole dollars.** Round down amounts of 49 cents or less. Round up amounts of 50 cents or more. If cents are entered on the form, they will be treated as whole dollar amounts.

When You Have Finished

If the tax preparer is someone other than the taxpayer, he or she must enter the business name and address of the firm he or she represents and Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN), Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN), or Social Security Number. Check the box to indicate if Treasury may discuss your return with your tax preparer.

Assemble your returns and attachments and staple in the upper-left corner. Do not staple your check to your return. A sequence number is printed in the upper-right corner of the following Michigan forms to help you assemble them in the correct order behind your MI-1040:

- *Additions and Subtractions* (Schedule 1)
- *Nonresident and Part-Year Resident* (Schedule NR)
- *Farmland Preservation Tax Credit* (MI-1040CR-5)
- *Schedule of Taxes and Allocation to Each Agreement* (Schedule CR-5)
- *Property Tax Credit* (MI-1040CR or MI-1040CR-2)
- Federal Schedules (see Table 3, page 59)
- *Schedule of Apportionment* (MI-1040H)
- *Underpayment of Estimated Income Tax* (MI-2210)
- *Withholding Tax Schedule* (Schedule W)
- *Adjustments of Capital Gains and Losses* (MI-1040D)
- *Adjustments of Gains and Losses From Sales of Business Property* (MI-4797)
- *Voluntary Contributions Schedule* (4642)
- *Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets* (MI-8949)
- *Pension Schedule* (4884)
- *Pension Continuation Schedule* (4973)

If you are also filing a *Home Heating Credit Claim* (MI-1040CR-7), do **not** staple it to your return; fold it and leave it loose in the envelope.

Important Reminder: If you do not include all the required attachments with your return, your refund may be reduced, denied, or delayed. Send original forms. Do not send photocopies.

Do not staple multiple prior year returns together.

Where to Mail Your Return

Mail **refund, credit, or zero due** returns to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, MI 48956

If you **owe tax**, mail your return to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, MI 48929

Make your check payable to “**State of Michigan**” and **print your Social Security Number** and “**2012 income tax**” on the front of your check. To ensure accurate processing of your return, send one check for each return type. Do not staple your check to your return.

Do not mail your 2012 return in the same envelope with a return for years prior to 2012; mail your 2012 return in a separate envelope.

Important Reminders

- **Missing pages.** The MI-1040, MI-1040CR, MI-1040CR-2, MI-1040CR-7, MI-1040X-12 and MI-1040X are multiple-page forms. All pages must be completed and submitted for Treasury to process the form timely.
- **Using correct tax year forms.** Appropriate tax year forms must be filed (e.g., do not use a 2011 form to file your 2012 return).
- **Schedules received alone.** If the following forms are filed, they must be submitted with a completed MI-1040:
 - *Additions and Subtractions* (Schedule 1)
 - *Nonresident and Part-Year Resident* (Schedule NR)
 - *Withholding Tax Schedule* (Schedule W) – **attach a copy if reporting Michigan withholding**
 - *Adjustments of Capital Gains and Losses* (MI-1040D)
 - *Adjustments of Gains and Losses from Sales of Business Property* (MI-4797)
 - *Voluntary Contributions Schedule* (4642)
 - *Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets* (MI-8949)
 - *Historic Preservation Credit* (3581)
 - *Pension Schedule* (4884)
 - *Pension Continuation Schedule* (4973)
- **Missing, incomplete, or applied for Social Security number.** If you don't have an Social Security number or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN), apply for one through the IRS. **Do not** file your Michigan return until you have received your SSN or ITIN.

Special Situations

Extensions

To request more time to file your Michigan tax return, send a payment of your estimated tax to Treasury with a copy of your federal extension (U.S. Form 4868) on or before the original due date of your return. Treasury will extend the due date to your new federal due date. If you do not have a federal extension, file an *Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns* (Form 4) with your payment. Treasury will **not** notify you of approval. **Do not file an extension if you will be claiming a refund.**

An extension of time to file is not an extension of time to pay. If you do not pay enough with your extension request, you must pay interest on the unpaid amount. Compute interest from the original due date of the return. Interest is 1 percent above the prime rate and is adjusted on July 1 and January 1.

You may be charged a penalty of 10 percent or more if the balance due is not paid with your extension request.

When you file your MI-1040, include on line 30 the amount of tax you paid with your extension request. Attach a copy of your federal or state extension to your return.

2013 Estimated Payments

Usually, you must make estimated income tax payments if you expect to owe more than \$500 when you file your 2013 MI-1040. This is after crediting the property tax, farmland, any other refundable or nonrefundable credits, and amounts you paid through withholding.

Common income sources which make estimated payments necessary are self-employment income, salary, wages, or retirement benefits if you do not have enough tax withheld, tips, lump sum payments, unemployment benefits, dividend and interest income, income from the sale of property (capital gains), business income and rental income.

You may ask your employer to increase your withholding to cover the taxes on other types of income.

Estimated payments are due April 15, 2013; June 17, 2013; September 16, 2013; and January 15, 2014. If you are a fiscal year filer, the due dates are the same as your federal estimated payment due dates.

If you filed estimates for 2012, Treasury will send you personalized forms for 2013, unless you used a tax preparer. If you do not receive personalized forms, use a tax preparer, or use tax preparation software to complete your return, you can obtain a *Michigan Estimated Individual Income Tax Voucher* (MI-1040ES) from Treasury's Web site.

Exceptions. If you expect to owe more than \$500, you may not have to make estimated payments if you expect your 2013 withholding to be at least:

- 90 percent of your total 2013 tax, **or**
- 100 percent of your total 2012 tax.

Total 2012 tax is the amount on your 2012 MI-1040, line 21, less the amount on lines 25, 26, 27b and 28.

NOTE: 2013 estimates for taxpayers with 2012 AGI of \$150,000 or more for joint or single filers (\$75,000 or more for married filing separate) must equal 90 percent of the current year's liability or 110 percent of the previous year's liability.

Farmers, fishermen, seafarers or retirees may have to pay estimates, but have different filing options. If at least two-thirds of your gross income is from farming, fishing, or seafaring, you may:

- Delay paying your first 2013 quarterly installment (MI-1040ES) until as late as January 15, 2014, and pay the entire amount of your 2013 estimated tax due, **or**
- File your 2013 MI-1040 return and pay the entire amount of tax due on or before March 1, 2014.

You are considered a farmer or fisherman if you file U.S. *Schedule F* or *Schedule C*. Wages earned as a farm employee or from a corporate farm do **not** qualify you for this exception. You are considered a seafarer if your wages are exempt from income tax withholding under Title 46, Shipping, USC, Sec. 11108.

Retirees who owed \$500 or less on their 2011 return (or filed no 2011 return because they had no filing obligation) should check the box on line 6 of the MI-1040.

Failure to make payments or underpayment of estimates. If you fail to make required estimated payments, pay late, or underpay in any quarter, Treasury may charge penalty and interest. Penalty is 25 percent of the tax due (with a minimum of \$25) for failing to file estimate payments or 10 percent (with a minimum of \$10) for failing to pay enough with your estimates or paying estimates late. Interest is 1 percent above the prime rate and is computed monthly. The rate is adjusted on July 1 and January 1.

Residency

Resident. You are a Michigan resident if Michigan is your permanent home. Your permanent home is the place you intend to return to whenever you go away. A temporary absence from Michigan, such as spending the winter in a southern state, does **not** make you a part-year resident.

Income earned by a Michigan resident in a nonreciprocal state (see "Reciprocal States" on page 8) or Canadian province is taxed by Michigan, and may also be taxed by the other jurisdiction. If you pay tax to both, you can claim a credit on your Michigan return. See instructions for MI-1040, line 18 and the example on page 12.

Part-year resident. You are a part-year resident if, during the year, you move your permanent home into or out of Michigan. You must pay Michigan income tax on income you earned, received, or accrued while living in Michigan.

Use *Michigan Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Schedule* (Schedule NR) and the following guidelines to help figure your tax:

- Allocate your income from the date you moved into or out of Michigan.
- Bonus pay, severance pay, deferred income, and any other amount accrued while a Michigan resident are subject to Michigan tax no matter where you lived when you received it.

- Deferred compensation reported to you on U.S. Form 1099-R and dividend and interest income are allocated to the state of residence when received.
- Part-year residents who lived in Michigan at least six months of the tax year may qualify for a homestead property tax credit (see page 25).

Note: Out-of-state students who live in Michigan while they are attending school are not considered Michigan residents or part-year residents and should file as nonresidents.

Nonresident. Use Schedule NR to figure your Michigan taxable income. You must pay Michigan income tax on the following types of income:

- Salary, wages, and other employee compensation for work performed in Michigan, unless you live in a state covered by a reciprocal agreement (see “Reciprocal States” below).
- Net rents and royalties from real and tangible personal property in Michigan.
- Capital gains from the sale or exchange of real property located in Michigan, or of tangible personal property located in Michigan.
- Patent or copyright royalties if the patent or copyright is used in Michigan or if you have a commercial domicile in Michigan.
- Income (including dividend and interest income) from an S corporation, partnership or an unincorporated business, or other business activity in Michigan.
- Lottery winnings.
- Prizes won from casinos or licensed horse tracks located in Michigan. Nonresidents from reciprocal states must also declare these prizes as taxable.

Reciprocal States

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin have reciprocal agreements with Michigan. Michigan residents pay only Michigan income tax on their salaries and wages earned in any of these states. A Michigan resident may file a withholding form with an employer in a reciprocal state to claim exemption from that state’s income tax withholding. The out-of-state income may make Michigan income tax estimate payments necessary. Residents of reciprocal states working in Michigan do not have to pay Michigan tax on salaries or wages earned in Michigan but do have to pay Michigan tax on business income earned from business activity in Michigan. A resident of a reciprocal state who claims a refund of Michigan withholding tax must file a Schedule NR along with an MI-1040.

Deceased Taxpayers

A **personal representative** for the estate of a taxpayer who died in 2012 (or 2013 before filing a 2012 return) must file if the taxpayer owes tax or is due a refund. A full-year exemption is allowed for a deceased taxpayer on the 2012 MI-1040.

Use the decedent’s Social Security number and **your** address. If the taxpayer died after December 31, 2011, check the appropriate box(es) in the “Deceased Taxpayers” section on the bottom of page 2 on the 2012 MI-1040.

The **surviving spouse** may file a joint return for 2012. Write your name and the decedent’s name and both Social Security numbers on the MI-1040. Write “DECD” after the decedent’s last name. You must report the decedent’s income. Sign the return. In the deceased’s signature line, write “Filing as surviving spouse.” If the taxpayer died after December 31, 2011, check the appropriate box(es) on page 2 of the MI-1040. See “Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples” on page 59, example A.

If filing as a **personal representative** or **claimant** and you are claiming a refund for a **single** deceased taxpayer, you must attach a U.S. Form 1310 or *Michigan Claim for Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer* (MI-1310). Enter the decedent’s name in the Filer’s Name lines and the representative’s or claimant’s name, title, and address in the Home Address line. See “Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples” on page 59, example B or C.

If filing as a **personal representative** or **claimant** of a deceased taxpayer(s) for a **jointly** filed return, you must attach a U.S. Form 1310 or *Michigan Claim for a Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer* (MI-1310). Enter the names of the deceased persons in the Filer’s and Spouse’s Name lines and the representative’s or claimant’s name, title, and address in the Home Address line. See “Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples” on page 59, example D or E.

For information about filing a credit claim, see “Deceased Claimant’s Credit” on page 25.

Amended Returns

If you need to make a correction to your 2012 return, file a *Michigan 2012 Amended Individual Income Tax Return* (MI-1040X-12). If you need to make a correction to your 2011 or prior year return, file a *Michigan Amended Individual Income Tax Return* (MI-1040X). If you are due a refund on your amended return, you must file it within four years of the due date of the original return.

If a change on your federal return affects Michigan taxable income, you must file an MI-1040X-12 or MI-1040X within 120 days of the change. Include payment of any tax and interest due.

To amend only a homestead property tax or home heating credit, file a revised claim form clearly marked “Amended.” Do not file an MI-1040X-12 or MI-1040X.

Net Operating Losses (NOL)

If you have a federal NOL deduction, you must add back the federal deduction on your Michigan Schedule 1, line 6, to the extent included in federal AGI. A subtraction for a Michigan NOL deduction may be claimed on Michigan Schedule 1, line 19, and is calculated on page 1 of *Application for Michigan Net Operating Loss Refund* (MI-1045). Compute your Michigan NOL and Michigan NOL deduction by completing the MI-1045. File an MI-1045 to claim a refund for a carryback deduction. Returns for tax years affected by carryforward deductions must have an MI-1045 attached to substantiate the deduction.

Repayments of Income Reported in a Prior Year

If you had to repay money in 2012 that you claimed as income in a previous year (e.g., unemployment benefits), you may be entitled to a credit on your 2012 return for the tax paid in an earlier year.

If you subtracted the repayment in arriving at AGI, no additional credit is allowed on the Michigan return because your income for the year has been reduced by the repayment amount. If the amount of the repayment was deducted on U.S. *Schedule A* or a credit was claimed on U.S. Form 1040, a credit will be allowed on the Michigan return.

To compute your Michigan credit, multiply the amount you repaid in 2012 by the tax rate which was in effect the year you paid the tax. Then add the amount of the credit to the Michigan tax withheld on MI-1040, line 29. Write "Claim of Right/Repayment" next to line 29.

Attach a schedule showing the computation of the credit, proof of the repayment, and pages 1 and 2 of your U.S. Form 1040 and *Schedule A* if applicable.

Use Tax

Every state that has a sales tax has a companion tax for purchases made outside that state by catalog, telephone, or Internet. In Michigan, that companion tax is called "use tax," but might be described more accurately as a remote sales tax because it is a 6 percent tax owed on purchases made outside of Michigan.

Use tax is due on catalog, telephone, or Internet purchases made from out-of-state sellers as well as purchases while traveling in foreign countries when the items are to be brought into Michigan. Use tax must be paid on the total price (including shipping and handling charges).

How to Report Use Tax

Use Worksheet 1 below to calculate your use tax and enter the amount of use tax due on MI-1040, line 23.

Worksheet Calculation

Line 1: For purchases of \$0 to \$1,000, multiply your total purchases times 6 percent (0.06) and enter the amount on Line 1, **or**

If you have incomplete or inaccurate receipts to calculate your purchases, you may use "Table 1 - Use Tax" to estimate your taxes (see the following example).

Line 1 should contain a number unless you made no purchases under \$1,000 subject to the use tax. If Treasury later determines that you owe use tax, you may be subject to penalty and interest.

