



2013

Michigan
Taxpayer's
Guide

a reference for tax year 2012

Dear Taxpayer:

This booklet contains information for the 2012 tax year on Michigan property taxes, homestead property tax credits, farmland and open space tax relief, the home heating credit program, and individual income taxes. The information contained in this booklet may ease the burden of filling out state tax forms and may even save some taxpayers money. However, this booklet is not designed to provide line-by-line instructions for filling out state income tax forms. That information is provided by the Michigan Department of Treasury in the income tax instruction booklets that include tax forms.

This year, the income tax rate is 4.33%, and the personal exemption for taxpayers and dependents on state income tax returns is \$3,763. There is also a special exemption for each person or dependent in the household who is deaf, paraplegic, quadriplegic, hemiplegic, totally and permanently disabled or blind. Additionally, there is a \$300 exemption for each disabled veteran in the household.

Most taxpayers may request that their income tax refund be directly deposited into a U.S. financial account of their choice. To request direct deposit, fill out the direct deposit portion of the MI-1040, MI-1040CR, or MI-1040CR-2 or file Form 3174 and attach it to the state income tax form.

This booklet was prepared in 2013 to provide taxpayers with useful information about their 2012 state taxes. It is not meant as a substitute for Michigan Department of Treasury tax instruction booklets.

Please Note:

The tax forms have been included as an example for taxpayers. Anyone using these forms to file their state income tax and property tax credits should consult the department's instruction booklets. Any references on these forms to page numbers refer to pages in the department's instruction booklets and not to pages in this Taxpayer's Guide.

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Prepared by the
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MICHIGAN PROPERTY TAX

The general property tax has traditionally been an important part of our state's tax structure. Money raised through property taxes goes toward financing local services, such as police and fire protection; public education; the operation of city, village, township, and county governments; and special projects such as sewers, streets, and parks. All property taxes collected by local units of government, other than the state education tax which is sent to the state School Aid Fund for distribution, are kept locally, and no other part of that revenue is sent to or used by the state.

PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT

Property subject to taxation by local units of government is classified as either real or personal property. Real property consists of land and any improvements to the land, such as buildings and water and sewer facilities. Personal property includes tangible items such as furniture, machines, and equipment belonging to a business, and those items not permanently attached to land or buildings.

The "assessed value" of property is the value placed upon the property by the local assessment officer. The Michigan Constitution requires that property be assessed uniformly at a rate not to exceed 50% of true cash value. True cash value is what the property would bring on the local housing market.

Property assessment is an annual, three-step process.

- First, the local assessor determines the assessed value of property based on the condition of the property on December 31 of the previous year. This is 50% of what the assessor determines to be the market price.
- Second, the board of commissioners in each county equalizes, or applies an adjustment factor, to ensure that property owners in all cities, townships, villages, or school districts in the county pay their fair share of that unit's taxes. Equalization serves to bring the total valuation across assessing units as close to the 50% level as possible.
- Third, the State Tax Commission applies an adjustment factor to the county assessments to bring the total valuation across counties as close to the 50% level as possible. This process produces the property's state equalized value, or SEV.

While equalization results in the determination of the property's state equalized value, the "taxable value" is what is used to calculate property taxes. The taxable value increase is capped at the rate of inflation or 5%, whichever is less. Historically, a property's true cash value rose faster than inflation, resulting in taxable values below SEV. In recent times, even though some housing values have fallen, taxable value can never be more than SEV. The inflation rate used to calculate 2013 taxable values is 1.024%.

When a property is transferred, however, the following year's SEV becomes the property's taxable value, eliminating the cap of the rate of inflation or 5%. This triggers a "pop-up" in taxes due. A transfer of ownership occurs when a title or present interest in the property is transferred through conveyance by deed, land contract, trust, distribution under a will, certain leases, or other mechanisms. Transfers of property from one spouse to the other or from a decedent to a surviving spouse, among other exceptions, are not considered a transfer of ownership. Beginning December 31, 2013, transfers of residential property to an immediate family member are exempted from the pop-up if the use of the property does not change following the transfer.

The pop-up from taxable value to SEV does not apply when eligible farmland is transferred to new owners. When someone purchases eligible farmland and files an affidavit testifying that the property would remain in agricultural use for at least seven years, the transfer will not trigger the pop-up. Transfers of land subject to a conservation easement are also exempted from the pop-up.

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PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE EXEMPTION

A principal residence is exempt from taxes levied by a local school district for operating purposes of up to 18 mills. A homeowner's principal residence is defined as "the one place where an owner of the property has his or her true, fixed, and permanent home to which, whenever absent, he or she intends to return and that shall continue as a principal residence until another principal residence is established." Property owners may claim only one exemption. A husband and wife, filing income tax returns jointly, are generally entitled to no more than one principal residence exemption, although the law allows a temporary, additional exemption for up to 3 years on an unsold homestead, and allows members of the armed forces to retain their exemption if they rent their home while away on active duty.

To be eligible for the homeowner's principal residence property exemption in 2013, a taxpayer must have claimed an exemption by filing an affidavit with the local tax collecting unit on or before June 1, 2013 for the immediately succeeding summer tax levy and November 1, 2013 for the immediately succeeding winter tax levy. Exemptions filed in prior years are valid until rescinded.

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

Eligible homeowners or renters who pay more than 3.5% of their household income in property taxes can receive a credit or rebate on their state income tax. See the income tax section later in this booklet for more details.

POVERTY EXEMPTION

A person may be eligible to request a poverty exemption from property taxes if they, at a minimum, own and occupy the property as their homestead, demonstrate evidence of ownership and identification, and meet poverty income standards. The local board of review makes the determination if the exemption should be granted or denied based on the guidelines for both income and asset levels adopted by the local unit of government. To be eligible for an exemption, a homeowner must apply to the local assessing unit after January 1 but before the day prior to the last day of the board of review. Poverty exemption denials may be appealed to the Michigan Tax Tribunal.

APPEALING A TAX ASSESSMENT

THE LOCAL BOARD OF REVIEW

If, for any reason, a taxpayer disagrees with the assessed value, taxable value, or assessment classification of property, he/she may appeal to the local governmental board of review. Township boards of review are comprised of three, six, or nine voters who are appointed by the township board. Township review boards meet in the week containing the second Monday in March to hear protests. Boards of review also meet in July and in December to correct qualified errors in the roll, including adjustments for property incorrectly listed as having had a transfer of ownership or certain other errors regarding the taxable status of the property. These meeting dates are also used for disputes over claims for the homeowner's principal residence, poverty, and initial qualified agricultural property exemptions.

The size, composition, appointment, and meeting times of city boards of review vary according to requirements of their respective charters. Places and times of their meetings should be posted in the local newspaper.

THE MICHIGAN TAX TRIBUNAL

To make an appeal at the state level, a taxpayer must have first locally appealed an assessment of residential or agricultural property. If not satisfied with the judgment of the board of review, a taxpayer may appeal the decision to the Michigan Tax Tribunal, an independent body which has the power to hear

appeals of judgments of the local boards of review. The tribunal has seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Michigan Senate. To appeal an assessment to the Michigan Tax Tribunal, an appeal must be filed on or before July 31 of the tax year involved for residential or agricultural property and by May 31 for other property.

The Residential and Small Claims Division of the Michigan Tax Tribunal hears appeals of agricultural and homeowner's principal residence exemptions. An appeal must be filed within 35 days after the assessor, county treasurer, or county equalization director denies a claim for exemption. An appeal of a claim for a poverty exemption must be filed by June 30, if the claim was denied at the March board of review. A claim must be filed within 30 days if the July or December board of review (meetings held to correct errors in the roll) denies a claim of exemption.