Line 2: In all cases, if a single purchase is \$1,000 or more, you must pay 6 percent use tax on those purchases.

Example: Jacob ordered a computer from a catalog retailer in New York for \$1,437.50. Jacob also purchased items over the Internet for less than \$1,000 during the year, but lost his receipts. He is sure he did not pay Michigan sales tax. Jacob's AGI is \$46,500. Jacob would complete Worksheet 1 as follows:

Line 1: Jacob selects \$36 from the table based on his AGI..... \$36

Line 2: Jacob enters \$1,437.50 x 6 percent..... \$86.25

Line 3: Total use tax due \$122.25

Jacob would enter \$122 (no cents) on his 2012 MI-1040, line 23.

Estimating your taxes does not preclude Treasury from auditing your account. If additional tax is due, you may receive an assessment for the amount of the tax owed, plus applicable penalty and interest.

Use Tax on the Difference

If you paid at least 6 percent to another state on your purchase, you do not owe use tax to Michigan. If you paid less than 6 percent, you owe the difference.

Note: The full 6 percent use tax is also owed on purchases made in a foreign country.

For more information, visit www.michigan.gov/taxes.

TABLE 1 - USE TAX

<u>AGI*</u>	<u>Tax</u>
\$0 - \$10,000	\$4
\$10,001 - \$20,000	\$12
\$20,001 - \$30,000	\$20
\$30,001 - \$40,000	\$28
\$40,001 - \$50,000	\$36
\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$50
\$75,001 - \$100,000	\$70
Above \$100,000	Multiply AGI by 0.08% (0.0008)

* AGI from MI-1040, line 10.

WORKSHEET 1 - USE TAX

Line 1: Itemized purchases of \$0 to \$1,000 x 6 percent (0.06) **OR** "Table 1 - Use Tax" amount..... \$ _____

Line 2: Single purchases \$1,000 or more x 6 percent (0.06)... \$ _____

Line 3: Total Use Tax Due (add Lines 1 and 2)..... \$ _____

Enter amount from Line 3 above on your 2012 MI-1040, line 23. If the amount on Line 3 is 0, enter "0" on your 2012 MI-1040, line 23.

Summary of Income Tax Credits, Additions, and Subtractions

Below is a summary of income tax credits, additions, and subtractions available to taxpayers. Detailed information for each is provided on the page number indicated below.

Credits

The following refundable credits may be claimed on your MI-1040. The line reference follows the credit listed below.

MI-1040 - Nonrefundable Credits Page No.

Taxes paid to government units outside Michigan (18).....	11
Historic Preservation Tax Credit (19).....	12
Small Business Investment Tax Credit (19).....	12

MI-1040 - Refundable Credits Page No.

Homestead Property Tax Credit (25).....	23
Farmland Preservation Tax Credit (26).....	12
Earned Income Tax Credit (27).....	12
Historic Preservation Tax Credit (28).....	12

The following credit is claimed on your MI-1040CR-7 Home Heating Credit Claim form.

Home Heating Credit See MI-1040CR-7 Instruction Booklet

Additions

The following additions are claimed on your Michigan Schedule 1; total additions are carried forward to your MI-1040, line 11. The Schedule 1 line reference follows the addition listed below.

	<u>Page No.</u>
Gross interest, dividends, and income from obligations or securities of states and their political subdivisions other than Michigan (1).....	13
Deduction taken on your federal return for self-employment tax or other taxes on or measured by income (2).....	13
Capital gains from the Michigan column of the MI-1040D or MI-4797 (3).....	13
Certain losses from a business or property located in another state (4).....	13
Net loss from the federal column of your Michigan MI-1040D or MI-4797 (5).....	13
Money withdrawn in the tax year from a Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP) account if the withdrawal was not a qualified withdrawal as provided in the MESP Act (6).....	13
Net operating loss deduction used to reduce AGI (6).....	14
Refund received from a Michigan Education Trust (MET) contract (6).....	14
Gross expenses from Michigan oil and gas activity.....	14

Subtractions

The following subtractions are claimed on your Michigan Schedule 1; total subtractions are carried forward to your MI-1040, line 13. The Schedule 1 line reference follows the subtraction listed below.

	<u>Page No.</u>
Income from U.S. government obligations (Series EE Bonds, Treasury notes, etc.) (8).....	14
Compensation received for active duty in U.S. Armed Forces (9).....	14
Gains from federal column of Michigan MI-1040D and MI-4797 (10).....	14
Income attributable to another state (11).....	14
Qualifying retirement and pension benefits (12). See <i>Pension Schedule</i> (Form 4884).....	14
Dividends, interest, and capital gains for senior citizens (13).....	14
Taxable Social Security and Tier 1 railroad benefits (14).....	14
Renaissance zone deduction (15).....	14
Michigan state and city income tax refunds and homestead property tax credit refunds (16).....	15
Contributions made to accounts established through MESP (17).....	15
Contract price for a MET contract (18).....	15
Charitable contributions to MET programs (18).....	15
Michigan NOL deduction (19).....	15
Amount used to determine the credit for elderly or totally and permanently disabled from U.S. Form 1040 Schedule R (20).....	15
Holocaust victim payments (20).....	15
Gross income from Michigan oil and gas activity (20).....	15

Line-by-Line Instructions for MI-1040, *Individual Income Tax Return*

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 1: Only married filers may file joint returns. Include name and address.

Lines 2 and 3: Print your Social Security numbers.

Line 5: State Campaign Fund. These funds are disbursed only to candidates for governor, regardless of political party, who agree to limit campaign spending and meet the campaign fund requirements. Checking the box will not raise your tax or reduce your refund.

Line 6: Farmers, fishermen, or seafarers may have to pay estimates, but have different filing options. If at least two-thirds of your gross income is from farming, fishing, or seafaring, check this box. Retirees who owed \$500 or less on their 2011 return (or filed no 2011 return because they had no filing obligation) should check this box. (For estimate filing information, see page 7).

Line 7: Filing Status. Check the box to identify your filing status. If you file a joint federal return, you must file a joint Michigan return and you generally cannot be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return. Married couples who file separate federal returns may file a separate or joint Michigan return. If your status is married filing separately (box c), print your spouse's full name in the space provided and be sure to print his or her Social Security number on line 3. If you filed your federal return as head of household or qualifying widow(er), you must file the Michigan return as single.

NOTE: If you are claiming a homestead property tax credit or home heating credit and you lived with your spouse, it may be easier to file a joint Michigan return because joint total household resources are the basis for computing these credits.

Line 8: Residency. Check the box that describes your Michigan residency for 2012. If you and your spouse had a different residency status during the year, check a box for each of you. Both part-year residents and nonresidents must file *Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Schedule* (Schedule NR). For definition of residency, see page 7.

Line 9: Exemptions. Use this line to compute your Michigan exemption amount plus your Michigan special exemptions.

Line 9a: Enter the number of exemptions you claimed on your U.S. Form 1040 or 1040A. These exemptions are for you, your spouse (if filing jointly), and your dependents.

Multiply the number of exemptions by your exemption allowance of \$3,763 and enter that amount in the box.

Exemptions. Complete the lines that apply to you, your spouse, or dependents as of December 31, 2012. If your dependent files a separate return, you and your dependent may not both claim the special exemption.

Line 9b: Deaf, Blind, or Disabled. You qualify for this exemption if you are deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled. Deaf means the primary way you receive messages is through a sense other than hearing (e.g., lip reading or sign language). Blind means your better eye permanently has 20/200 vision or less with corrective lenses, or your

peripheral field of vision is 20 degrees or less. Totally and permanently disabled means disabled as defined under Social Security Guidelines 42 USC 416. If you are age 66 or older, you may **not** claim an exemption as totally and permanently disabled. You may claim only one exemption per person in this category.

Line 9c: Qualified Disabled Veterans. A taxpayer may claim an exemption of \$300 in addition to the taxpayer's other exemptions if (a) the taxpayer or spouse is a qualified disabled veteran, or (b) a dependent of the taxpayer is a qualified disabled veteran. To be eligible for the additional exemption an individual must be a veteran of the active military, naval, marine, coast guard, or air service who received an honorable or general discharge and has a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty as described in 38 USC 101(16). This additional exemption may not be claimed on more than one tax return.

Line 9d: If someone else can claim you as a dependent, check the box, enter 0 on line 9a and enter \$1,500 on line 9d. If your AGI is less than \$1,500 and you had no Michigan income tax withheld from your wages, you do **not** need to file this form.

Line 10: Adjusted Gross Income. Enter your AGI from your federal return. This is the amount from your U.S. Form 1040, U.S. Form 1040A, or U.S. Form 1040EZ. You must attach copies of federal schedules that apply to you (see Table 3, page 59). For Michigan adjustments to AGI, see Schedule 1, page 37. Instructions for completing Schedule 1 begin on page 13.

Line 17: Tax. Multiply the amount on line 16 by 4.33 percent (0.0433).

Line 18: Income Tax Imposed by Government Units Outside Michigan. Include the amount of income tax paid to:

- A nonreciprocal state (see page 8).
- A local government unit outside Michigan, including tax paid to local units located in reciprocal states.
- The District of Columbia.
- A Canadian province.

Include only income tax paid to another government unit(s) on income earned while you were a Michigan resident and taxed by Michigan.

For assistance with calculating this credit, an estimator can be found at www.michigan.gov/incometax.

Attach a copy of the return filed with the other government unit(s) to your MI-1040.

Do **not** include taxes paid on income you subtracted on lines 8 through 20 of Michigan Schedule 1 (e.g., rental or business income from another state, part-year resident wages, etc.). If you claim credit for Canadian provincial tax, you must file a *Michigan Resident Credit for Tax Imposed by a Canadian Province* (Form 777). Attach copies of your *Canadian Federal Individual Tax Return* (Form T-1), Canadian Form T-4, U.S. Form 1116, and U.S. Form 1040. Your credit is limited to the portion of your Canadian provincial tax not used as a credit on your U.S. Form 1040.

Line 18a: Enter the total income tax paid to other government units. If you paid tax to more than one unit, attach a schedule showing the tax paid to each government unit.

Line 18b: Credit amount. If more than one government unit is involved, compute the credit amount for each government unit separately. Then add the individual credit amounts and enter the total on line 18b. Compute your allowable credit as follows:

Step 1: Divide your non-Michigan income subject to tax by both states by your total income subject to Michigan tax (MI-1040, line 14); then

Step 2: Multiply the amount of tax shown on MI-1040, line 17, by the resulting percentage.

Your credit cannot exceed the smaller of: (1) the amount of tax imposed by another government; or (2) the amount of Michigan tax due on salaries, wages, and other personal compensation earned in another state. See the example below.

Example: Computing Michigan resident's credit for tax imposed by another state.

Hunter is a Michigan resident and has \$40,000 of Michigan wages, \$10,000 of wages earned in another state, and \$3,000 in interest and dividends. Hunter's federal AGI is \$53,000. He has no Michigan adjustments (additions or subtractions) to AGI. After subtracting his \$3,763 exemption from \$53,000 income subject to tax, Hunter's taxable income is \$49,237 (MI-1040, line 16). The other state imposed \$700 tax on the \$10,000 Hunter earned in that state. To compute the credit, determine the following:

Step 1: Determine Hunter's Michigan income tax: $\$49,237 \times 4.33\%$ (MI-1040, line 17) = \$2,132

Step 2: Calculate the percentage of non-Michigan income to total income subject to tax ($\$10,000/\$53,000$) = 19%

Step 3: Multiply Michigan tax of \$2,132 by 19% = \$405

Step 4: Enter tax imposed by the other state, \$700, on MI-1040, line 18a.

Step 5: Credit allowed is \$405, the lesser of \$405 and \$700 (enter on MI-1040, line 18b).

Line 19: Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Taxpayers eligible for this credit will have received a certificate from the State Historic Preservation Office indicating their eligibility. To claim this credit you must submit **all** of the supporting documentation. For a list of required forms see the instructions on the back of Form 3581.

Line 19a: Enter the amount from your 2012 Form 3581, line 9.

Line 19b: Enter the amount from your 2012 Form 3581, line 14.

Line 19: Small Business Investment Tax (Venture Investment) Credit. See page 4 for additional information regarding this credit.

Line 19a: Enter the contribution amount or investment amount from the required certificate.

Line 19b: Enter the income tax credit amount from the required certificate.

Line 20: Income Tax. Carry this amount to line 21.

Line 22: Voluntary Contributions. Contribution amounts can be made on the *Voluntary Contribution Schedule* (Form 4642). Attach Form 4642 to ensure your contributions are applied to the fund(s) of your choice. Contributions will increase your tax due or reduce your refund.

Line 23: Use Tax. Enter use tax due from Worksheet 1, line 3, on page 9.

Line 25: Property tax credit information begins on page 23.

Line 26: Farmland preservation credit applies to farmers only. See MI-1040CR-5 instructions for additional information.

Line 27: Michigan Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Taxpayers who are eligible to claim an EITC on their federal return may claim a Michigan EITC equal to 6 percent of the taxpayer's federal credit. To claim the Michigan credit, enter your federal EITC amount on line 27a and six percent of line 27a on line 27b.

Line 28: Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Enter the amount from your *2012 Historic Preservation Tax Credit* (Form 3581), line 16a or 16b, whichever applies. Attach a completed Form 3581 and U.S. Form 3581, if applicable.

Line 29: Enter the total **Michigan** tax withheld (from your Schedule W). If applicable, include any credit for repayments under the "Claim of Right." See "Repayments of Income Reported in a Prior Year" on page 8.

Line 30: Enter the total estimated tax paid with your 2012 MI-1040ES, the amount paid with a Form 4, and the amount of your 2011 overpayment carried forward to this year's tax (2011 MI-1040, line 36).

Line 32: You Owe. If line 31 is less than line 24, enter the difference. This is the tax you owe with your return.

You will owe penalty and interest for late payment of tax if you pay after the due date. Penalty accrues monthly at 5 percent of the tax due, and increases by an additional 5 percent per month, or fraction thereof, after the second month, up to a maximum of 25 percent of the tax due (e.g., penalty on a \$500 tax due will be \$125 if the tax is unpaid for six months). See "Penalty and Interest Added for Filing and Paying Late" on page 5. Add penalty and interest to your tax due and enter the total on line 32. Generally, if you owe more than \$500, you are required to make estimated payments. See **special note** below and information about estimated payments on page 7. If the balance due is less than \$1, no payment is required, but you must still file your return. See "Pay" address on page 2 of your MI-1040.

Special note for people required to file estimates. You may owe penalty and interest for underpayment, late payment, or for failing to make estimated tax payments. Use the *Michigan Underpayment of Estimated Income Tax* (Form MI-2210) to compute penalty and interest. If you do not file an MI-2210, Treasury will compute your penalty

and interest and send you a bill. If you annualize your income, you must complete and attach an MI-2210. Enter the penalty and interest amounts on the lines provided.

Line 35: Refund. This includes any tax you overpaid and any credits due you. The state does not refund amounts less than \$1. Mail your return to the “Refund, credit, or zero returns” address on page 2 of your MI-1040.

Direct Deposit

First check with your financial institution to (1) make sure it will accept Direct Deposit, (2) obtain the correct Routing Transit Number (RTN) and account number, and (3) if applicable, verify that your financial institution will allow a joint refund to be deposited into an individual account.

Direct Deposit requests associated with a foreign bank account are classified as International ACH Transactions (IAT). If your income tax refund Direct Deposit is forwarded or transferred to a bank account in a foreign country your Direct Deposit will be returned to Treasury. If this occurs, your refund will be converted to a check (warrant) and mailed to the address on your tax return. Contact your financial institution for questions regarding the status of your account.

a. RTN. Enter the nine-digit RTN. The RTN is usually found between the symbols |: and |: on the bottom of your check. The first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32.

b. Account Number. Enter your financial institution account number up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters).

The account number is usually found immediately to the right of the RTN on the bottom of your check. Include hyphens but omit spaces and special symbols. Do **not** include the check number.

c. Type of Account. Check the box for checking or savings.

When You Are Finished

Sign Your Return. Each spouse must sign a joint return. If the tax preparer is someone other than the taxpayer, he or she must include the name and address of the firm he or she represents and tax preparer tax identification or federal employer identification number. Check the box to indicate if Treasury may discuss your return with your preparer.

Signing a child’s return. If a return is prepared for a child who is too young to sign it, a parent or guardian should sign the child’s name, then add “by (your name) parent (or guardian) for minor child.”

Attachments. Attach all your credit claims and required Michigan and federal schedules (see Table 3 on page 59).

If you owe tax. Make your check payable to “**State of Michigan.**” **Print your Social Security number and “2012 income tax”** on the front of your check. If paying on behalf of another taxpayer, write the taxpayer’s name and Social Security number on the check. Enclose your payment but do **not** staple it to the return. Checks stapled to the back of the return may not be seen and may result in improper processing.

The **filing deadline to receive a refund** for tax year 2012 is April 17, 2017.

Line-by-Line Instructions for Schedule 1, *Additions and Subtractions*

Part-year and nonresidents, complete Schedule NR (see page 49) before proceeding.

Additions to Income

Line 1: Enter gross interest, dividends, and income from obligations or securities of states and their political subdivisions other than Michigan. Add this income even if it comes to you through a partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust. You may reduce this income by related expenses not allowed as a deduction by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

Line 2: Enter the deduction taken for **self-employment tax** on your federal return and for other taxes on or measured by income, such as your share of city income tax paid by partnerships or S corporations, or your share of the taxes paid by an estate or trust.

Line 3: Use *Michigan Adjustments of Capital Gains and Losses* (MI-1040D) and related *Michigan Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets* (MI-8949) **only** if you have capital gains or losses attributable to: (1) an election to use Section 271 treatment for property acquired before October 1, 1967; (2) the sale or exchange of U.S. obligations which cannot be taxed by Michigan; or (3) the sale or exchange of property located in other states.

If you reported gains on U.S. Form 4797 on property acquired before October 1, 1967, or located in other states, adjust the gain on the *Michigan Adjustments of Gains and Losses From Sales of Business Property* (MI-4797).

Enter gains from the Michigan column of MI-1040D, line 12, and MI-4797, line 18b(2). Instructions are with each form.

Line 4: Enter losses from a business or property located in another state which you own as a sole proprietor, a partner in a partnership, a shareholder in an S corporation, or as a member of a pass-through entity. If your business is taxed by both Michigan and another state, the loss must be apportioned. You must attach a *Michigan Schedule of Apportionment* (MI-1040H).

Line 5: Enter the net loss from the federal column of your MI-1040D, line 13, or MI-4797, line 18b(2) as a positive number.

Line 6: Enter the total of the following (attach a schedule if necessary):

- Add, to the extent not included in AGI, the amount of money withdrawn in the tax year from a Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP) account, including the MI 529 Advisor Plan (MAP), if the withdrawal was not a

qualified withdrawal as provided in the MESP Act. You may first exclude any amount that represents a return of contributions for which no deduction was claimed in any prior tax year.

- Add back gross expenses of producing oil and gas (subject to Michigan severance tax) to the extent deducted in AGI.
- Amount of NOL deduction (NOL carryforward) used to reduce AGI (see page 8).
- Refund received from a Michigan Education Trust (MET) contract. If you deducted the cost of a MET contract in previous years and received a refund from MET during 2012 because the MET contract was terminated, enter the smaller of: (1) the refund you received or (2) the amount of the original MET contract price including fees which you deducted in previous years.

Subtractions From Income

Note: Part-year and nonresidents, subtract only income attributable to Michigan (Schedule NR, column B) that is not included on line 11.

Line 8: Enter income from U.S. government obligations (e.g., Series EE bonds, Treasury notes, etc.), including income from U.S. government obligations received through a partnership, S corporation, or other pass-through entity. This subtraction must be reduced by related expenses used to arrive at AGI.

Investment companies that invest in U.S. obligations are permitted to pass the tax-free exemption to their shareholders.

If income from U.S. government obligations exceeds \$5,000, attach a copy of your U.S. *Schedule B* or *Schedule I* listing the amounts received and the issuing agency.

Capital gains from the sale of U.S. government obligations must be adjusted on your MI-1040D.

Line 9: Enter compensation received for active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces included in AGI. Include military and Michigan National Guard retirement here.

Note: Compensation from the U.S. Public Health Service is **not** considered military pay.

Line 10: Enter the gains from the federal column of your MI-1040D, line 12, and MI-4797, line 18b(2). See instructions for Michigan Schedule 1, line 3 on page 13.

Line 11: Income Attributable to Another State. Nonresidents and part-year residents, complete Schedule NR. See instructions on page 50. Attach federal schedules.

Business income that is taxed by Michigan and another state must be apportioned. You must complete and attach MI-1040H. Income reported on the MI-4797 and carried to the MI-1040D is business income, potentially subject to apportionment.

Capital gains from the sale of real property or tangible personal property located outside of Michigan must be adjusted on MI-1040D.

Michigan residents cannot subtract salaries and wages or other compensation earned outside Michigan. However, they may be entitled to a tax credit for income tax imposed by government units outside Michigan (see page 11).

Residents may subtract:

- Net business income earned in other states and included in AGI, and
- Net rents and royalties from real property or tangible personal property located or used in another state.

Line 12: Qualifying retirement and pension benefits included in your AGI may be subtracted from income. Beginning in 2012, pension and retirement benefits will be taxed differently depending on the age of the recipient. See “Which Benefits are Taxable” on page 16. You must attach Form 4884.

Line 13: Senior citizens (age 67 or older) may subtract interest, dividends, and capital gains included in AGI. This subtraction is limited to a maximum of \$10,545 on a single return or \$21,091 on a joint return. However, the maximum must be reduced by the retirement pension subtraction claimed on line 12. For help in calculating this subtraction, see “Tax Information for Seniors and Retirees” on Treasury’s Web site at www.michigan.gov/incometax.

Line 14: Enter only the taxable portion of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits (tier 1 and tier 2) included on your U.S. Form *1040*, or your U.S. Form *1040A*. Do not include your total Social Security benefits.

Line 15: Renaissance Zone deduction. To be eligible you must meet all the following requirements:

- Be a permanent resident of a Renaissance Zone designated prior to January 1, 2012, for at least 183 consecutive days.
- Be approved by your local assessor’s office.
- Not be delinquent for any State or local taxes abated by the Renaissance Zone Act.
- File an MI-1040 each year.
- Have gross income of \$1 million or less.

If you were a full-year resident of a Renaissance Zone, you may subtract all income earned or received. Unearned income, such as capital gains, may have to be prorated. If you lived in the Zone at least 183 consecutive days during 2012, you may subtract the portion of income earned while a resident of the Zone. If you are a part-year resident of a Zone, you must complete and attach a Schedule NR to your MI-1040. (See “Special Note” on the back of Schedule NR, page 50.)

Certain Renaissance Zones began to phase out in 2007. The tax exemption is reduced in increments of 25 percent during the Zone’s final three years of existence. If you are a resident of a Zone that is phasing out (check with your local unit of government), you must reduce your deduction as follows:

- 25 percent for the tax year that is two years before the final year of designation as a Renaissance Zone.
- 50 percent for the tax year immediately preceding the final year of the designation as a Renaissance Zone.
- 75 percent for the tax year that is the final year of the designation as a Renaissance Zone.

For additional information regarding qualifications for the Renaissance Zone deduction, call the Michigan Economic Development Corporation at (517) 373-9808.

Line 16: You may subtract Michigan state and city income tax refunds and homestead property tax credit refunds that were included in AGI.

Note to farmers: You may subtract (to the extent included in AGI) the amount that your state or city income tax refund and homestead property tax credit exceeds the business portion of your homestead property tax credit.

Line 17: Michigan Education Savings Program. You may deduct, to the extent not deducted in calculating AGI, the total of all contributions less qualified withdrawals and rollovers (compute the contributions, withdrawals and rollovers separately for each account) made during 2012 by the taxpayer in the tax year to accounts established through the MESP, including the MAP. The deduction may not exceed \$5,000 for a single return or \$10,000 for a joint return per tax year. There are numerous education savings accounts available from other states and investment companies, but Michigan only allows a tax deduction for contributions to accounts established through MESP and MAP.

Line 18: Michigan Education Trust. You may deduct the following:

- If you purchased a MET contract during 2012, you may deduct the total contract price (including the processing fee).
- If you made a charitable contribution to the MET Charitable Tuition Program during 2012, you may deduct the total contribution amount. You will receive a statement from MET to confirm the amount. All charitable donations will go toward providing scholarships to foster care students at Michigan public colleges.
- If you purchased a MET payroll deduction or monthly purchase contract, you may deduct the amount paid on that contract during 2012 (not including fees for late payments or insufficient funds). You will receive an annual statement from MET specifying this amount.
- If you have terminated a MET contract, you may deduct the amount included in AGI as income to the purchaser.

Line 19: Net Operating Loss (NOL) Deduction. You may only deduct the Michigan NOL. Your Michigan NOL must be reduced by the Michigan apportionment of the domestic production activities deduction that was used to arrive at your 2012 AGI. You must attach Form MI-1045, pages 1 and 2 of your federal return and all supporting schedules.

Line 20: Miscellaneous subtractions include:

- Any part of a qualified withdrawal from an MESP account, including the MAP, included in AGI.
- Benefits from a discriminatory self-insured medical expense reimbursement plan, to the extent these reimbursements are included in AGI.
- Losses from the disposal of property reported in the Michigan column of MI-1040D, line 13, or MI-4797, line 18b(2).
- Amount used to determine the credit for elderly or totally and permanently disabled from U.S. Form 1040A or U.S. Form 1040 Schedule R.

- Subtract the gross income from producing oil and gas (subject to Michigan severance tax) to the extent included in AGI.

- Holocaust victim payments.

You may not subtract:

- Itemized deductions from U.S. *Schedule A*.
- Sick pay, disability benefits, and wage continuation benefits paid to you by your employer or by an insurance company under contract with your employer.
- Unemployment benefits included in AGI, except railroad unemployment benefits.
- Contributions to national or Michigan political parties or candidates.
- Proceeds and prizes won in State of Michigan regulated bingo, raffle, or charity games.
- Both the gross income and related expenses from oil and gas production if the gross income was subject to severance tax.
- Distributions from a retirement or pension plan contributed to a qualified charitable organization.
- Distributions from a deferred compensation plan received while a resident of Michigan.
- Lottery winnings. (Exception: installment payments from prizes won on or before December 30, 1988, may be subtracted.) Include installment gross winnings as reported on your Form W-2G, box 1, and enter on your Schedule W, Table 1.

What are Pension and Retirement Benefits

Under Michigan law, qualifying pension and retirement benefits include most payments that are reported on a 1099-R for federal tax purposes. This includes defined benefit pensions, IRA distributions, and most payments from defined contribution plans. Payments received before the recipient could retire under the provisions of the plan or benefits from 401(k), 457, or 403(b) plans attributable to employee contributions alone are not pension and retirement benefits under Michigan law, are taxable and are subject to withholding.

Qualifying benefits include distributions from the following sources:

- Pension plans that define eligibility for retirement and set contribution and benefit amounts in advance.
- Qualified retirement plans for the self-employed.
- Retirement distributions from a 401(k) or 403(b) plan attributable to employer contributions or attributable to employee contributions to the extent they result in matching contributions by the employer.
- IRA distributions received after age 59½ or described by Section 72(t)(2)(A)(iv) of the IRC (series of equal periodic payments made for life).
- Benefits from any of the previous plans received due to a disability, or as a surviving spouse if the decedent qualified for the subtraction at the time of death and was born prior to January 1, 1953.
- Benefits paid to a senior citizen (age 65 or older) from a retirement annuity policy that are paid for life (as opposed to a specified number of years).

Qualifying public benefits include distributions from the following sources:

- The State of Michigan.
- Michigan local governmental units (e.g., Michigan counties, cities, and school districts).
- Federal civil service.

For public and private pension or retirement benefits, you may not subtract:

- Amounts received from a deferred compensation plan that lets the employee set the amount to be put aside and does not set retirement age or requirements for years of service. These plans include, but are not limited to, plans under Sections 401(k), 457, and 403(b) of the IRC.
- Amounts received before the recipient could retire under the plan provisions, including amounts paid on separation, withdrawal, or discontinuance of the plan.
- Amounts received as early retirement incentives, unless the incentives were paid from a pension trust.

Which Benefits are Taxable

Beginning in 2012, pension and retirement benefits will be taxed differently depending on the age of the recipient. Married couples filing a joint return should complete the *Michigan Pension Schedule* (Form 4884) based on the year of birth of the older spouse. Military and Michigan National Guard pensions, Social Security benefits and railroad retirement benefits continue to be exempt from tax.