There is no fee for the filing of a homeowner's principal residence property tax appeal. The fees for filing other property tax appeals are on a scale determined by the amount of SEV in contention, with a minimum of \$25.00.

An initial letter of appeal to the Michigan Tax Tribunal should be addressed to the Michigan Tax Tribunal, P.O. Box 30232, Lansing, MI 48909. The letter should state: (1) that the assessed value has been protested this year at the local board of review (if residential or agricultural property); (2) the number of assessments which are being appealed; and (3) the location of the property by village, city, or township and county.

PROPERTY TAX RATES

The tax rate, or millage, is the number of tax dollars the taxpayer must pay for each \$1,000 of taxable value. This rate varies by local unit, but certain statewide constitutional and statutory restrictions exist. The rate may not exceed 15 mills (\$15 per \$1,000) except in counties in which voters have approved rates of up to 18 mills. Excluded from these limitations are:

- debt service taxes for all debts of local units approved by the electorate;
- extra-voted millage rates up to 50 mills for not more than 20 years; and
- taxes imposed by those units having tax limitations provided by charter or general law (cities, villages, charter townships, charter counties, and charter authorities).

Property taxes can be determined by multiplying the total local millage rate by the taxable value of property. A mill equals one one-thousandth of a dollar (\$1 of tax for each \$1,000 of taxable value). For example, if the local millage rate is 32 mills (\$32 per \$1,000 of taxable value) and the taxable value is \$100,000, the formula would be 32×100 , for a property tax of \$3,200. The Michigan Department of Treasury has a property tax estimator on its website (www.michigan.gov/treasury).

COLLECTION

Property taxes may be collected in the summer or the winter, or in some combination. Townships traditionally collect property taxes in the winter, but most cities, and all counties, now collect property taxes in the summer. The six-mill state education tax is collected in the summer. School boards or intermediate school districts can request that a city or township collect half or all of their school taxes in the summer. County extra-voted millage is collected in the winter.

TAX DEFERMENTS

There are several instances in which a taxpayer may have their payments for special assessments or summer or winter property taxes deferred.

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SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

A homeowner who is 65 years of age or older or who is totally and permanently disabled, and who is a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state for five or more years, the sole owner of a homestead for five or more years, and who meets household income standards, is eligible to defer special assessments on that homestead. The total amount of the special assessment to be deferred, exclusive of interest, cannot be less than \$300.

For those who qualify for a special assessment deferment, the payment of the deferred special assessment by the owner, or the owner's estate, will include an interest charge of 1% per month or fraction of a month. Special assessments will be deferred until one year after the owner's death or until the homestead is sold, conveyed, or transferred to someone else. Death of a spouse, however, will not terminate the deferment for the surviving spouse, unless the surviving spouse remarries.

SUMMER OR WINTER PROPERTY TAX

A taxpayer who is a senior citizen (age 62 or over, including the unremarried surviving spouse of a person who was 62 years of age or older at the time of death), paraplegic, quadriplegic, hemiplegic, eligible serviceperson, eligible veteran, eligible widow or widower, or who is totally and permanently disabled or blind may be able to delay paying summer or winter taxes on his or her homestead if total household income in the prior taxable year did not exceed \$40,000. Winter taxes may be deferred until May 1 of the first year of delinquency and summer taxes may be deferred until the following February 15. Subject to the approval of county boards of commissioners, property taxes deferred under this procedure shall not be subject to penalties or interest for the period of the deferment. This allows taxpayers to apply for and receive the homestead property tax rebate before the taxes are due. Taxpayers can contact the county treasurer to determine if the deferment has been made available and to check qualifications.

FARMLAND AND OPEN SPACE TAX RELIEF

In 1974, the Michigan Legislature passed the Farmland and Open Space Preservation Act to alleviate the rapid and often premature conversion of land, uniquely suited for agriculture and open space, to more intensive uses. This law enables a landowner to voluntarily enter into a developmental rights agreement or a developmental rights easement with the state.

These agreements or easements ensure that enrolled lands (active farmland or certain open space lands are eligible) remain in a particular use for an agreed-upon period of time. In return for maintaining the land in a particular use, the landowner is entitled to certain property tax benefits.

To be eligible, the agricultural land must be actively farmed and must generally meet one of the following qualifications: be 40 or more acres in size; five to 40 acres in size with a minimum per-acre gross income of \$200 per year; or a Department of Agriculture and Rural Development-designated "specialty farm" with a minimum gross annual income of \$2,000. At least 51% of the land must be primarily devoted to an agricultural use, except for specialty farms.

SIGNIFICANT 2013 PROPERTY TAX DATES

- December 31, 2012** Tax day for 2013 property tax assessments.
- February 1, 2013** Notice by certified mail to all properties that are **delinquent on their 2011 taxes**.
- February 14** Last day to pay property taxes without the imposition of a **late penalty charge** equal to 3% of the tax in addition to the property tax administration fee, if any.
- 3% penalty may be added to 2012 tax** if authorized by the governing body of a city or township. The governing body may waive the penalty for the homestead property of a senior citizen, paraplegic, quadriplegic, hemiplegic, eligible service person, eligible veteran, eligible widow or widower, totally and permanently disabled or blind persons, if that person has filed a claim for a homestead property tax credit with the State Treasurer before February 15. Also applies to a person whose property is subject to a farmland/development rights agreement if they present a copy of the development rights agreement or verification that the property is subject to the development rights agreement before February 15. If statements are not mailed by December 31, the local unit may not impose the 3% late penalty charge.
- February 15** A local unit of government that collects a summer property tax shall **defer the collection** until this date for property which qualifies.
- February 20** **Deadline for taxpayer filing of personal property statement** with assessor.
- February 28** **Last day for local treasurers to collect 2012 taxes.**
- March 1** Properties with **delinquent 2011 taxes forfeit** to the county treasurer.
- Local units to turn over 2012 delinquent taxes to the county treasurer. On March 1 in each year, taxes levied in the immediately preceding year that remain unpaid shall be returned as delinquent for collection.
- County property tax **Administration Fee of 4% added to unpaid 2012 taxes** and interest at 1% per month.
- March 11** **The local Board of Review (BOR) must meet on the second Monday in March.** This meeting must start not earlier than 9 a.m. and not later than 3 p.m. The BOR must meet one additional day during this week and shall hold at least three hours of its required sessions during the week of the second Monday in March after 6 p.m.
- Note:** The governing body of a city or township may authorize an alternative starting date for the second meeting of the March BOR, which can be either the Tuesday or the Wednesday following the second Monday in March.
- April 1** **Last day to pay all forfeited 2010 delinquent taxes, interest, penalties and fees, unless an extension has been granted by the circuit court. If unpaid, title to properties foreclosed for 2010 real property taxes vests solely in the foreclosing governmental unit.**
- Last day for March BOR** protest of assessed value, taxable value, property classification or denial by assessor of continuation of qualified agricultural property exemption.
- May 1** **Last day of deferral period for winter** (December 1) property tax levies, if the deferral for qualified taxpayers was authorized by the county board of commissioners.
- Denial of a Homeowner's Principal Residence exemption (PRE)** may be appealed by the owner to the Small Claims Division of the Michigan Tax Tribunal (MTT) within 35 days after the date of the notice of denial.
- Deadline for filing the initial request (first year) of a **Conditional Rescission of Principal Residence Exemption** (form 4640).
- Deadline for filing a PRE Active Duty Military affidavit** to allow military personnel to retain a PRE for up to three years if they rent or lease their principal residence while away on active duty.