Who May Claim a Pension Subtraction

- **Recipients born before 1946**, the law remains the same as it was prior to 2012. Those born before 1946 may subtract all qualifying pension and retirement benefits received from public sources, and may subtract qualifying private pension and retirement benefits up to \$47,309 if single or married filing separate, or \$94,618 if married filing a joint return. If your public retirement benefits are greater than the maximum amounts you are not entitled to claim a subtraction for private pensions.
- **Recipients born during the period 1946 through 1952** will be able to deduct up to \$20,000 in pension and retirement benefits if single or married filing separate or up to \$40,000 if married filing a joint return. All pension or retirement benefits (public and private) are treated the same.
- **Recipients born after 1952**, all pension and retirement benefits are taxable and you are not entitled to a pension subtraction.

NOTE: When completing Form 4884, surviving spouse means the deceased spouse died prior to the current tax year (e.g., when filing a 2012 return the spouse died in 2007.)

FORM 4884 TABLE A: MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE PENSION DEDUCTION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	Filing Status	
	Single or Married, Filing Separately <u>as of 12/31/2012</u>	Married, Filing Jointly <u>as of 12/31/2012</u>
Prior to 1/1/1946	\$47,309	\$94,618
Between 1/1/1946-12/31/1952	\$20,000	\$40,000
On or after 1/1/1953	\$0	\$0

Line-by-Line Instructions for Michigan Pension Schedule (Form 4884)

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Lines 1, 2, and 3: Enter your name(s) and Social Security number(s). If you are married, filing separate returns, enter both Social Security numbers, but do **not** enter your spouse's name.

Lines 4 and 5: Enter your year(s) of birth. If you are married and filing separately, do not enter your spouse's year of birth.

NOTE: If you are receiving pension benefits from a deceased spouse, who was born prior to January 1, 1953, before completing the rest of this form, go to page 2, part 3.

If filer or spouse (including deceased spouse) were born prior to January 1, 1946, and had public pension benefits, complete lines 6, 13 (a-c) and 14. Then use the combined retirement/pension information from Part 2 and Part 3 to complete the worksheet below. If filer, or spouse if filing a joint return, were born prior to January 1, 1946, complete the worksheet using the combined retirement/pension income received from all sources. If public retirement/pension benefits are received from a deceased spouse and only the deceased spouse was born prior to January 1, 1946, complete the worksheet using only the benefits received for the deceased spouse.

Line 6: If you have more than six qualifying entries, continue those entries on the 2012 Michigan Pension Continuation Schedule (Form 4973).

Line 8: From Form 4884 Table A (see page 16), enter your maximum allowable pension deduction based on your filing status and year of birth of the oldest spouse.

Line 11: If you or your spouse were born before 1946 and received public pension benefits, complete the Public Pension Deduction Worksheet below and enter the amount from the Worksheet line 6.

Line 13: Enter deceased spouse name, Social Security number and year of birth. If deceased spouse was born after December 31, 1952, STOP; you may not deduct benefits from the deceased spouse.

Line 16: From Form 4884 Table A, enter your maximum allowable pension deduction based on your filing status and year of birth of the deceased spouse. If the decedent was born before 1946 and received public pension benefits, complete the Public Pension Deduction Worksheet below using only the decedent's pension benefits and enter the amount from the Worksheet line 6.

FORM 4884 WORKSHEET 2 - PUBLIC PENSION DEDUCTION WORKSHEET (ONLY for taxpayers born prior to January 1, 1946)

If filer or spouse (including deceased spouse) were born prior to January 1, 1946 and had public pension benefits, complete this worksheet. If filer, or spouse if filing a joint return, were born prior to January 1, 1946, complete the worksheet using the combined retirement/pension income received from all sources. If public retirement/pension benefits are received from a deceased spouse and only the deceased spouse was born prior to January 1, 1946, complete the worksheet using only the benefits received for the deceased spouse.

Line 1: Enter **public** pension or retirement benefits received. Do not include Social Security benefits. \$ _____

Line 2: Enter \$47,309 if single filer or married filing separately. Enter \$94,618 if filing a joint return..... \$ _____

Line 3: Subtract line 1 from line 2. If negative, enter "0." \$ _____

Line 4: Enter **private** pension or retirement benefits received \$ _____

Line 5: Enter the lesser amount of line 3 or line 4..... \$ _____

Line 6: Add lines 1 and 5. Carry the amount from line 6 of this worksheet to line 11 of form 4884 unless the public pension is only from a deceased spouse then carry the amount from line 6 of this worksheet to line 16 of form 4884. \$ _____

NOTE: Certain amounts of interest/dividends/capital gains and pension distributions can be subtracted from taxable income. **An online estimator is available to assist taxpayers in determining what amounts can be subtracted.** Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes and select "Pension Estimator" from the Quick List, Services dropdown menu.

Scenario 1: Single with private retirement/pension benefits

Henry is filing as single. He was born in 1950 and is receiving a private pension of \$15,000.

Step 1: After completing lines 1 and 2, Henry enters 1950 on line 4.	
Step 2: He completes row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Private for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$15,000 in 6D	Line 6D..... \$15,000
Step 3: He enters \$15,000 on line 7	Line 7..... \$15,000
Step 4: He enters the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on his year of birth. He enters \$20,000 on line 8	Line 8..... \$20,000
Step 5: Henry leaves line 9 blank as it does not apply to him	Line 9..... leave blank
Step 6: He subtracts line 9 from line 8. He enters \$20,000 on line 10	Line 10..... \$20,000
Step 7: He enters the smaller of line 7 or 10. He enters \$15,000 on line 11	Line 11..... \$15,000
Step 8: He enters the sum of lines 9 and 11. He enters \$15,000 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, Line 12.....	Line 12..... \$15,000 Schedule 1, line 12 \$15,000

Scenario 2: Joint filer with private retirement/pension benefits

Jerry and Beverly are filing a joint return. Jerry was born in 1943 and is receiving a private 401(k) distribution of \$40,000 as a result of matching employer with matched employee contributions. Beverly was born in 1957 and is receiving a private pension of \$60,000.

Step 1: After completing lines 1 through 3, Jerry and Beverly enter 1943 on line 4 and 1957 on line 5.	
Step 2: They complete row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Private for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$40,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 1 \$40,000
They complete row 2 of line 6 by entering an X in Private for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$60,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 2 \$60,000
Step 3: They enter \$100,000 on line 7.....	Line 7.....\$100,000
Step 4: They enter the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on Jerry's year of birth. They enter \$94,618 on line 8.....	Line 8..... \$94,618
Step 5: Jerry and Beverly leave line 9 blank as it does not apply to them	Line 9..... leave blank
Step 6: They subtract line 9 from line 8. They enter \$94,618 on line 10.....	Line 10..... \$94,618
Step 7: They enter the smaller of line 7 or 10. They enter \$94,618 on line 11	Line 11..... \$94,618
Step 8: They enter the sum of lines 9 and 11. They enter \$94,618 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, Line 12.....	Line 12..... \$94,618 Schedule 1, line 12 \$94,618

Scenario 3: Married filing separately with public retirement/pension benefits

Steve and Shirley are married filing separately. Steve was born in 1951 and is receiving a public pension of \$50,000. Shirley was born in 1941 and is receiving a public pension of \$45,000.

Step 1:	As Steve is married filing separately, he completes lines 1 and 2, leaves the spouse's name line blank, and includes the spouse's Social Security number on line 3.	
Step 2:	Steve enters 1951 on line 4 and skips line 5.	
Step 3:	He completes row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$50,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 1 \$50,000
Step 4:	He enters \$50,000 on line 7	Line 7..... \$50,000
Step 5:	He enters the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on his year of birth. He enters \$20,000 on line 8	Line 8..... \$20,000
Step 6:	Steve leaves line 9 blank as it does not apply to him	Line 9..... leave blank
Step 7:	He subtracts line 9 from line 8. He enters \$20,000 on line 10	Line 10..... \$20,000
Step 8:	He enters the smaller of line 7 or 10. He enters \$20,000 on line 11	Line 11..... \$20,000
Step 9:	He enters the sum of lines 9 and 11. He enters \$20,000 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, line 12	Line 12..... \$20,000 Schedule 1, line 12 \$20,000

Scenario 4: Joint filers, both born between 1946 and 1952

Bob and Mary are filing a joint return. Bob, born in 1947, has an IRA (private) of \$10,000 and a 401(k)-type public plan distribution of \$30,000 as a result of matching employer with matched employee contributions. Mary, born in 1952, is receiving a public pension of \$20,000.

Step 1:	After completing lines 1 through 3, Bob and Mary enter 1947 on line 4 and 1952 on line 5.	
Step 2:	They complete row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Private for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$10,000 in 6D.....	Line 6D, Row 1 \$10,000
	They complete row 2 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$30,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 2 \$30,000
	They complete row 3 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$20,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 3 \$20,000
Step 3:	They enter \$60,000 on line 7	Line 7..... \$60,000
Step 4:	They enter the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on Bob's year of birth. They enter \$40,000 on line 8.....	Line 8..... \$40,000
Step 5:	Bob and Mary leave line 9 blank as it does not apply to them.....	Line 9..... leave blank
Step 6:	They subtract line 9 from line 8. They enter \$40,000 on line 10.....	Line 10..... \$40,000
Step 7:	Bob and Mary enter the smaller of line 7 or 10. They enter \$40,000 on line 11	Line 11..... \$40,000
Step 8:	They enter the sum of lines 9 and 11. They enter \$40,000 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, line 12	Line 12..... \$40,000 Schedule 1, line 12 \$40,000

Scenario 5: Single filer receiving surviving spouse retirement/pension benefits

Alice, born in 1947, is a surviving spouse filing a single return. Her deceased husband Miguel was born in 1939 and died in 2010. Alice has public pension benefits of \$37,500 and is also receiving surviving spouse benefits from Miguel's public pension of \$69,000.

Step 1:	After completing lines 1 through 3, Alice enters 1947 on line 4. Since Alice is receiving pension benefits from a deceased spouse she then completes Part 3 on page 2 of the form.	
Step 2:	She enters Miguel's full name on line 13a, his Social Security number on line 13b, and 1939 on line 13c.	
Step 3:	She completes row 1 of line 14 by entering an X in Public for 14A, the payer FEIN in 14B, the name of payer in 14C, and \$69,000 in 14D	Line 14D\$69,000
Step 4:	She enters \$69,000 on line 15	Line 15.....\$69,000
Step 5:	Since Alice is receiving public pension benefits from Miguel and he was born prior to 1/1/1946, she completes the Public Pension Deduction Worksheet on page 17 for benefits listed on line 14 of form 4884.	
Step 6:	She enters the surviving spouse benefits received from Miguel's public pension on worksheet line 1	Worksheet, Line 1\$69,000
Step 7:	Alice enters \$47,309 on worksheet line 2 since she is a single filer.....	Worksheet, Line 2\$47,309
Step 8:	She subtracts worksheet line 1 from worksheet line 2 and enters 0 on worksheet line 3, since line 1 is greater than line 2.....	Worksheet, Line 3\$0
Step 9:	On worksheet line 4 she enters 0 since she received no surviving spouse private pension benefits from Miguel.....	Worksheet, Line 4\$0
Step 10:	She enters the lesser of worksheet line 3 or line 4. She enters 0 on worksheet line 5	Worksheet, Line 5\$0
Step 11:	Alice adds worksheet lines 1 and 5. She enters \$69,000 on worksheet line 6 and carries the amount to form 4884, line 16	Worksheet, Line 6\$69,000 Line 16.....\$69,000
Step 12:	Alice enters the smaller of lines 15 and 16. She enters \$69,000 on line 17 and carries the amount to line 9	Line 17.....\$69,000 Line 9.....\$69,000
Step 13:	She completes row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$37,500 in 6D.....	Line 6D.....\$37,500
Step 14:	She enters \$37,500 on line 7	Line 7.....\$37,500
Step 15:	She enters the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on her year of birth. She enters \$20,000 on line 8.....	Line 8.....\$20,000
Step 16:	She subtracts line 9 from line 8 and enters 0 on line 10, since line 9 is greater than line 8	Line 10.....\$0
Step 17:	Alice enters the smaller of line 7 or 10. She enters 0 on line 11.....	Line 11.....\$0
Step 18:	She enters the sum of lines 9 and 11. She enters \$69,000 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, line 12	Line 12.....\$69,000 Schedule 1, line 12\$69,000

Scenario 6: Joint filers with private and public retirement/pension benefits and receiving surviving spouse benefits

Howard and Georgia are filing a joint return. Howard, born in 1951, is receiving a private pension of \$40,000 and a public pension of \$10,000. Georgia, born in 1955, is receiving a public pension of \$20,000. Howard's deceased spouse, Edith, was born in 1944 and died in 2006. Howard is receiving \$30,000 in surviving spouse pension benefits from Edith's private pension.

Step 1:	After completing lines 1 through 3, Howard and Georgia enter 1951 on line 4 and 1955 on line 5. Since Howard is receiving pension benefits from a deceased spouse, they then complete Part 3 on page 2 of the form.	
Step 2:	They enter Edith's full name on line 13a, her Social Security number on line 13b, and 1944 on line 13c.	
Step 3:	They complete row 1 of line 14 by entering an X in Private for 14A, the payer FEIN in 14B, the name of payer in 14C, and \$30,000 in 14D	Line 14D \$30,000
Step 4:	They enter \$30,000 on line 15.....	Line 15..... \$30,000
Step 5:	They enter the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on Edith's date of birth. They enter \$94,618 on line 16.....	Line 16..... \$94,618
Step 6:	They enter the smaller of line 15 or 16. They enter \$30,000 on line 17 and carry the amount to line 9.....	Line 17..... \$30,000 Line 9..... \$30,000
Step 7:	They complete row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Private for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$40,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 1 \$40,000
	They complete row 2 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$10,000 in 6D.....	Line 6D, Row 2 \$10,000
	They complete row 3 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$20,000 in 6D	Line 6D, Row 3 \$20,000
Step 8:	They enter \$70,000 on line 7	Line 7..... \$70,000
Step 9:	They enter the maximum allowable pension deduction from Table A based on Howard's year of birth. They enter \$40,000 on line 8.....	Line 8..... \$40,000
Step 10:	They subtract line 9 from line 8. They enter \$10,000 on line 10	Line 10..... \$10,000
Step 11:	They enter the smaller of line 7 or 10. They enter \$10,000 on line 11	Line 11..... \$10,000
Step 12:	They enter the sum of lines 9 and 11. They enter \$40,000 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, line 12.....	Line 12..... \$40,000 Schedule 1, line 12 \$40,000

Scenario 7: Filer and deceased spouse born prior to January 1, 1946, both receiving public retirement/pension benefits

David and Margaret are filing a joint return. David, born in 1947, is receiving a private pension of \$10,000 and a public pension of \$30,000. Margaret, born in 1940, is receiving a public pension of \$15,000. Margaret’s deceased spouse, Frank, was born in 1939 and died in 2000. Margaret is receiving \$8,000 in surviving spouse benefits from Frank’s public pension and \$12,000 in surviving spouse benefits from his private pension.

- Step 1: After completing lines 1 through 3, David and Margaret enter 1947 on line 4 and 1940 on line 5. Since Margaret and Frank were both born prior to 1/1/1946 and had public pension benefits, they complete lines 6, 13 (a-c) and 14. They then use the combined retirement/pension information from Part 2 and Part 3 to complete the “Public Pension Deduction Worksheet” on page 17.
- Step 2: They complete row 1 of line 6 by entering an X in Private for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$10,000 in 6D..... Line 6D, Row 1 \$10,000
 They complete row 2 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$30,000 in 6D Line 6D, Row 2 \$30,000
 They complete row 3 of line 6 by entering an X in Public for 6A, the payer FEIN in 6B, the name of payer in 6C, and \$15,000 in 6D..... Line 6D, Row 3 \$15,000
- Step 3: They enter Frank’s full name on line 13a, his Social Security number on line 13b, and 1939 on line 13c.
- Step 4: They complete row 1 of line 14 by entering an X in Public for 14A, the payer FEIN in 14B, the name of payer in 14C, and \$8,000 in 14D Line 14D, Row 1..... \$8,000
 They complete row 2 of line 14 by entering an X in Private for 14A, the payer FEIN in 14B, the name of payer in 14C, and \$12,000 in 14D Line 14D, Row 2..... \$12,000
- Step 5: David and Margaret enter combined public retirement/pension information from Part 2 and Part 3. They enter \$53,000 on worksheet line 1..... Worksheet, Line 1 \$53,000
- Step 6: They enter \$94,618 on worksheet line 2 since David and Margaret are joint filers Worksheet, Line 2 \$94,618
- Step 7: They subtract line 1 from line 2. They enter \$41,618 on worksheet line 3..... Worksheet, Line 3 \$41,618
- Step 8: They enter combined private retirement/pension information from Part 2 and Part 3. They enter \$22,000 on worksheet line 4..... Worksheet, Line 4 \$22,000
- Step 9: They enter the lesser of worksheet line 3 or line 4. They enter \$22,000 on worksheet line 5 Worksheet, Line 5 \$22,000
- Step 10: They add worksheet lines 1 and 5. They enter \$75,000 on worksheet line 6 and carry the amount to form 4884, line 11 Worksheet, Line 6 \$75,000
 Line 11 \$75,000
- Step 11: They enter the sum of lines 9 and 11 Lines 7-10 and 15-17 will be blank. They enter \$75,000 on line 12 and on Michigan Schedule 1, line 12..... Line 12..... \$75,000
 Schedule 1, line 12 \$75,000

Scenario 8: Filer and spouse both born after December 31, 1952

Scott and Lisa are filing a joint return. Scott, born in 1954, is receiving public pension benefits of \$30,000. Lisa, born in 1957, is receiving an IRA distribution (private pension) of \$20,000.

- Step 1: As both Scott and Lisa were born after 12/31/1952, they are not entitled to a pension subtraction and do not complete Form 4884.

General Information - Homestead Property Tax Credit (MI-1040CR)

The request for your Social Security number is authorized under USC Section 42. Social Security numbers are used by Treasury to conduct matches against benefit income provided by the Social Security Administration and other sources to verify the accuracy of the home heating credit and property tax credit claims filed and to deter fraudulent filings.

Who May Claim a Property Tax Credit

You may claim a property tax credit if all of the following apply:

- Your homestead is located in Michigan.
- You were a Michigan resident at least six months of 2012.
- You pay property taxes or rent on your Michigan homestead.
- You were contracted to pay rent or own the home you live in.

You can have only one **homestead** at a time, and you must be the occupant as well as the owner or renter. Your homestead can be a rented apartment or a mobile home on a lot in a mobile home park. A vacation home or income property is **not** considered your homestead.

Your homestead is in your state of **domicile**. Domicile is the place where you have your permanent home. It is the place to which you plan to return whenever you go away. College students and others whose permanent homes are not in Michigan are **not** Michigan residents. Domicile continues until you establish a new permanent home.

Property tax credit claims may **not** be submitted on behalf of minor children.

You may not claim a property tax credit if your total household resources are over \$50,000. In addition, you may not claim a property tax credit if your taxable value exceeds \$135,000 (excluding vacant farmland classified as agricultural). The computed credit is reduced by 10 percent for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) that total household resources exceed \$41,000. If filing a part-year return, you must annualize total household resources to determine if the income limitation applies. See Annualizing Total Household Resources on page 26.

Which Form to File

Most filers should use the MI-1040CR in this booklet. If you are blind and own your homestead, are in the active military, are an eligible veteran, or an eligible veteran's surviving spouse, complete forms MI-1040 and MI-1040CR-2 (available on Treasury's Web site.) **Use the form that gives you a larger credit.** If you are blind and rent your homestead, you cannot use MI-1040CR-2. Claim your credit on MI-1040CR and check box 5b if you are age 65 or younger; otherwise, check box 5a.

When to File

If you are not required to file an MI-1040, you may file your credit claim as soon as you know your 2012 total household resources and property taxes levied in 2012. If you file a Michigan income tax return, your credit claim should be attached to your MI-1040 return and filed by April 15, 2013, to be considered timely. To avoid penalty and interest, if you owe tax, postmark no later than April 15, 2013. The filing deadline to receive a 2012 property tax credit is April 17, 2017.

Amending Your Credit Claim

File a new claim form and write "Amended" across the top of the form. You must do this within four years of the date set for filing your original income tax return.

Delaying Payment of Your Property Taxes

Senior citizens, disabled people, veterans, surviving spouses of veterans, and farmers may be able to delay paying property taxes. Contact your local or county treasurer for more information.

Total Household Resources

Total household resources are the total income (taxable and nontaxable) of both spouses or of a single person maintaining a household. They are AGI, excluding net business and farm losses, net rent and royalty losses, and any carryover of a net operating loss, plus all income exempt or excluded from AGI. Include gains realized on the sale of your residence whether or not these gains are exempt from federal income tax.

Total household resources include the following items not listed on the form:

- Scholarship, stipend, grant, or GI bill benefits and payments made directly to an educational institution.
- Compensation for damages to character or for personal injury or sickness.
- An inheritance (except an inheritance from your spouse).
- Proceeds of a life insurance policy paid on the death of the insured (except benefits from a policy on your spouse).
- Death benefits paid by or on behalf of an employer.
- Minister's housing allowance.
- Forgiveness of debt, even if excluded from AGI (e.g., mortgage foreclosure).
- Reimbursement from dependent care and/or medical care spending accounts.
- Payments made on your behalf, except government payments, made directly to third parties such as an educational institution or subsidized housing project.

Total household resources do NOT include:

- Net operating loss deductions taken on your federal return.
- Payments received by participants in the foster grandparent or senior companion program.
- Energy assistance grants.
- Government payments to a third party (e.g., a doctor).

Note: If payment is made from money withheld from your benefit, the payment is part of total household resources. (For example, the DHS may pay your rent directly to the landlord.)

- Money received from a government unit to repair or improve your homestead.
- Surplus food or food assistance program benefits.
- State and city income tax refunds and homestead property tax credits.
- Chore service payments (these payments are income to the provider of the service).
- The first \$300 from gambling, bingo, lottery, awards, or prizes.
- The first \$300 in gifts of cash or merchandise received, or expenses paid on your behalf (rent, taxes, utilities, food, medical care, etc.) by parents, relatives, or friends.
- Amounts deducted from Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits for Medicare premiums.
- Life, health, and accident insurance premiums paid by your employer.
- Loan proceeds.
- Inheritance from a spouse.
- Life insurance benefits from a spouse.
- Payments from a long-term care policy made to a nursing home or other care facility.

For more information on total household resources, visit: www.michigan.gov/taxtotalhouseholdresources.

Special Provisions for Farmers

If you received a farmland preservation tax credit in 2012, you must include it in total household resources. You may subtract the business portion of your homestead property tax credit if you included it in taxable farm income.

Property Taxes That Can Be Claimed for Credit

Ad valorem property taxes that were levied on your homestead in 2012, including collection fees up to 1 percent of the taxes, can be claimed no matter when you pay them. You may add to your 2012 taxes the amount of property taxes billed in 2012 from a corrected or supplemental tax bill. You must **deduct** from your 2012 property taxes any refund of property taxes received in 2012 that was a result of a corrected tax bill from a previous year.

Do not include:

- Delinquent property taxes (e.g., 2011 property taxes paid in 2012).
 - Penalty and interest on late payments of property tax.
 - Delinquent water or sewer bills.
 - Property taxes on cottages or second homes.
 - Association dues on your property.
- Most special assessments for drains, sewers, and roads do not meet specific tests and may not be included. You may include special assessments only if they are levied using a uniform millage rate, are based on taxable value, and are either levied in the entire taxing jurisdiction or they are used to provide police, fire, or advanced life support services and are levied township-wide, except for all or a portion of a village.

Note: School operating taxes are generally only levied on the non-homestead portion of the property and may not

be included in taxes levied when computing the property tax credit on any portion of the home not used as your homestead.

Home used for business. If you use part of your home for business, you may claim the property taxes on the living area of your homestead, but **not** the property taxes on the portion used for business. Attach a copy of U.S. Form 8829 to your Michigan return.

Owner-occupied duplexes. When both units are equal, you are limited to 50 percent of the tax on both units, after subtracting the school operating taxes from the total taxes billed.

Owner-occupied income property. Apartment building and duplex owners who live in one of the units or single family homeowners who rent a room(s) to a tenant(s) must complete two calculations to figure the tax they can claim and base their credit on the **lower** amount. First, subtract 20 percent of the rent collected from the tax claimed for credit. Second, reduce the tax claimed for credit by the amount of tax claimed as rental expense on your U.S. Form 1040. Include a copy of the U.S. *Schedule E* with your Michigan return.

Example: Your home has an upstairs apartment that is rented to a tenant for \$395 a month. Total property taxes on your home are \$2,150. Of this amount, \$858 is claimed as rental expense. The calculations are as follows:

Step 1:

$\$395 \times 12 = \$4,740$ annual rent

$\$4,740 \times .20 = \948 taxes attributable to the apartment

$\$2,150$ total taxes - $\$948 = \$1,202$ taxes attributable to owner's homestead

Step 2:

$\$2,150$ total taxes - $\$858$ taxes claimed as a business deduction = $\$1,292$ taxes attributable to homestead

Step 3:

The owner's taxes that can be claimed for credit are \$1,202, the smaller of the two computations.

Farmers. Include farmland taxes in your property tax credit claim if any of the following conditions apply:

- If your gross receipts from farming are greater than your total household resources, you may claim all of your taxes on unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural. Do **not** include taxes on farmland that is not adjacent or contiguous to your home and that you rent or lease to another person.
- If gross receipts from farming are less than your total household resources and you have lived in your home **more** than ten years, you may claim the taxes on your home and the farmland adjacent and contiguous to your home.
- If gross receipts from farming are less than your total household resources and you have lived in your home **less** than ten years, you may claim the taxes on your home and five acres of farmland adjacent and contiguous to your home.

You may not claim rent paid for vacant farmland when computing your property tax credit claim. Farmland owned by a Limited Liability Company (LLC) may not be claimed for a homestead property tax credit by one of the individual members.

Include any farmland preservation tax credit in your total household resources. Enter the amount of credit you received in 2012 on line 20 or include it in net farm income on line 16.

Homestead property tax credits are not included in total household resources. If you included this amount in your taxable farm income, subtract it from total household resources.

Rent That Can Be Claimed for Credit

You must be under a lease or rental contract to claim rent for credit. In most cases, 20 percent of rent paid is considered property tax that can be claimed for credit. The following are exceptions:

- If you rent or lease housing that is subject to a **service charge or fees paid** instead of property taxes, you may claim a credit based upon 10 percent of the gross rent paid. Use the amount the landlord gives you and enter rent paid on line 56 and 10 percent of rent on line 57, and follow instructions.
- If your housing is **exempt** from property tax and no service fee is paid, you are not eligible for credit. This includes university- or college-owned housing.
- If your housing costs are **subsidized**, base your claim on the amount you pay. Do not include the federal subsidy amount.
- If you are a **mobile home** park resident, claim the \$3 per month specific tax on line 10, and the balance of rent paid on line 11.
- If you are a **cooperative housing corporation resident member**, claim your share of the property taxes on the building. If you live in a cooperative where residents pay rent on the land under the building, you may also claim 20 percent of that land rent. (Do not take 20 percent of your total monthly payment).
- When you pay **room and board in one fee**, you must determine your portion of the tax that can be claimed for credit based on square footage.

Example: You pay \$750 a month for room and board. You occupy 600 square feet of a 62,000 square foot apartment building. The landlord pays \$54,000 in taxes per year. If you pay **room and board in separate billings**, you must base your property tax credit on rent.

Step 1: $600/62,000 = 0.0097$

Step 2: $\$54,000 \times 0.0097 = \524 taxes you can claim for credit

Home used for business. If you use part of your apartment or rented home for business, you may claim the rent on the living area of your homestead, but not the rent on the portion used for business.

If You Moved in 2012

Residents who temporarily lived outside Michigan may qualify for a credit if Michigan remained their state of domicile. Personal belongings and furnishings must have remained in the Michigan homestead and the homestead must not have been rented or sublet during the temporary absence. (See the definitions of resident on page 7 and domicile on page 23.)

If you bought or sold your home or moved during 2012, you must prorate your taxes. Complete MI-1040CR, Part 3, page 3, to determine the taxes that can be claimed for credit. Use only the taxes levied in 2012 on each Michigan homestead, then prorate taxes based on days of occupancy. Do **not** include taxes on out-of-state property. Do not include property taxes for property with a taxable value greater than \$135,000. Excluded from this restriction is unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural by your assessor.

Part-Year Residents

If you lived in Michigan at least six months during the year, you may be entitled to a partial credit. If you are a part-year resident, you must include all income received as a Michigan resident in total household resources (line 33). Complete MI-1040CR, Part 3, page 3, to determine the taxes eligible to be claimed for credit on your Michigan homestead.

Deceased Claimant's Credit

The estate of a taxpayer who died in 2012 (or 2013 before filing a claim) may be entitled to a credit for 2012. The surviving spouse, other authorized claimant, or personal representative can claim this credit. Use the decedent's Social Security number and the personal representative's address. If the taxpayer died after December 31, 2011, enter the date of death in the "Deceased Taxpayer" box on page 3.