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SIGNIFICANT 2013 PROPERTY TAX DATES (CONTINUED)

- May 1** (*continued*) **Deadline for filing the Farmland affidavit** (form 2599) with the local assessor if the property is NOT classified agricultural or if the assessor asks an owner to file it to determine whether the property includes structures that are not exempt.
- May 31** **Appeals of property** classified as commercial real, industrial real, developmental real, commercial personal, industrial personal or utility personal must be made by filing a written petition with the **Michigan Tax Tribunal** on or before May 31 of the tax year involved.
- By June 1** **First notice sent to all properties that are delinquent on 2012 taxes.**
- June 1** **Deadline for filing Homeowner's Principal Residence affidavits** (form 2368) for exemption from the summer tax levy of 18-mill school operating tax.
- June 3** **Deadline for notifying** protesting taxpayer in writing of **BOR action**.
- June 28** **Deadline for classification appeals** to the **State Tax Commission (STC)**. A classification appeal must be filed with the STC in writing on or before June 30. BORs must provide the taxpayer with the form to appeal their classification.
June 29 is a Saturday
June 30 is a Sunday
- July 1** **Taxes due and payable in those jurisdictions authorized to levy a summer tax.** (Charter units may have a different due date.)
- July 16** **The July BOR may be convened to correct a qualified error.**

An owner of property that is a **"Principal Residence"** on May 1 **may appeal to the July BOR** in the year for which an exemption was claimed or in the immediately succeeding 3 years if the exemption was not on the tax roll.

An owner of property that is **Qualified Agricultural Property** on May 1 **may appeal to the July BOR** for the current year and the immediately preceding year if the exemption was not on the tax roll.

July BOR may hear appeals for current year only for poverty exemptions, but not poverty exemptions denied by the March BOR.
- July 31** **Appeals of property classified as residential real, agricultural real, timber-cutover real or agricultural personal** must be made by filing a written petition with the MTT on or before July 31 of the tax year involved.

A protest of assessed valuation or taxable valuation or the percentage of Qualified Agricultural Property exemption subsequent to BOR action, must be filed with the MTT, in writing on or before July 31.
- August 19** **Deadline for taxpayer to file appeal directly with the MTT** if final equalization multiplier exceeds tentative multiplier and a taxpayer's assessment, as equalized, is in excess of 50% of true cash value.
- August 30** **Second notice by first class mail to all properties that are delinquent on 2012 taxes.**
August 31 is a Saturday
September 1 is a Sunday
- September 14** **Summer Taxes Due:** Summer taxes due, unless property is located in a city with a separate charter due date.

Last day of deferral period for summer property tax levies, if the deferral for qualified taxpayers was authorized by the county board of commissioners.

Interest of 1% per month will accrue if the payment is late for the taxes that are part of the summer tax collection. Note: date may be different depending on the city charter.
- October 1** **County treasurer adds \$15 for each parcel of property for which the 2012 real property taxes remain unpaid.**

SIGNIFICANT 2013 PROPERTY TAX DATES (CONTINUED)

- November 1** **Deadline for filing Homeowner’s Principal Residence affidavits** (form 2368) for exemption from the winter tax levy of 18-mill school operating tax.
- December 1** **2013 taxes due and payable to local unit treasurer are a lien** on real property. Charter cities or villages may provide for a different day.
- MTT Note:** Appeal to the MTT of a contested tax bill must be filed within 60 days after the mailing of the tax bill that the taxpayer seeks to contest. (Limited to arithmetic errors.)
- December 10** **Special BOR meeting may be convened by assessing officer to correct qualified errors.**

An owner of property that is a **“Principal Residence”** on May 1 **may appeal to the December BOR** in the year for which an exemption was claimed or in the immediately succeeding three years if the exemption was not on the tax roll.

An owner of property that is **Qualified Agricultural Property** on May 1 **may appeal to the December BOR** for the current year and the immediately preceding year if the exemption was not on the tax roll.

December BOR to hear appeals for current year poverty exemptions only, but not poverty exemptions denied by the March BOR.
- December 31, 2013** **Tax day for 2014 property taxes.**

MICHIGAN INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

The Michigan individual income tax was first adopted in 1967. It is a direct flat-rate tax, which means that everyone is assessed the same tax rate (4.33% for 2012), regardless of their level of income.

The basis, or starting point, of calculating the Michigan income tax is an individual's adjusted gross income (AGI) as determined on federal income tax forms, such as the 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, or 1040NR. Various amounts are subtracted from, or added to, the federal AGI before Michigan income taxes are determined. After all appropriate exemptions, subtractions, and additions are applied, an individual's tax liability is determined by multiplying their income by 4.33%. After the tax is calculated, an individual's tax liability may be reduced—sometimes even beyond zero—by various tax credits. Tax credits are subtracted after taxes are calculated, while tax deductions are subtracted from income before taxes are determined.

TAX INFORMATION FOR TAX YEAR 2012

The following sections of the Taxpayer's Guide provide general information on Michigan Individual Income tax exemptions, deductions, and credits for tax year 2012 (i.e., for tax returns filed in April 2013). The information provided here is meant only to supplement information provided by the Michigan Department of Treasury. Taxpayers should still consult with the official tax instruction booklets when calculating their state individual income tax liability.

STATE INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS

Michigan taxpayers are allowed to take a number of exemptions, depending on the number of people in the taxpayer's household, their ages, and other factors. These exemptions include:

- \$3,763 Personal Exemption.
- \$3,763 for each dependent.

Special Exemptions

- \$2,400 for each person or dependent in the household who is deaf, paraplegic, quadriplegic, hemiplegic, totally and permanently disabled, or blind.
- An additional \$300 for each disabled veteran in the household.

ADDITIONS AND SUBTRACTIONS

Michigan law provides that some things that are not counted as income at the federal level and which, therefore, are not included in the federal AGI, must be counted as income in Michigan. Similarly, some things included in the federal AGI are not counted as income under Michigan law. These "additions" and "subtractions" from income are listed on the form entitled, "Michigan Schedule 1." Additions to Michigan income include gross interest and dividends from obligations issued by other states, losses attributable to other states, and gains from Michigan.

Michigan subtractions from income include the following age-based deductions:

For a person born before 1946:

- The full amount of pension or retirement benefits received from a Michigan or U.S. government public retirement system.
- The full amount of social security benefits received.

- The full amount of retirement benefits received for service in the U.S. armed forces, or Michigan National Guard, and retirement benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act.
- Pension or retirement benefits from a private pension are deductible to a maximum of \$47,309 (\$94,618 for a joint return). The amount of this deduction is reduced by the amount of any public or military pension benefits deducted.

For a person born in 1946-1952:

- The sum of pension or retirement benefits received from a private, a Michigan, and a U.S. government public retirement system may be subtracted up to \$20,000 (\$40,000 for a joint return).
- The full amount of social security benefits received.
- The full amount of retirement benefits received for service in the U.S. armed forces or Michigan National Guard, and retirement benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act.

For a person born after 1952:

- The full amount of retirement benefits received for service in the U.S. armed forces and retirement benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act.
- The full amount of social security benefits received.

Please see the appropriate official tax instruction booklet for a list of all the available deductions that may be subtracted from a taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

TAX CALCULATION

After all applicable exemptions, additions, and subtractions are applied the Michigan individual income tax is calculated. The Michigan income tax rate is 4.33% for the 2012 tax year. It will decrease to 4.25% for tax year 2013.