The **surviving spouse** may file a joint claim with the deceased. Enter both names and Social Security numbers on the form, and write "DECD" after the decedent's name. Sign the return and write "filing as surviving spouse" in the deceased's signature line. Enter the date of death in the "Deceased Taxpayer" box on the bottom of page 3. Include the decedent's income in total household resources.

If filing as a **personal representative or claimant** for the refund of a **single** deceased taxpayer, you must attach U.S. Form 1310 or *Michigan Claim for Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer* (MI-1310). Enter the decedent's name in the Filer's Name line and the representative's or claimant's name, title and address in the Home Address line. See the "Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples" on page 59. A **claimant** must prorate to the date of death as noted in the following paragraph.

The personal representative or claimant claiming a credit for a single deceased person or on a jointly filed credit if both filers became deceased during the 2012 tax year, must prorate taxes to the date of death. Complete lines 48 through 52 to prorate the property taxes. Annualize total household resources. (See the instructions on page 26.) Attach a copy of the tax bills or lease agreements. If filing as a **personal representative or claimant** of deceased taxpayers for a **jointly** filed return, you must attach a U.S. Form 1310 or MI-1310. Enter the names of the deceased persons in the Filer's and Spouse's Name lines and the representative's or claimant's name, title, and address in the Home Address line. See "Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples" on page 59.

Annualizing Total Household Resources

If you are filing a part-year credit (for a deceased taxpayer or a part-year resident), you must annualize the total household resources to determine if the credit reduction applies. (Exception, the surviving spouse filing a joint claim does not have to annualize the deceased spouse's income.)

- If you have checked a box on line 5 and your annualized total household resources are less than \$6,000 use your annualized total household resources to determine your percentage of taxes not refundable from MI-1040CR Table 2, page 29.
- A senior, age 65 or older, filing a part-year credit must calculate annualized total household resources before using MI-1040CR Table A, page 29.
- If the annualized income is more than \$41,000, use annualized total household resources to determine the percentage allowable in MI-1040CR Table B, page 29.

To annualize total household resources (project what it would have been for a full year):

Step 1: Divide 366 by the number of days the taxpayer was a Michigan resident in 2012.

Step 2: Multiply the answer from step 1 by the taxpayer's total household resources (MI-1040CR, line 33). The result is the annualized total household resources.

Married During 2012

If you married during 2012, combine each spouse's share of taxes or rent for the period of time you or your spouse lived in separate homesteads prior to getting married. Then add this to the prorated taxes or rent for your marital home after your marriage. You are only allowed to claim rent and taxes on homesteads located in Michigan.

Married Filing Separately

Spouses who file separate Michigan income tax returns and share a household are entitled to one property tax credit. Complete your property tax credit claim jointly and include income from both spouses in total household resources. Divide the credit as you wish. If each spouse claims a portion of the credit, attach a copy of the claim showing each spouse's share of the credit to each income tax return. Enter only your portion of the credit on MI-1040CR, line 45.

Separated and Filing a Joint Return With Your Spouse

Your claim must be based on the tax or rent for 12 months on only one home. The total household resources must be the combined income of both you and your spouse for the entire year.

Filing Separate Federal and State Returns and Maintaining Separate Homesteads

You may each claim a credit. Each credit is based on the individual taxes or rent and individual total household resources for each person. This only applies to homes located in Michigan.

Separated or Divorced in 2012

Figure your credit based on the taxes you paid together before your separation plus the taxes you paid individually after your separation. Attach a schedule showing your computation. For more information or to help you calculate a prorated share of taxes, see *Michigan Homestead Property Tax Credits for Separated or Divorced Taxpayers* (Form 2105).

Example: Karl and Cheryl separated on October 2, 2012. The annual taxes on the home they owned were \$1,860. Cheryl continued to live in the home and Karl moved to an apartment on October 2 and paid \$350 per month rent for the rest of the year. Cheryl earned \$20,000 and Karl earned \$25,000. They lived together for 275 days.

Step 1: Calculate the prorated total household resources for each spouse for the 275 days they lived together. Divide each spouse's total income by 366 days, then multiply that figure by 275.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cheryl } (\$20,000/366) \times 275 &= \$15,027 \\ \text{Karl } (\$25,000/366) \times 275 &= \$18,784 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: Add both prorated total household resources together to determine the total for the time they lived together.

$$\$15,027 + \$18,784 = \$33,811$$

Step 3: Divide each individual's prorated share of total household resources by the total from Step 2 to determine the percentage attributable to each.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cheryl } \$15,027/\$33,811 &= 44\% \\ \text{Karl } \$18,784/\$33,811 &= 56\% \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Calculate the prorated taxes eligible for credit for the time they lived together. Divide the \$1,860 by 366 days, then multiply by 275 days.

$$(\$1,860/366) \times 275 = \$1,398$$

Step 5: Calculate each individual's share of the prorated taxes. Multiply the \$1,398 by the percentages determined in Step 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cheryl } \$1,398 \times 44\% &= \$615 \\ \text{Karl } \$1,398 \times 56\% &= \$783 \end{aligned}$$

Enter these amounts on MI-1040CR, line 51, column A.

Cheryl uses lines 48 through 51, column B, to compute her share of taxes for the remaining 91 days.

Karl uses lines 53 and 54 to compute his share of rent. Each completes the remaining lines of MI-1040CR according to the form instructions.

Residents of Nursing Homes and Other Adult Care Homes

If you are a resident of a nursing home, adult foster care home, or home for the aged, that facility is considered your homestead. If the facility pays local property taxes (many do not), you may claim your portion of those taxes for credit. You may **not** claim rent. Ask the manager what your share is or, to determine it yourself, divide the amount of property tax levied on the facility in 2012 by the number of residents for which the facility is licensed. This is your share. If both you and your spouse live in the facility, add your shares together. If you lived in the facility only part

of the year, multiply this amount by the portion of the year you lived at the facility.

Exception: Credit is not allowed if your care facility charges are paid directly to the facility by a government agency.

If you maintain a homestead and your spouse lives in an adult care home, you may file a joint credit claim. Combine the tax for your homestead and your spouse's share of the facility's property tax to compute your claim.

If you are single and maintain a homestead (that is **not** rented) while living in an adult care home, you may

claim either your homestead or your share of the facility's property tax, but not both. Use the one that gives you the larger credit.

Single Adults Sharing a Home

When two or more single adults share a home, each may file a credit claim if each has contracted to pay rent or owns a share of the home. Each adult should file an individual claim based on his or her total household resources and prorated share of taxes or rent paid.

Line-by-Line Instructions for MI-1040CR

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Lines 1, 2, and 3: Enter your name(s), address, and Social Security number(s). If you are married, filing separate claims, enter both Social Security numbers, but do **not** enter your spouse's name.

Line 5: Check the box that applies to you or your spouse as of December 31, 2012, if any. If both boxes apply, only check box 5b.

Line 5a: Age 65 or older. This includes the unremarried surviving spouse of a person who was 65 or older at the time of death. You are considered 65 the day before your 65th birthday.

Line 5b: Deaf, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled (as defined under Social Security Guidelines 42 USC 416). If you are age **66 or older** you may **not** claim an exemption as totally and permanently disabled. A claimant who is blind qualifies as totally and permanently disabled. Blind means your better eye permanently has 20/200 vision or less with corrective lenses, or your peripheral field of vision is 20 degrees or less.

Line 6: Filing Status. Check the box to identify your filing status. If you file a joint federal return, you must file a joint property tax credit. Married couples who file married filing separate must include the total household resources of both spouses unless you filed separate federal returns and maintained separate homesteads. If you filed your federal return as head of household or qualifying widow(er), you must file the property tax credit as single or, if married, married filing separately.

Line 7: Residency. Check the box that describes your Michigan residency for 2012. If you and your spouse had a different residency status during the year, check a box for each of you. If you checked box "c" enter the dates of Michigan residency in 2012.

Property Tax

Line 8: Homestead Status. Check this box if the taxable value of your homestead includes unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural by your assessor.

Line 9: If the taxable value of your homestead is greater than \$135,000, STOP; you are not eligible for the homestead property tax credit. If your taxable value is less than \$135,000, enter the 2012 taxable value from your 2012 property tax statement or assessment notice. If you do not know your taxable value, contact your local assessor. Farmers should include the taxable value of

all land that qualifies for this credit (see instructions for farmers on page 24). **Farmers should note that the \$135,000 limit on taxable value does not apply to the taxable value of their homestead attributable to unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural.**

Line 10: Read "Property Taxes That Can Be Claimed for Credit" on page 24 before you complete this line.

Line 11: Read "Rent That Can Be Claimed for Credit" on page 25 before you complete this line.

Total Household Resources

Include all taxable and nontaxable income you and your spouse received in 2012. If your family lived in Michigan and one spouse earned wages outside Michigan, include the income earned both in and out-of-state in your total household resources. (See "Total Household Resources" page 23.)

Line 14: Enter all compensation received as an employee. Include strike pay, supplemental unemployment benefits (**SUB pay**), sick pay, or long-term disability benefits, including income protection insurance, and any other amounts reported to you on Form W-2.

Line 15: Do not include business dividend and interest income reported as a distributable share on Form K-1. See line 16 instructions.

Line 16: Add the amounts from:

- U.S. *Schedule C* (Profit or Loss from Business).
- Part II (Ordinary Gains and Losses) of the U.S. Form 4797.
- Part II (Income or Loss from Partnerships and S Corporations) and Part III (Income or Loss from Estates and Trusts) of the U.S. *Schedule E*.
- U.S. *Schedule F* (Profit or Loss from Farming).
- Include income items reported as a distributive share.

If the total is negative enter "0." Include amounts from sources outside Michigan. Attach the above federal schedules to your claim.

Line 17: Add the amounts from:

- Part I (Income or Loss from Rental Real Estate and Royalties) of the U.S. *Schedule E*.
- Part IV (Income or Loss from Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMIC)) of the U.S. *Schedule E* (rents, royalties).

If the total is negative enter "0." Include amounts from sources outside Michigan. Attach the above federal schedules to your claim.

Line 18: Enter all annuity, retirement pension, and individual retirement account (IRA) benefits. This should be the taxable amount shown on your U.S. Form *1099-R*. If no taxable amount is shown on your U.S. Form *1099-R*, use the amount required to be included in AGI. Enter “0” if all of your distribution is from your contributions made with income previously included in AGI. Include reimbursement payments such as an increase in a pension to pay for Medicare charges. Also include the total amount of any lump sum distribution including amounts reported on your U.S. Form *4972*. Do **not** include recoveries of after-tax contributions or amounts rolled over into another plan (amounts rolled over into a Roth IRA must be included to the extent included in AGI).

You must include any part of a distribution from a Roth IRA that exceeds your total contributions to the Roth IRA regardless of whether this amount is included in AGI. Assume that all contributions to the Roth IRA are withdrawn first. **Note:** Losses from Roth IRAs cannot be deducted.

Line 19: Enter net capital gains and losses. This is the total of short-term and long-term gains, less short-term and long-term losses from your U.S. *Schedule D* (losses cannot exceed \$3,000 if single or married filing jointly, or \$1,500 if married filing separately). Exclude any items reported on line 16. Include gains realized on the sale of your residence whether or not these gains are exempt from federal income tax.

Line 20: Enter alimony received and other taxable income. Describe other taxable income. This includes: awards, prizes, lottery, bingo, and other gambling winnings over \$300; farmland preservation tax credits if not included in net farm income on line 16; and forgiveness of debt to the extent included in federal AGI (e.g., mortgage foreclosure).

Line 21: Enter your Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and/or Railroad Retirement benefits. Include death benefits and **amounts received for minor children or other dependent adults** who live with you. Report the amount actually received. Medicare premiums reported on your Social Security or Railroad Retirement statement should be deducted.

Line 22: Enter child support and all payments received as a foster parent. **Note:** If you received a *2012 Custodial Party End of Year Statement* (FEN-851) showing child support payments paid to the Friend of the Court, enter the child support portion here and attach a copy of the statement. See line 27 instructions.

Line 23: Enter all unemployment compensation received during 2012.

Line 24: Enter the value over \$300 in gifts of cash or merchandise received, or expenses paid on your behalf (rent, taxes, utilities, food, medical care, etc.) by parents, relatives, or friends. Do not include government payments made directly to third parties such as an educational institution or subsidized housing project.

Line 25: Enter other nontaxable income. This includes:

- Scholarship, stipend, grant, or GI bill benefits and payments made directly to an educational institution.
- Compensation for damages to character or for personal injury or sickness.

- Adoption subsidies.
- An inheritance (except an inheritance from your spouse).
- Proceeds of a life insurance policy paid on the death of the insured (except benefits from a policy on your spouse).
- Death benefits paid by or on behalf of an employer.
- Minister’s housing allowance.
- Forgiveness of debt to the extent not included in federal AGI (e.g., mortgage foreclosure).
- Reimbursement from dependent care and/or medical care spending accounts.

Line 26: Enter workers’ compensation, service-connected disability compensation and pension benefits from the Veterans Administration. Veterans receiving retirement benefits should enter the benefits on line 18.

Line 27: Enter the total payments made to your household by DHS and all other public assistance payments. Your *2012 Client Annual Statement* (DHS-1241) mailed by DHS in January 2013 will show your total DHS payments. Your statement(s) may include the following: Family Independence Program (FIP) assistance, State Disability Assistance (SDA), Refugee Assistance, Repatriate Assistance, and vendor payments for shelter, heat, and utilities. **Note:** If you received a 2012 FEN-851 (attach a copy), subtract the amount of child support payments entered on line 22 from the total DHS payments and enter the difference here.

Line 30: Enter total adjustments from your U.S. Form *1040* or U.S. Form *1040A*. Describe adjustments to income. These adjustments reduce total household resources and include some of the following:

- Payments to IRAs, SEP, SIMPLE, or qualified plans.
- Student loan interest deduction.
- Moving expenses **into** or **within** Michigan can be included in “Other Adjustments” to reduce total household resources. Moving expenses when moving **out** of Michigan cannot be included in “Other Adjustments” to reduce total household resources.
- Deduction for self-employment tax.
- Self-employed health insurance deduction.
- Penalty on early withdrawal of savings.
- Alimony paid.
- Jury duty pay you gave to your employer.
- Archer Medical Savings Account (MSA) deduction.
- Any other adjustments to gross income included on your 2012 U.S. Form *1040*.