STATE INCOME TAX CREDITS

Michigan offers a number of tax credits that allow taxpayers to reduce their tax bill. Tax credits are subtracted after calculating the amount of taxes due. Depending on whether or not the credit is considered refundable, tax credits may even result in the state making a payment to the individual. Non-refundable credits can only reduce a taxpayer's tax bill to zero, but cannot go beyond this. Refundable credits, however, can go beyond zero. For example, a taxpayer calculates that they owe \$500 in taxes. However, they qualify for a non-refundable tax credit worth \$700. Since the credit is non-refundable, they will reduce their tax liability to zero and the state will not owe them any money. If, on the other hand, the tax credit is refundable, the state will pay, or refund, the difference between the tax bill (i.e., \$500, and the amount of the credit, \$700). This will result in the state sending the taxpayer a check for \$200.

REFUNDABLE CREDITS

Two of the major refundable tax credits offered by Michigan, the homestead property tax credit and the home heating credit, are discussed on the following pages.

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

Michigan's homestead property tax credit program is a way the State of Michigan helps offset a portion of the property taxes paid by Michigan homeowners and renters. Homeowners pay property taxes directly and renters pay them indirectly with their rent. The credit, for most people, is based on a comparison between total household resources and the property taxes, rent, or other fees paid on a Michigan homestead. The availability and calculation of this credit is significantly different than in previous years.

What is a homestead?

The term "homestead" is the place where an individual lives, whether it is owned or rented, and includes a mobile home or lot in a trailer park. An individual may have only one homestead at any given time, and they must occupy the property for it to be considered their homestead. Permanent occupants of a nursing home, foster care home, or home for the aged that is subject to property taxes, may consider the facility as their homestead.

What are total household resources?

Total household resources are the combined total income (taxable and nontaxable) of both spouses or of a single person maintaining a household. It is federal 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 the federal AGI. Gains realized on the sale of a residence should be included, whether or not these gains are exempt from federal income tax.

Total household resources include the following:

- 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.

Taxpayers may reduce total household resources by subtracting:

- Payments to IRAs, SEP, SIMPLE, or qualified plans.
- Student loan interest deduction.
- 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.
- Medical insurance or HMO premiums you paid for yourself or your family (not Medicare), including medical insurance premiums paid through payroll deduction.
- Any other adjustments to gross income included on 2012 U.S. Form 1040.

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

What property taxes, rental payments, and other fees are used to calculate the credit?

Property taxes used to calculate the credit are those for which the taxpayer received a bill in 2012, regardless of when the taxes were paid. Administration fees of 1% or less may be included, but not penalties or interest. Special assessments may be included only if they are based on taxable value and either applied to the entire taxing jurisdiction, or are levied for police, fire, or advanced life support in an entire township, except for the village portion of a township.

- Renters may count 20% of the rent paid, except renters of tax-exempt housing, who pay service fees instead of property taxes, may only count 10% of their rent.
- Persons living in a mobile home park may count the \$3 per month specific tax and 20% of the amount they pay for lot rental less the specific tax.
- Permanent occupants of a nursing home, foster care home, or home for the aged that is subject to property taxes, may use the allocated share of the property taxes levied on the facility as taxes eligible for credit. Nursing home managers should have this information.

Property taxes on a homestead that is bought or sold during the year must be prorated according to the number of days occupied, regardless of any agreement entered into by the parties involved as to who shall pay the taxes.

Who is not eligible for the credit?

- Taxpayers whose property taxes, rent, or other fees as described above do not exceed 3.5% of their total household resources.
- Taxpayers with total household resources of more than \$50,000.
- Taxpayers whose homestead has a taxable value greater than \$135,000 (excluding the portion of a parcel of real property that is unoccupied and classified as agricultural).
- Persons whose total household resources consisted totally of Family Independence Program (FIP) assistance or Department of Human Services (DHS) benefits are not eligible for the credit. For persons who received a part of their income from these programs, their credit will be reduced by the percentage which their total household income was composed of FIP or DHS benefits.

How is the homestead property tax credit calculated?

The value of the Homestead Property Tax Credit is calculated by comparing total household resources against property taxes, rent, or other fees as described above. The credit is available to taxpayers with total household resources of \$50,000 or less, whose home is in Michigan, who resided in Michigan for at least six months in 2012, and whose homestead taxable value is not greater than \$135,000.

The basis for the credit is the difference between property taxes, eligible rent, or other fees and a percentage (3.5% for most filers) of total household resources, up to a maximum of \$1,200. Most filers do not receive the full amount of this difference as a credit, however, because the credit is adjusted based on household resources and whether the filer qualifies as a senior citizen or is disabled. The impacts of these adjustments are described in the next few paragraphs.

For most filers, the credit equals 60% of the difference between property taxes, eligible rent, or other fees and 3.5% of total household resources.

Senior citizens whose total household resources are \$21,000 or less may receive 100% of the difference as a credit. Senior citizens whose total household resources are more than \$21,000, but no more than \$30,000, are eligible for a reduced percentage of the difference. The credit percentage is reduced by 4% for each \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) that total household resources exceed \$21,000. For senior citizens whose total household resources are between \$30,001 and \$41,000, the credit is 60% of the difference.

For filers who are permanently disabled, paraplegic, hemiplegic, quadriplegic, or deaf, and whose total household resources are \$41,000 or less, the credit is equal to 100% of the difference, i.e., 100% of the difference between property taxes, eligible rent, or other fees and the appropriate percentage of total household resources (again, generally 3.5%).

The credit is reduced for all filers, including senior citizens and the disabled, if the filer's total household resources exceed \$41,000. The reduction is equal to 10% for each \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) above \$41,000 until total household resources reach \$50,000. Persons with total household resources above \$50,000 are not eligible for the homestead property tax credit.

The following examples provide a better illustration of how the Homestead Property Tax Credit is calculated. The official tax booklets provided by the Michigan Department of Treasury should be consulted when applying for this credit.

EXAMPLES OF COMPUTING THE CREDIT

Example 1: The following is an example of how the credit would be figured for a senior citizen whose total household resources in 2012 were \$21,000 or less. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's total household resources were \$20,000. Their property tax bill for 2012 was \$1,500.

The credit is computed by multiplying total household resources (\$20,000) by 3.5%. The credit is worth the amount of property taxes that exceed this amount as follows:

$$\$20,000 \times 3.5\% = \$700$$

Are property taxes greater than this amount? Yes

What is the difference between property taxes and \$700? \$800

The tax credit is: \$800

Example 2: Another example is provided for a senior citizen with total household resources of \$25,000 and property taxes of \$2,100.

$$\$25,000 \times 3.5\% = \$875$$

Are property taxes greater than this amount? Yes

What is the difference between property taxes and \$875? \$1,225

Amount Total Household Resources exceed \$21,000? \$4,000

Reduce credit by 16% (4% for each \$1,000 of total household resources over \$21,000) to 84%

Amount of Credit: \$1,225 - (16% x \$1,225) = \$1,029

Example 3: Mr. and Mrs. Jones are senior citizens whose total household resources were \$35,000. They paid \$600 rent per month for 12 months. If 20% of the total rent they paid in 2012 is more than 3.5% of their household income, the excess is multiplied by 60% to determine the credit, as follows:

$$\$35,000 \times 3.5\% = \$1,225$$

Is 20% of rent paid greater than this amount? Yes

What is the difference between 20% of rent and \$1,225? \$215

Multiply \$215 by 60%

The tax credit is: \$129

FILING THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

There are two forms that may be used to file the homestead property tax credit. Most taxpayers should use form MI-1040CR to calculate the credit. However, taxpayers who are active military, veterans, a surviving spouse of a veteran, or totally blind and own their homestead, may file form MI-1040CR-2, which uses an alternative method to calculate the credit. These taxpayers should use the form that provides the larger credit.

All individuals claiming a refund should file their claim with their Michigan income tax return. The 2012 Michigan income tax return is due April 15, 2013.

The period for amending a claim for a homestead property tax credit is four years from the date set for filing the original claim. Those individuals who do not have to file a Michigan income tax return, but who are eligible for property tax relief, should file the homestead property tax claim as soon as the amounts of 2012 homestead property taxes and household income are known.

HOME HEATING CREDITS

The home heating tax credit is available to households that are at or near the poverty level as defined by the federal government. This credit is different from other credits in that its value must be applied to heating costs. The credit is available to renters or homeowners, including mobile home renters or owners, whose total household resources are at or below certain limits based on the number of exemptions the taxpayer is allowed. Household resources are calculated the same as for the Homestead Property Tax Credit. The number of exemptions that should be used to compute the credit include a personal exemption for each person in the household. Additional exemptions are available for each person in the household who is disabled or is a qualified disabled veteran.

There are two methods available for computing a home heating credit: the standard method and, for individuals with very low household resources and high heating costs, an alternative formula.

STANDARD METHOD

In calculating the credit using the standard method, the amount of the home heating tax credit is determined by first figuring the amount of total household resources and the number of exemptions. Then, the following table is used to find the standard allowance (the maximum credit permitted) for the total exemptions claimed.

Number of Exemptions	Standard Allowance	Household Resources Ceiling
0 or 1	\$431	\$12,299
2	\$584	\$16,671
3	\$736	\$21,014
4	\$888	\$25,357
5	\$1,041	\$29,728
6	\$1,193	\$34,071

For each additional exemption, \$4,343 is added to household resources and \$152 is added to the standard allowance.

Across from the number of exemptions is the standard allowance. The credit is the standard allowance minus 3.5% of total household resources. The home heating credit is funded by a block grant from the federal government. In order to limit credits to the available amount of federal funding, 2012 credits will be multiplied by a proration factor of 48%. Claimants with heat included in rent are eligible for only 50% of the standard credit amount, which is then reduced by the proration factor, i.e., 48%. Credits are not available for those whose household income exceeds the amount in the household income ceiling column at the right of the table.

EXAMPLE CALCULATION OF STANDARD CREDIT

John and Mary Smith are both senior citizens who are homeowners. They had total household resources of \$21,000. They were entitled to four exemptions.

Standard Allowance	\$888.00
Less: 3.5% of household income (.035 x \$21,000)	<u>-\$735.00</u>
Home Heating Credit Subtotal	153.00
Proration Factor	<u>x 0.48</u>
Credit Available	\$ 73.00

ALTERNATIVE METHOD

As stated above, the alternative method is for individuals with very low incomes and high heating costs. Only those whose household income does not exceed the maximums specified in the table below (based on the number of exemptions for which they are eligible) can qualify for the alternative credit formula.

Number of Exemptions	Maximum Household Income
1	\$13,317
2	\$17,920
3	\$22,527
4 or more	\$23,618

To compute the alternative credit, total heating costs for the 12 consecutive monthly billing periods from November 2011 to October 2012 must be determined (maximum heating costs allowed in 2012 is \$2,598). Then the total heating costs are reduced by 11% of household income. The home heating credit will be 70% of this amount. For the 2012 tax year, credits will be multiplied by a proration factor of 48%. The alternative credit is not available to those whose heat is included in rent or for claims of less than 12 months.

EXAMPLE CALCULATION OF ALTERNATIVE CREDIT

Bill and Helen Jones had a household income of \$7,500 and were entitled to three exemptions. Their total heating cost was \$1,500.

Fuel cost	\$1,500.00
Less 11% of household income (.11 x \$7,500)	<u>– \$ 825.00</u>
Balance	\$ 675.00
Multiply by 70%	<u>x \$.70</u>
Home Heating Credit Subtotal	\$ 472.50
Proration Factor	<u>x 0.48</u>
Home Heating Credit (rounded to the nearest dollar)	\$ 227.00

Even if you qualify for the alternative credit, you should also calculate your credit using the standard method and claim the larger credit.

RECEIVING THE HOME HEATING CREDIT

Instead of receiving a credit against taxes owed, or a refund of money from the state, most people receiving the home heating credit receive an energy draft to use as payment toward current and future heating bills. Energy drafts can be used only to pay heating bills in the taxpayer’s name and may not be cashed. For some people, the Michigan Department of Treasury will send their credit directly to their heating provider. Those whose heating costs are included in rent or whose heating services are in someone else’s name will receive checks. Michigan residents can apply for the home heating credit by filling out form MI-1040CR-7. The home heating credit is available even for those who do not have to file a Michigan tax return. The home heating credit is available January 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDITS

Michigan's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) helps working families keep more of their paycheck. The Michigan EITC is based on the federal Earned Income Tax Credit program. Michigan taxpayers who are eligible for the federal EITC are automatically eligible for the Michigan EITC. For tax year 2012, the Michigan EITC equals 6% of the federal EITC.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS SCHEDULE

Michigan's Voluntary Contributions Schedule, found on Form 4642, allows taxpayers to make direct contributions to a number of charities. The contribution will increase the taxpayer's tax liability or reduce their refund. For tax year 2012, contributions can be made to following charitable entities:

Animal Welfare Fund – to help finance the costs for protecting and caring for animals that have been subjected to cruelty or neglect.

Children's Trust Fund – Prevent Child Abuse Michigan – to prevent child abuse and neglect.

Children of Veterans Tuition Grant Fund – to assist with undergraduate tuition expenses for eligible children of Michigan veterans who died or suffered total and permanent disability in the line of duty.

Girl Scouts of Michigan Fund – to provide funds for donation to any Girl Scout organization located in Michigan.

Military Family Relief Fund – to provide assistance to needy families of Michigan military personnel serving on active duty.

Special Olympics Michigan – to provide year-round sports training to Michigan children and adults with intellectual disabilities.

United Way Fund – to improve the lives of Michigan residents by mobilizing the caring power of communities to provide for basic needs, including, but not limited to, food, clothing, and shelter.

FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS

The individual income tax filing deadline is April 15, 2013. Forms may be filed by mail or electronically. The Michigan Department of Treasury encourages electronic filing, called e-file, because it costs 83% less to process than paper forms. Taxpayers who use e-file and are due refunds can get their refunds faster than with a paper return. Taxpayers who have a balance due can file their returns electronically before the filing deadline. However, they do not have to send their payments until April 15, 2013.

Home heating credit forms can be filed up until September 30, 2013, and do not require that the person pay any taxes or even fill out the Michigan Individual Income Tax form.

Most taxpayers have the option of having their income tax refund deposited directly into their bank accounts.

Taxpayers may request a 180-day extension of the deadline to file taxes. An extension of time to file the federal return automatically extends the time to file the Michigan return. An extension of time to file is not an extension of time to pay, however. Interest and penalties will accrue during the extension. Taxpayers who are unable to submit the entire payment by April 15 can make late or partial payments.