Line 31: Enter health insurance premiums, Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) premiums, or other insurance premiums you paid for yourself and your family. Include the following premiums:

- Medical insurance.
- Dental insurance.
- Vision insurance.
- Prescription drug plan.
- Automobile insurance (medical care portion only).

Do **not** include any insurance premiums deducted on lines 21 or 30, amounts paid for income protection insurance (long-term disability), long-term care insurance, or amounts paid by an employer with pre-tax payroll contributions.

Property Tax Credit

Line 34: Multiply line 33 by 3.5 percent (0.035) or the percentage from MI-1040CR Table 2 below. **This is the amount that will not be refunded.** The personal representative claiming a credit for a deceased taxpayer with total household resources of \$6,000 or less must annualize the decedent's income and use the annualized figure to determine the nonrefundable percentage from Table 2. Then use the **actual** total household resources to compute the credit. See "Annualizing Total Household Resources" on page 26.

MI-1040CR TABLE 2 - PERCENT OF TAXES NOT REFUNDABLE	
ALL GENERAL CLAIMANTS	
<i>Income</i>	<i>% of Income</i>
\$0 - \$50,000	3.5%
OTHER CLAIMANTS *	
<i>Income</i>	<i>% of Income</i>
\$3,000 or less	0%
\$3,001 - \$4,000	1%
\$4,001 - \$5,000	2%
\$5,001 - \$6,000	3%
More than \$6,000	3.5%

*Other claimants are senior citizens or people who are paraplegic, hemiplegic, quadriplegic, deaf, or totally and permanently disabled or unmarried spouse of an individual 65 or older.

Part 1: Allowable Computation Based on Claimant Status

Complete only section A, B, or C, whichever applies to you. Senior claimants who checked box 5a complete Section A. Disabled claimants who checked box 5b complete Section B. All other claimants complete Section C.

Line 37: Enter the percentage from MI-1040CR Table A that applies to your total household resources from line 33. A senior, age 65 or older, filing a part-year credit must calculate annualized total household resources to determine the reduction percentage using MI-1040CR Table A.

MI-1040CR TABLE A — SENIOR CREDIT REDUCTION	
Total Household Resources	Percentage
\$0 - \$21,000	100% (1.00)
\$21,001 - \$22,000	96% (0.96)
\$22,001 - \$23,000	92% (0.92)
\$23,001 - \$24,000	88% (0.88)
\$24,001 - \$25,000	84% (0.84)
\$25,001 - \$26,000	80% (0.80)
\$26,001 - \$27,000	76% (0.76)
\$27,001 - \$28,000	72% (0.72)
\$28,001 - \$29,000	68% (0.68)
\$29,001 - \$30,000	64% (0.64)
\$30,001 - above	60% (0.60)

Line 42: If you are a senior claimant enter the amount from line 38. If you are a disabled claimant enter the amount from line 39. All others enter the amount from line 41. If you received FIP assistance or other DHS benefits in 2012, prorate your credit to reflect the ratio of income from other sources to total household resources. To prorate your credit use the information from your form to complete MI-1040CR Worksheet 3 on page 30.

Line 43: The computed credit is reduced by 10 percent for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) that your total household resources exceed \$41,000. Enter the percentage from MI-1040CR Table B that applies to your total household resources from line 33.

NOTE: If you are filing a part-year credit and the annualized income is more than \$41,000, use annualized total household resources to determine the percentage allowable in MI-1040CR Table B.

MI-1040CR TABLE B — HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT PHASE OUT	
Total Household Resources	Percentage
\$41,001 - \$42,000	90% (0.90)
\$42,001 - \$43,000	80% (0.80)
\$43,001 - \$44,000	70% (0.70)
\$44,001 - \$45,000	60% (0.60)
\$45,001 - \$46,000	50% (0.50)
\$46,001 - \$47,000	40% (0.40)
\$47,001 - \$48,000	30% (0.30)
\$48,001 - \$49,000	20% (0.20)
\$49,001 - \$50,000	10% (0.10)
\$50,001 - above	0% (0.00)

Alternate Property Tax Credit for Renters Age 65 or Older

If you are a senior renter age 65 or older you may qualify for the Alternate Property Tax Credit. Complete MI-1040CR worksheet 4 to determine if you qualify.

MI-1040CR Worksheet 4, Line B: Enter rent paid from line 54 or, if you live in service fee housing, enter amount from line 56. If you moved from one rental homestead to another during the last two years (also see “If You Moved in 2012” on page 25), enter smaller of:

- The final month’s rent on your previous rented homestead multiplied by 12 , or
- The actual rent paid from line 54 or line 56.

Renters

See “Rent That Can Be Claimed for Credit” on page 25.

Line 53: If you rented a Michigan homestead subject to local property taxes, enter the street number and name, city, landlord’s name and address, number of months rented, rent paid per month, and total rent paid. Do this for each Michigan homestead rented during 2012 and for each time rental amounts changed. If you need more space,

attach an additional sheet. Do **not** include more than 12 months’ rent. If you married during 2012, see page 26. Do **not** include amounts paid directly to the landowner on your behalf by a government agency, unless payment is made with money withheld from your benefit. If you pay lot rent on your mobile home, subtract the \$3 per month property tax from the total rental amount and enter this amount on line 10. Claim the remaining balance of rent on line 54 and on line 11.

Line 55: If your housing costs are subsidized check box 55a and enter the total amount of rent **you** paid on line 56 and on line 11. Do not include amounts paid on your behalf by a government agency. Complete lines 12 through 45 to calculate your credit.

If you lived in Service Fee Housing, check box 55b and enter the amount of rent you paid on line 56 and 10 percent of the rent on lines 57 and 10 (as property taxes), completing lines 13 through 45 to calculate your credit.

Line 58 Special Housing: If you lived in one of the special housing facilities identified, check the appropriate box and calculate your prorated share of taxes. See “**Rent That Can Be Claimed for Credit**” and “**Residents of Nursing Homes and Other Adult Care Homes**” on pages 25 and 26.

MI-1040CR WORKSHEET 3 - FIP/DHS BENEFITS

- A. Enter amount from line 27 (FIP and other DHS benefits) .. _____
- B. Enter amount from line 33 (Total Household Resources)... _____
- C. Subtract line A from line B (if amount is a negative value, enter “0”)..... _____
- D. Divide line C by line B and enter percentage here _____
- E. If you checked box 5a, enter the amount from line 38.
If you checked box 5b, enter the amount from line 39.
All others, enter the amount from line 41 here (maximum \$1,200) _____
- F. Multiply line E by line D. If you are age 65 or older and you rent your home, enter amount here and on line A of Worksheet 4.
Otherwise, enter here and on your MI-1040CR, line 42 _____

MI-1040CR WORKSHEET 4 - ALTERNATE PROPERTY TAX CREDIT FOR RENTERS AGE 65 AND OLDER

- A. Enter amount from line 42, line 44 if line 33 exceeds \$41,000, or if you received FIP/DHS benefits, enter the amount from Worksheet 3, line F..... _____
- B. Enter rent paid from line 54 or line 56..... _____
- C. Multiply amount on line 33 by 40% (0.40) and enter here .. _____
- D. Subtract line C from line B. If line C is more than line B, enter “0”..... _____
- E. Enter the larger of line A or line D here and carry amount to your MI-1040CR, line 45..... _____

TABLE 3 - FEDERAL SCHEDULES

If you file any of the following schedules or forms with your federal return you must attach a copy to your Michigan income tax return:

Schedule B or 1040A Schedule 1.....	Interest and Dividend Income (if over \$5,000)
Schedule C or C-EZ.....	Profit or Loss From Business
Schedules D and 4797.....	Capital and Ordinary Gains and Losses
Schedule E.....	Supplemental Income and Loss
Schedule F.....	Farm Income and Expenses
Schedule R or 1040A Schedule 3.....	Credit for the Elderly or Disabled
Form 1040NR.....	Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return
Form 2555.....	Foreign Earned Income
Form 3903 or 3903-F.....	Moving Expenses
Form 4868.....	Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Returns
Form 6198.....	Computation of Deductible Loss From Activity Described in IRC Section 465(c)
Form 8829.....	Expenses for Business Use of Your Home

The above schedules and forms must report the location of the business activity or the location of any real property involved. Schedules showing rental of personal property must report where the property is being used. Attach any Schedule K-1s which support your attached Schedules D and E. If you do not attach these schedules, processing of your return may be delayed or your credit/subtraction may be denied.

Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples (see instructions, pages 8 and 25.)

A. Joint Filers with Surviving Spouse

1. Filer's First Name John	M.I. A	Last Name Brown	DECD
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name Jane	M.I. C	Last Name Brown	

B. Single Filer with Personal Representative

1. Filer's First Name John	M.I. A	Last Name Brown	EST OF
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	
Home Address (No., Street, P.O. Box or Rural Route) Sam W. Jones REP 123 Main St.			

C. Single Filer with Claimant

1. Filer's First Name John	M.I. A	Last Name Brown	DECD
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	
Home Address (No., Street, P.O. Box or Rural Route) Sam W. Jones CLAIMANT 123 Main St.			

D. Joint Filers with Personal Representative

1. Filer's First Name John	M.I. A	Last Name Brown	EST OF
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name Jane	M.I. C	Last Name Brown	EST OF
Home Address (No., Street, P.O. Box or Rural Route) Sam W. Jones REP 123 Main St.			

E. Joint Filers with Claimant

1. Filer's First Name John	M.I. A	Last Name Brown	DECD
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name Jane	M.I. C	Last Name Brown	DECD
Home Address (No., Street, P.O. Box or Rural Route) Sam W. Jones CLAIMANT 123 Main St.			

WORKSHEET 5 - EXEMPTION ALLOWANCE FOR SCHEDULE NR

When One Spouse Is a Full-Year Resident and the other a Part-Year or Nonresident

Computing Amount of Exemption for Part-Year or Nonresident Income

1. Michigan Taxable Income of spouse who is NOT a full-year resident.....	1.	_____
2. Total Taxable Income of spouse who is NOT a full-year resident.....	2.	_____
3. Divide line 1 by line 2 and enter percentage here.....	3.	_____ %
4. Michigan personal exemption allowance.....	4.	\$3,763
5. Number of spouse's special exemptions from MI-1040, line 9b _____ x \$2,400.....	5.	_____
6. Spouse's qualified disabled veteran exemption _____ x \$300 from MI-1040, line 9c.....	6.	_____
7. Add lines 4, 5, and 6.....	7.	_____
8. Multiply line 7 by the percentage on line 3.....	8.	_____

Computing Amount of Prorated Exemption Amount for Dependents

9. Michigan AGI for both spouses from Schedule NR, line 14B.....	9.	_____
10. Total AGI from Schedule NR, line 14A.....	10.	_____
11. Divide line 9 by line 10 and enter percentage here.....	11.	_____ %
12. Multiply line 11 by exemption allowance of \$3,763.....	12.	_____
13. Multiply line 12 by the number of dependents claimed.....	13.	_____
14. Multiply line 11 by the number of dependents claimed who are qualified disabled veterans (from MI-1040, line 9c) _____ x \$300.....	14.	_____
15. Multiply line 11 by the number of dependents claimed w/special exemptions from MI-1040, line 9b _____ x \$2,400.....	15.	_____

Computing Amount of Exemption for Resident Spouse

16. Michigan resident spouse's personal exemption allowance.....	16.	\$3,763
17. Number of Michigan resident spouse's special exemptions from MI-1040, line 9b _____ x \$2,400.....	17.	_____
18. Michigan resident spouse's qualified disabled veteran _____ x \$300 from MI-1040, line 9c.....	18.	_____
19. Add lines 16, 17, and 18.....	19.	_____
20. Add lines 8, 13, 14, 15, and 19 and carry to Schedule NR, line 19.....	20.	_____

School District Code List (See MI-1040 or MI-1040CR, line 4.)

Michigan public school districts are listed alphabetically with code numbers to the **left** of the names. When more than one district has the same name, the county or city name in parentheses helps you choose the right district. **Residents**, choose the code for the district where you lived on December 31, 2012. Call your local assessor or treasurer if you do not know your school district name. **Nonresidents**, enter "10000" in the school district code box.