CONTACTING THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- Mailing Address: Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, Michigan 48922
- Phone: (517) 373-3200. Assistance is available using TTY through the Michigan Relay Center by calling 1-800-649-3777 or 711.
- Printed material in an alternate format may be obtained by calling (517) 636-4486.
- Website: <http://www.michigan.gov/taxes>.

HOW TO GET HELP WITH TAXES

- Automated Information Service: (517) 636-4486.
- A list of places that provide free help with taxes is available by calling **2-1-1**, or by calling 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is unavailable.
- Email: treasIndTax@michigan.gov.
- Help with taxes may also be available from the Michigan Statewide Earned Income Tax Credit Coalition at www.michiganeic.org/taxpayers.
- The Michigan Department of Treasury website www.michigan.gov/taxes provides information about how to choose a tax preparer.

2012 MICHIGAN Individual Income Tax Return MI-1040

Return is due April 15, 2013.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0147

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	3. Spouse's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
Home Address (Number, Street, or P.O. Box)			4. School District Code (5 digits – see page 60)
City or Town		State	ZIP Code
5. STATE CAMPAIGN FUND Check if you (and/or your spouse, if filing a joint return) want \$3 of your taxes to go to this fund. This will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Filer b. <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	6. FARMERS, FISHERMEN, SEAFARERS OR RETIREE <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if 2/3 of your income is from farming, fishing, seafaring or you are a pension recipient (see p. 11).
7. FILING STATUS. Check one. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married, filing jointly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married, filing separately*		8. RESIDENCY STATUS. Check all that apply. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Resident b. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident * c. <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Year Resident *	

9. EXEMPTIONS. NOTE: If someone else can claim you as a dependent, check box 9d, enter 0 on line 9a and enter \$1,500 on line 9d.

a. Number of exemptions claimed on 2012 federal return.....	9a.	x	\$3,763	9a.	00
b. Number of individuals who qualify for one of the following special exemptions: deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled	9b.	x	\$2,400	9b.	00
c. Number of qualified disabled veterans	9c.	x	\$300	9c.	00
d. Claimed as dependent, see line 9 NOTE above	9d.	<input type="checkbox"/>		9d.	00
e. Add lines 9a, 9b, 9c and 9d. Enter here and on line 15	9e.			9e.	00
10. Adjusted Gross Income from your U.S. Forms 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ or 1040NR (see p. 11)	10.			10.	00
11. Additions from Michigan Schedule 1, line 7. Attach Schedule 1.....	11.			11.	00
12. Total. Add lines 10 and 11	12.			12.	00
13. Subtractions from Michigan Schedule 1, line 21. Attach Schedule 1	13.			13.	00
14. Income subject to tax. Subtract line 13 from line 12. If line 13 is greater than line 12, enter "0"	14.			14.	00
15. Exemption allowance. Amount from line 9e or Schedule NR, line 19.....	15.			15.	00
16. Taxable income. Subtract line 15 from line 14. If line 15 is greater than line 14, enter "0"	16.			16.	00
17. Tax. Multiply line 16 by 4.33% (0.0433)	17.			17.	00

NON-REFUNDABLE CREDITS

		AMOUNT		CREDIT	
18. Income Tax Imposed by government units outside Michigan. Attach a copy of the return (see instructions).....	18a.	00		18b.	00
19. Michigan Historic Preservation Tax credit carryforward and/or Small Business Investment Tax Credit (see instructions).....	19a.	00		19b.	00
20. Income Tax. Subtract the sum of lines 18b and 19b from line 17. If the sum of lines 18b and 19b is greater than line 17, enter "0"	20.			20.	00

Filer's Social Security Number

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21. Enter amount of Income Tax from line 20.....	21.		00
22. Voluntary Contributions from Form 4642, line 8. Attach Form 4642.....	22.		00
23. USE TAX. Use tax due on Internet, mail order or other out-of-state purchases from Worksheet 1, line 3, p. 9.....	23.		00
24. Total Tax Liability. Add lines 21, 22 and 23.....	24.		00

REFUNDABLE CREDITS AND PAYMENTS

25. Property Tax Credit. Attach MI-1040CR or MI-1040CR-2.....	25.		00
26. Farmland Preservation Credit. Attach MI-1040CR-5.....	26.		00
27. a. Federal Earned Income Tax Credit	27a.		00
b. Michigan Earned Income Tax Credit. Multiply line 27a by 6% (0.06).....	27b.		00
28. Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit (refundable). Attach Form 3581.....	28.		00
29. Michigan tax withheld from Schedule W, line 7. Attach Schedule W (do not submit W-2's).....	29.		00
30. Estimated tax, extension payments and 2011 credit forward.....	30.		00
31. Total refundable credits and payments. Add lines 25, 26, 27b, 28, 29 and 30.....	31.		00

REFUND OR TAX DUE

32. If line 31 is less than line 24, subtract line 31 from line 24. Include interest <input type="text"/> and penalty <input type="text"/> if applicable (see p. 12) YOU OWE	32.		00
33. Overpayment. If line 31 is greater than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 31.....	33.		00
34. Credit Forward. Amount of line 33 to be credited to your 2013 estimated tax for your 2013 tax return ...	34.		00
35. Subtract line 34 from line 33..... REFUND	35.		00



DIRECT DEPOSIT
Deposit your refund directly to your financial institution! See page 13 and complete a, b and c.

a. Routing Transit Number	b. Account Number	c. Type of Account
		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Checking 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Savings

<p>Deceased Taxpayer. If Filer and/or Spouse died after December 31, 2011, check the appropriate box below.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filer is deceased. <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse is deceased.</p>		<p>Preparer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.</p> <p>Preparer's PTIN, FEIN or SSN</p>	
<p>Taxpayer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in this return and attachments is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.</p>		Preparer's Business Name (print or type)	
Filer's Signature	Date	Preparer's Business Address (Print or Type)	
Spouse's Signature	Date		
<p><input type="checkbox"/> By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.</p>			

Refund, credit, or zero returns. Mail your return to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48956**

Pay amount on line 32. Mail your check and return to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48929**

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. Do not staple your check to the return. Keep a copy of your return and supporting schedules for six years. To check your refund status, have a copy of your MI-1040 available when you visit www.michigan.gov/iit

2012 MICHIGAN Schedule 1 Additions and Subtractions

Issued under authority of Public Act 281 of 1967.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Attach to Form MI-1040.

Attachment 01

Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789) — —
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Additions to Income (all entries must be positive numbers)

- | | | | |
|---|----|--|----|
| 1. Gross interest and dividends from obligations issued by states (other than Michigan) or their political subdivisions..... | 1. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |
| 2. Deduction for taxes on, or measured by, income including self-employment tax taken on your federal return (see p. 13)..... | 2. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |
| 3. Gains from Michigan column of MI-1040D and MI-4797 | 3. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |
| 4. Losses attributable to other states (see p. 13) | 4. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |
| 5. Net loss from federal column of your Michigan MI-1040D or MI-4797 | 5. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |
| 6. Other (see p. 13). Describe: _____ | 6. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |
| 7. Total additions. Add lines 1 through 6. Enter here and on MI-1040, line 11. | 7. | <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 00 |

2012 MICHIGAN Schedule 1 Additions and Subtractions

Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789) — —
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Subtractions from Income (all entries must be positive numbers)

- 8. Income from U.S. government bonds and other U.S. obligations included in MI-1040, line 10. Attach U.S. *Schedule B* if over \$5,000 8.
- 9. Military pay (including Military pensions) from U.S. Armed Forces included in MI-1040, line 10. Attach Schedule W 9.
- 10. Gains from federal column of Michigan MI-1040D and MI-4797 10.
- 11. Income attributable to another state. **Explain type and source:** _____ 11.
- 12. Retirement benefits. Enter amount from line 12 of Form 4884, *Michigan Pension Schedule*. **Attach Form 4884** 12.
- 13. Dividend/interest/capital gains deduction for taxpayers **67 years and older**. Deduction is limited to \$10,545 for single filer and \$21,091 for joint filers, less any deduction for retirement benefits on line 12. **If you enter an amount on this line, complete 13a - 13d below** 13.

Check this box if you are the unremarried surviving spouse claiming a dividend/interest/capital gains deduction for someone born before 1946 who was at least age 65 at the time of death.

PRIMARY FILER		SPOUSE	
13a. Year of Birth (19xx)	13b. Age (as of 12-31-2012)	13c. Year of Birth (19xx)	13d. Age (as of 12-31-2012)

- 14. Social Security or railroad retirement taxable benefits included on U.S. *Form 1040* or *1040A*... 14.
- 15. Income earned while a resident of a renaissance zone. See p. 14..... 15.
- 16. Michigan state and local income tax refunds received in 2012 and included in MI-1040, line 10..... 16.
- 17. Michigan Education Savings Program and *MI 529Advisor* Plan 17.
- 18. Michigan Education Trust 18.
- 19. Michigan Net Operating Loss Deduction 19.
- 20. Miscellaneous subtractions (see p. 15). **Describe:** _____ 20.
- 21. **Total subtractions. Add lines 8 through 20. Enter here and on MI-1040, line 13** 21.

2012 MICHIGAN Pension Schedule

NOTE: If you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, were born on or after 1/1/1953 and no pension benefits were received from a deceased spouse, do not complete this form. Before completing this form, see detailed instructions on page 2. **Attach this form to the MI-1040.**

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0147 **Attachment 23**

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
			— —
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	3. Spouse's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
			— —

PART 1: FILER'S AGE

Failure to complete Part 1 will result in your deduction being denied.

PRIMARY FILER

SPOUSE

4. Primary Filer Year of Birth (ex. 19xx)	5. If a Joint Return, Spouse Year of Birth (ex. 19xx)

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 and deceased spouse were born prior to 1/1/1946 and had public pension benefits, complete lines 6, 13 (a-c) and 14. Use combined retirement/pension information from Part 2 and Part 3 to complete the worksheet on page 17 of the MI-1040 Instruction book. Carry the amount from the worksheet line 6 to line 11 below.

PART 2: RETIREMENT AND PENSION BENEFITS

Do not enter Social Security, military or railroad retirement benefits here. Enter military pension benefits on Schedule 1, line 9. Enter Social Security and railroad retirement benefits on Schedule 1, line 14.

6. Retirement or pension benefits. List all that apply for Filer and Spouse (if filing jointly). **Exclude any retirement and pension benefits received from a deceased spouse.**

A Enter "X" for: Private or Public		B – Payer FEIN (from 1099-R) (Example: 38-1234567)	C Name of Payer	D Pension Amount
				00
				00
				00
				00
				00
				00

Check this box and complete the Continuation Schedule if you have more than six sources of Retirement and Pension Benefits. (See instructions page 17).

7. Total Retirement and Pension Benefits. Enter the total of line 6, column D. If additional information was entered on the Continuation Schedule, include that total in this line's calculation ..	7.	00
8. Maximum allowable pension deduction based on individual born first, filer or spouse from Table A: Maximum Allowable Pension Deduction on page 2	8.	00
9. Retirement or pension benefits received from a deceased spouse. Enter amount from line 17	9.	00
10. Subtotal. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If you do not have any retirement benefits from a deceased spouse enter the amount from line 8. This line may not be less than zero.	10.	00
11. Filer/Spouse Pension Amounts. Enter the smaller of line 7 or 10. If filer or spouse were born before 1/1/1946 and had public pension benefits listed in Part 2, line 6 above, complete the worksheet, page 17 of the MI-1040 Instruction book (see instructions).	11.	00
12. Total Retirement or Retirement Benefit Subtraction. Enter the sum of lines 9 and 11 here and on Michigan Schedule 1 line 12.....	12.	00

Filer's Social Security Number
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> _____ _____ </div>

Table A: Maximum Allowable Pension Deduction

Year of birth	Filing Status Single or Married, filing separately as of 12/31/2012	Filing Status Married filing jointly as of 12/31/2012
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

PART 3: RETIREMENT AND PENSION BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM DECEASED SPOUSE

If deceased spouse was born after December 31, 1952 STOP; you may not deduct benefits from the deceased spouse.

13a. Deceased Spouse Name	13b. Deceased Spouse Social Security Number	13c. Deceased Spouse Year of Birth (ex. 19xx)
---------------------------	---	---

14. Retirement and pension benefits received from deceased spouse; list all that apply.

A Enter "X" for: Private or Public	B – Payer FEIN (from 1099-R) (Example: 38-1234567)	C Name of Payer	D Pension Amount
			00
			00
			00
			00
15. Total Surviving Spouse Retirement or Pension Benefits received from a deceased spouse			15. 00

16. Maximum allowable pension deduction based on the deceased spouse year of birth from **Table A: Maximum Allowable Pension Deduction** above. If decedent was born prior to 1/1/1946 and has public pension benefits, complete worksheet on p. 17 of the MI-1040 Instruction Book and enter that amount here.....

17. Enter the smaller amount of line 15 or 16. Carry this amount to line 9.
Complete lines 6 through 12.....

	00
	00

INSTRUCTIONS

Important Points for the Retirement and Pension Benefits Deduction

- Amounts received from a deferred compensation plan that let the employee determine the amount to be put aside and do not set retirement age or requirements for years of service do not qualify for a subtraction. See instructions on page 16 for additional items that do not qualify for a retirement or pension subtraction.
- Military retirement benefits are deducted on line 9 of Schedule 1 and not on Form 4884.
- Social Security and railroad retirement benefits are deducted on line 14 of Schedule 1 and not on Form 4884.
- Use Form 4884 to calculate your deduction for retirement and pension benefits other than military retirement, Social Security, and railroad retirement benefits.
- If you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, were 59 or younger as of December 31, 2012, do not complete Form 4884. Retirement and pension benefits other than military, railroad retirement, and Social Security benefits are taxable for those born after 1952.
- A married couple filing a joint return should complete Part 2 of this form based on the year of birth of the older spouse.

2012 MICHIGAN Voluntary Contributions Schedule

Issued under authority of Public Act 281 of 1967.

INSTRUCTIONS: Use this schedule to make a donation from your refund to any of the organizations listed below. If you are not receiving a refund, your donation will increase your tax due. Check the box associated with the dollar amount you wish to contribute in columns A or B or enter a specific dollar amount greater than \$10 in the space provided in column C. Enter the total of your contribution for each line in column D. For detailed descriptions of each fund, see the reverse side of this form. Attach completed form to Form MI-1040.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0147

Attachment 18

Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789) ____
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	Spouse's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789) ____

	A.	B.	C. Other Amount (greater than \$10)	D. Total Contribution				
1. Animal Welfare Fund	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	1. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
2. Children of Veterans Tuition Grant Program	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	2. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
3. Children's Trust Fund - Preventing Child Abuse in Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	3. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
4. Girl Scouts of Michigan Fund	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	4. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
5. Military Family Relief Fund	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	5. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
6. Special Olympics Michigan.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	6. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
7. United Way Fund	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	\$ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00	7. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00
	00							
	00							
8. Add column D, lines 1 through 7. Enter total of column D here and carry amount to your MI-1040, line 22.....				8. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00		
	00							

This form must be attached to your MI-1040 to ensure your contributions are properly credited to the designated fund(s). Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for details on voluntary contribution funds.