31020	Adams Twp.	22030	Breitung Twp.	82030	Dearborn	80110	Gobles
46020	Addison	73180	Bridgeport-Spaulding	82040	Dearborn Heights	41120	Godfrey-Lee
46010	Adrian	11340	Bridgman	80050	Decatur	41020	Godwin Heights
58020	Airport	47010	Brighton	76090	Deckererville	25050	Goodrich
79010	Akron-Fairgrove	17140	Brimley	46070	Deerfield	25030	Grand Blanc
24030	Alanson	46050	Britton Deerfield	08010	Delton-Kellogg	70010	Grand Haven
05010	Alba	12020	Bronson	17050	DeTour	23060	Grand Ledge
13010	Albion	76060	Brown City	82010	Detroit	41010	Grand Rapids
01010	Alcona	11310	Buchanan	19010	DeWitt	41130	Grandville
74030	Algonac	28035	Buckley	81050	Dexter	62050	Grant
03030	Allegan	73080	Buena Vista	31100	Dollar Bay-Tamarack City	42030	Grant Twp.
82020	Allen Park	56020	Bullock Creek	14020	Dowagiac Union	38050	Grass Lake
70040	Allendale	75020	Burr Oak	44050	Dryden	59070	Greenville
29010	Alma	02020	Burt Twp.	58050	Dundee	82300	Grosse Ile Twp.
44020	Almont	78020	Byron	78030	Durand	82055	Grosse Pointe
04010	Alpena	41040	Byron Center	74050	East China	39065	Gull Lake
50040	Anchor Bay	83010	Cadillac	50020	East Detroit	52040	Gwinn
81010	Ann Arbor	41050	Caledonia	41090	East Grand Rapids	11670	Hagar Twp.
06010	Arenac Eastern	31030	Calumet	38090	East Jackson	35020	Hale
50050	Armada	30010	Camden-Frontier	15060	East Jordan	03100	Hamilton
07010	Arvon Twp.	74040	Capac	33010	East Lansing	82060	Hamtramck
29020	Ashley	25080	Carman-Ainsworth	34340	Easton Twp.	31010	Hancock
13050	Athens	55010	Carney-Nadeau	23050	Eaton Rapids	38100	Hanover-Horton
25130	Atherton	79020	Caro	11250	Eau Claire	32060	Harbor Beach
60010	Atlanta	73030	Carrollton	82250	Ecorse	24020	Harbor Springs
06020	Au Gres-Sims	59020	Carson City-Crystal	14030	Edwardsburg	13070	Harper Creek
02010	AuTrain-Onota	76070	Carsonville-Pt. Sanilac	05060	Elk Rapids	82320	Harper Woods
63070	Avondale	32030	Caseville	32050	Elkton-Pigeon-Bay Port Laker	18060	Harrison
32010	Bad Axe	79030	Cass City	05065	Ellsworth	64040	Hart
43040	Baldwin	14010	Cassopolis	31070	Elm River Twp.	80120	Hartford
80020	Bangor (Van Buren)	41070	Cedar Springs	49055	Engadine	47060	Hartland
80240	Bangor Twp.	50010	Center Line	21010	Escanaba	33060	Haslett
09030	Bangor Twp. (Bay)	05035	Central Lake	09050	Essexville-Hampton	08030	Hastings
07020	Baraga	59125	Central Montcalm	67020	Evart	63130	Hazel Park
21090	Bark River-Harris	75030	Centreville	66045	Ewen-Trout Creek	73210	Hemlock
19100	Bath	15050	Charlevoix	40060	Excelsior	62060	Hesperia
13020	Battle Creek	23030	Charlotte	68030	Fairview	82070	Highland Park
09010	Bay City	31050	Chassell Twp.	63200	Farmington	60020	Hillman
37040	Beal City	16015	Cheboygan	18020	Farwell	30020	Hillsdale
51020	Bear Lake	81040	Chelsea	03050	Fennville	70020	Holland
15010	Beaver Island	73110	Chesaning Union	25100	Fenton	63210	Holly
26010	Beaverton	54025	Chippewa Hills	63020	Ferndale	33070	Holt
58030	Bedford	50080	Chippewa Valley	50090	Fitzgerald	61120	Holton
25240	Beecher	32040	Church	82180	Flat Rock	13080	Homer
34080	Belding	18010	Clare	25010	Flint	03070	Hopkins
05040	Bellaire	63090	Clarenceville	25120	Flushing	72020	Houghton Lake
23010	Bellevue	63190	Clarkston	40020	Forest Area	31110	Houghton-Portage Twp.
25060	Bendle	63270	Clawson	41110	Forest Hills	47070	Howell
25230	Bentley	39020	Climax-Scotts	36015	Forest Park	46080	Hudson
11010	Benton Harbor	46060	Clinton	19070	Fowler	70190	Hudsonville
10015	Benzie County Central	50070	Clintondale	47030	Fowlerville	82340	Huron
63050	Berkley	25150	Clio	73190	Frankenmuth	63220	Huron Valley
34140	Berlin Twp.	12010	Coldwater	10025	Frankfort-Elberta	58070	Ida
11240	Berrien Springs	56030	Coleman	50100	Fraser	44060	Imlay City
27010	Bessemer	32260	Colfax Twp.	53030	Free Soil	82080	Inkster
21065	Big Bay De Noc	11330	Coloma	73200	Freeland	16050	Inland Lakes
62470	Big Jackson	75040	Colon	62040	Fremont	34010	Ionia
54010	Big Rapids	38040	Columbia	61080	Fruitport	34360	Ionia Twp.
73170	Birch Run	39030	Comstock	29050	Fulton	22010	Iron Mountain
63010	Birmingham	41080	Comstock Park	39050	Galesburg-Augusta	27020	Ironwood
46040	Blissfield	38080	Concord	11160	Galien Twp.	52180	Ishpeming
63080	Bloomfield Hills	75050	Constantine	82050	Garden City	29060	Ithaca
32250	Bloomfield Twp.	70120	Coopersville	69020	Gaylord	38170	Jackson
80090	Bloomington	78100	Corunna	25070	Genesee	58080	Jefferson (Monroe)
49020	Bois Blanc Pines	80040	Covert	82290	Gibraltar	70175	Jenison
15020	Boyer City	20015	Crawford AuSable	21025	Gladstone	69030	Johannesburg-Lewiston
15030	Boyer Falls	82230	Crestwood	26040	Gladwin	30030	Jonesville
63180	Brandon	76080	Croswell-Lexington	45010	Glen Lake		
11210	Brandywine	33040	Dansville	03440	Glenn		
29040	Breckenridge	25140	Davison				

39010 Kalamazoo
 51045 Kaleva Norman Dickson
 40040 Kalkaska
 25110 Kearsley
 41140 Kelloggsville
 41145 Kenowa Hills
 41150 Kent City
 41160 Kentwood
 28090 Kingsley
 79080 Kingston

 07040 L'Anse
 50140 L'Anse Creuse
 78040 Laingsburg
 57020 Lake City
 25200 Lake Fenton
 31130 Lake Linden-Hubbell
 63230 Lake Orion
 50120 Lake Shore (Macomb)
 11030 Lakeshore (Berrien)
 13090 Lakeview (Calhoun)
 50130 Lakeview (Macomb)
 59090 Lakeview (Montcalm)
 25280 Lakeville
 34090 Lakewood
 63280 Lamphere
 33020 Lansing
 44010 Lapeer
 80130 Lawrence
 80140 Lawton
 45020 Leland
 49040 Les Cheneaux
 33100 Leslie
 81070 Lincoln
 82090 Lincoln Park
 25250 Linden
 30040 Litchfield
 82095 Livonia
 41170 Lowell
 53040 Ludington

 49110 Mackinac Island
 16070 Mackinaw City
 46090 Madison (Lenawee)
 63140 Madison (Oakland)
 05070 Mancelona
 81080 Manchester
 51070 Manistee
 77010 Manistique
 83060 Manton
 23065 Maple Valley
 13095 Mar Lee
 14050 Marcellus
 67050 Marion
 76140 Marlette
 52170 Marquette
 13110 Marshall
 03060 Martin
 74100 Marysville
 33130 Mason (Ingham)
 58090 Mason (Monroe)
 53010 Mason County Central
 53020 Mason County Eastern
 80150 Mattawan
 79090 Mayville
 57030 McBain
 82045 Melvindale-North Allen Park
 74120 Memphis
 75060 Mendon
 55100 Menominee
 56050 Meridian
 73230 Merrill
 83070 Mesick
 38120 Michigan Center
 21135 Mid Peninsula
 56010 Midland
 81100 Milan
 79100 Millington
 68010 Mio-AuSable
 61060 Mona Shores

58010 Monroe
 59045 Montabella
 61180 Montague
 25260 Montrose
 49070 Moran Twp.
 46100 Morenci
 54040 Morley Stanwood
 78060 Morrice
 50160 Mt. Clemens
 25040 Mt. Morris
 37010 Mt. Pleasant
 02070 Munising
 61010 Muskegon
 61020 Muskegon Heights

 38130 Napoleon
 52090 Negaunee
 11200 New Buffalo
 50170 New Haven
 78070 New Lothrop
 62070 Newaygo
 52015 N.I.C.E. (Ishpeming)
 11300 Niles
 30050 North Adams-Jerome
 44090 North Branch
 55115 North Central
 22045 North Dickinson
 32080 North Huron
 61230 North Muskegon
 45040 Northport
 41025 Northview
 82390 Northville
 38140 Northwest
 22025 Norway-Vulcan
 75100 Nottawa
 63100 Novi

 63250 Oak Park
 61065 Oakridge
 33170 Okemos
 23080 Olivet
 71050 Onaway
 23490 Oneida Twp.
 51060 Onekama
 46110 Onsted
 66050 Ontonagon
 61190 Orchard View
 35010 Oscoda
 03020 Otsego
 19120 Ovid-Elsie
 32090 Owendale-Gagetown
 78110 Owosso
 63110 Oxford

 34040 Palo
 39130 Parchment
 80160 Paw Paw
 76180 Peck
 24040 Pellston
 13120 Pennfield
 64070 Pentwater
 78080 Perry
 24070 Petoskey
 19125 Pewamo-Westphalia
 17090 Pickford
 47080 Pinckney
 09090 Pinconning
 67055 Pine River
 30060 Pittsford
 03010 Plainwell
 82100 Plymouth-Canton
 63030 Pontiac
 32130 Port Hope
 74010 Port Huron
 39140 Portage
 34110 Portland
 71060 Posen
 23090 Potterville
 52100 Powell Twp.
 12040 Quincy

21060 Rapid River
 61210 Ravenna
 30070 Reading
 82110 Redford Union
 67060 Reed City
 79110 Reese
 61220 Reeths-Puffer
 52110 Republic-Michigamme
 50180 Richmond
 82120 River Rouge
 11033 River Valley
 82400 Riverview
 63260 Rochester
 41210 Rockford
 71080 Rogers City
 50190 Romeo
 82130 Romulus
 72010 Roscommon
 50030 Roseville
 63040 Royal Oak
 17110 Rudyard

 73010 Saginaw City
 73040 Saginaw Twp.
 81120 Saline
 46130 Sand Creek
 76210 Sandusky
 34120 Saranac
 03080 Saugatuck
 17010 Sault Ste. Marie
 39160 Schoolcraft
 64080 Shelby
 37060 Shepherd
 32610 Sigel Twp. 3 (Adams)
 32620 Sigel Twp. 4 (Eccles)
 32630 Sigel Twp. 6 (Kipper)
 11830 Sodus Twp.
 80010 South Haven
 50200 South Lake
 63240 South Lyon
 82140 South Redford
 63060 Southfield
 82405 Southgate
 41240 Sparta
 70300 Spring Lake
 38150 Springport
 73240 St. Charles
 49010 St. Ignace
 19140 St. Johns
 11020 St. Joseph
 29100 St. Louis
 06050 Standish-Sterling
 31140 Stanton Twp.
 55120 Stephenson
 33200 Stockbridge
 75010 Sturgis
 58100 Summerfield
 02080 Superior Central
 45050 Suttons Bay
 73255 Swan Valley
 25180 Swartz Creek

 48040 Tahquamenon
 35030 Tawas
 82150 Taylor
 46140 Tecumseh
 13130 Tekonsha
 08050 Thornapple Kellogg
 75080 Three Rivers
 28010 Traverse City
 82155 Trenton
 59080 Tri County
 63150 Troy

 32170 Ubyly
 13135 Union City
 79145 Unionville-Sebewaing
 50210 Utica

 82430 Van Buren
 50220 Van Dyke

69040 Vanderbilt
 38020 Vandercook Lake
 79150 Vassar
 32650 Verona Twp.
 59150 Vestaburg
 39170 Vicksburg

 27070 Wakefield-Marenisco
 30080 Waldron
 64090 Walkerville
 63290 Walled Lake
 50230 Warren
 50240 Warren Woods
 63300 Waterford
 27080 Watersmeet Twp.
 11320 Watervliet
 33215 Waverly
 03040 Wayland Union
 82160 Wayne-Westland
 33220 Webberville
 52160 Wells Twp.
 63160 West Bloomfield
 65045 West Branch-Rose City
 36025 West Iron County
 70070 West Ottawa
 38010 Western
 82240 Westwood
 25210 Westwood Heights
 62090 White Cloud
 75070 White Pigeon
 17160 Whitefish Twp.
 58110 Whiteford
 61240 Whitehall
 81140 Whitmore Lake
 35040 Whittemore-Prescott
 33230 Williamston
 81150 Willow Run
 16100 Wolverine
 82365 Woodhaven-Brownstown
 82170 Wyandotte
 41026 Wyoming

 74130 Yale
 81020 Ypsilanti
 70350 Zeeland

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Financial Information for Fiscal Year 2011

This information is intended to provide an overview and broad perspective of the State's financial operations. These figures were derived from the latest *Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011.

State Revenues and Financing Sources

(Millions of Dollars)

<u>Financing Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
Sales and Use Taxes	\$8,259.8	30.11%
Income Tax	6,417.1	23.40%
Other Revenue & Taxes	4,780.6	17.43%
Mich. Business, SBT & Ins. Taxes	2,369.7	8.64%
State Education Tax	1,845.1	6.73%
Motor Vehicle & Fuel Taxes	1,881.3	6.86%
Tobacco & Liquor Taxes	1,136.0	4.14%
Lottery Profits	737.7	2.69%
Total	<u>\$27,427.3</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

State Expenditures and Financing Uses

(Millions of Dollars)

<u>Financing Use</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
Education	\$12,773.1	46.57%
Health	3,889.0	14.18%
Law Enforcement & Public Safety	2,385.3	8.70%
Transportation	1,648.1	6.01%
General Government	1,742.1	6.35%
Human Services	1,054.9	3.85%
Revenue Sharing to Local Governments	1,091.5	3.98%
Economic Dev. & Environmental Reg.	824.4	3.00%
Other	2,018.9	7.36%
Total	<u>\$27,427.3</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Unclaimed Property

The Michigan Department of Treasury is holding millions of dollars in abandoned and unclaimed property belonging to Michigan residents. Go to www.michigan.gov/unclaimedproperty to search for unclaimed property.

Treasury Offices

Treasury office staff do not prepare tax returns.

DETROIT

Cadillac Place, Suite L-380
3060 W. Grand Blvd.

DIMONDALE *

7285 Parsons Drive
(*NOT a mailing address)

ESCANABA

State Office Building, 1st Floor
305 Ludington Street
(open 8 - 12 only)

FLINT

State Office Building, 7th Floor
125 E. Union Street

GRAND RAPIDS

State Office Building, 2nd Floor
350 Ottawa Avenue, NW - Unit 17

STERLING HEIGHTS

41300 Dequindre Road, Suite 200

TRAVERSE CITY

701 S. Elmwood Avenue, 4th Floor
(open 8 - 12 only)

Corporate Income Tax

The Corporate Income Tax (CIT) took effect January 1, 2012, and replaced the Michigan Business Tax (MBT), except for certain businesses retaining select certificated credits. Every standard taxpayer with nexus in Michigan and with apportioned or allocated gross receipts of \$350,000 or more and whose CIT tax liability is greater than \$100 must file an annual CIT return. (The gross receipts filing threshold does not apply to insurance companies or financial institutions.) The CIT is equal to 6 percent of the CIT tax base after allocation or apportionment. The CIT tax base is federal taxable income subject to specified additions and subtractions. The CIT applies only to C corporations and entities taxed as C corporations for federal income tax purposes.

Software developers producing CIT tax preparation software must support e-file for all eligible CIT forms that are included in their tax preparation software. All eligible CIT returns prepared using software must be e-filed. The Michigan Department of Treasury will be enforcing the CIT e-file mandate. The enforcement includes not processing computer-generated paper returns that are eligible to be e-filed. A notice will be mailed to the taxpayer, indicating that the taxpayer's return was not filed in the proper form and content and must be e-filed. Payment received with a paper return will be processed and credited to the taxpayer's account even when the return is not processed.