Voluntary Contributions Schedule

Michigan taxpayers can contribute \$5, \$10, or more to any of the following funds on Form 4642, *Voluntary Contributions Schedule*. **Contributions to these funds will increase your tax liability or reduce your refund.**

Animal Welfare Fund

The goal of the Animal Welfare Fund is to support projects that increase the number of dogs and cats that are sterilized and adopted in Michigan. The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) offers grants to promote certain activities pursuant to the Animal Welfare Fund Act, including spaying and neutering of dogs and cats. For 2012, funds will only be awarded to animal control shelters and animal protection shelters licensed by MDARD.

Children of Veterans Tuition Grant Program

Help send the child of a Michigan veteran to a Michigan college or university! Contributions will be a key source of funding for the undergraduate tuition expenses of children of certain deceased or disabled veterans.

Children's Trust Fund - Preventing Child Abuse in Michigan

Help keep kids safe by preventing child abuse! Contributions are returned to local communities in the form of grants to county-based prevention councils and direct service programs benefitting children and parents. Programs and services funded by these monies include parent education and support groups, home visitation services, local training, and public education and outreach. The Children's Trust Fund is the Michigan chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America.

Girl Scouts of Michigan Fund

Girl Scouts is the premier organization for girls providing a girl-centered, quality leadership experience, in partnership with mentoring adults, which meet the needs of girls in our fast-changing world. Contributions to the Girl Scouts of Michigan Fund help to prepare young girls to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Girl Scout oath and law.

Military Family Relief Fund

The Military Family Relief Fund provides assistance to qualifying families of military members in either the Michigan National Guard who are serving in the U.S. Armed Forces or those reserve forces called to active duty by the federal government.

Special Olympics Michigan

Provide the power of sport through Special Olympics Michigan for children and adults with intellectual disabilities in Michigan communities. Our life changing programs highlight athlete abilities, break down barriers, teach life skills, and focus on dignity and respect. Special Olympics serves as a catalyst for social change to create more unified communities for everyone. Special Olympics is a volunteer based program located throughout the state serving nearly 20,000 athletes.

United Way Fund

Contributions to the United Way Fund (of America) will be used to improve the lives of Michigan residents by mobilizing the caring power of communities to provide for basic needs, including, but not limited to, food, clothing, and shelter.

2012 MICHIGAN Homestead Property Tax Credit Claim MI-1040CR

Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0147

Attachment 05

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	3. Spouse's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
Home Address (Number, Street, P.O. Box) If using a P.O. Box, you must complete line 46, page 3.			4. School District Code (5 digits - see p. 60)
City or Town		State	ZIP Code
5. Check the box for which you or your spouse qualify (excluding dependents). If you qualify for both boxes, see instructions on page 27.			
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Age 65 or older; or an unremarried spouse of a person who was 65 or older at the time of death.		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled.	
6. 2012 FILING STATUS: Check one.		7. 2012 RESIDENCY STATUS: Check all that apply.	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Resident	
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married, Filing jointly		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident	
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married, Filing separately		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Year Resident *	
*If you checked box "c," enter dates of Michigan residency in 2012. Enter dates as MM-DD-YYYY (Example: 04-15-2012).			
		FILER	SPOUSE
		— — 2012	— — 2012
		— — 2012	— — 2012

8. Homestead Status

Check here if the taxable value of your homestead includes unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural by your assessor.

9. **Homeowners:** Enter the 2012 **taxable value** of your homestead (see p. 27). **If you did not check box 8 above and your taxable value is greater than \$135,000, STOP; you are not eligible.**
Farmers: enter your **taxable value** including your homestead and unoccupied farmland

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10. Property Taxes levied on your home for 2012 (see p. 24) or amount from line 52, 57, or 58.....

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11. **Renters:** Enter rent you paid for 2012 from line 54 or 56

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12. Multiply line 11 by 20% (0.20).....

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13. **Total.** Add lines 10 and 12

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TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. Include income from both spouses.

NOTE: For line by line instructions see pages 27-28.

14. Wages, salaries, tips, sick, strike and SUB pay, etc.

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15. All interest and dividend income (including nontaxable interest)

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16. Net business income (including net farm income). If negative enter "0"

		00
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17. Net royalty or rent income. If negative enter "0"

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18. Retirement pension, annuity, and IRA benefits.

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19. Capital gains less capital losses.

		00
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20. Alimony and other taxable income Describe: _____

		00
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21. Social Security and/or railroad retirement benefits

		00
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22. Child support and foster parent payments

		00
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23. Unemployment compensation

		00
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24. Gifts or expenses paid on your behalf

		00
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25. Other nontaxable income Describe: _____

		00
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26. Workers'/veterans' disability compensation/pension benefits

		00
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27. FIP and other DHS benefits (Do not include food assistance)

		00
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28. **SUBTOTAL.** Add lines 14 through 27

SUBTOTAL

	00
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+ 0000 2012 25 01 27 3

Continue on pages 2 and 3. This form cannot be processed if pages 2 and 3 are not complete and attached.

Filer's Social Security Number

—	—
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29. Enter subtotal from line 28, page 1.....	29.		00
30. Other adjustments (see p. 28). Describe: _____	30.		00
31. Medical insurance/HMO premiums you paid for you and your family (see p. 28)	31.		00
32. Add lines 30 and 31.....	32.		00
33. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. Subtract line 32 from line 29. If more than \$50,000, STOP; you are not eligible for this credit.	33.		00
34. Multiply line 33 by 3.5% (0.035) or by the percent in Table 2 (see p. 29). If negative, enter "0".....	34.		00
35. Subtract line 34 from line 13 and enter the amount here. If line 34 is more than line 13, enter "0" and STOP; you are not eligible for this credit	35.		00

PART 1: ALLOWABLE COMPUTATION BASED ON CLAIMANT STATUS

Complete only section A, B, OR C in Part 1.

A. SENIOR CLAIMANTS (if you checked box 5a)

36. Amount from line 35	36.		00
37. Percentage from Table A below that applies to the amount on line 33... 37.	37.	%	
38. Multiply line 36 by line 37 (maximum \$1,200). Enter amount here and on line 42.....	38.		00

B. DISABLED CLAIMANTS (if you checked box 5b)

39. Amount from line 35 (maximum \$1,200). Enter amount here and on line 42.....	39.		00
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C. ALL OTHER CLAIMANTS

40. Amount from line 35	40.		00
41. Multiply amount on line 40 by 60% (0.60) (maximum \$1,200). Enter amount here and on line 42	41.		00

PART 2: PROPERTY TAX CREDIT CALCULATION

42. Enter amount from line 38, 39 or 41, or from Worksheet 3 (see p. 30) for FIP/DHS Recipients	42.		00
If your total household resources are less than or equal to \$41,000, enter amount from line 42 on line 45. All others continue to line 43.			
43. Percentage from Table B below that applies to the amount on line 33... 43.	43.	%	
44. Multiply amount on line 42 by line 43. Enter amount here and on line 45.	44.		00
45. PROPERTY TAX CREDIT. If you completed line 44, enter that amount here. Otherwise, enter the amount from line 42. If you file an MI-1040, carry this amount to your MI-1040, line 25.....	45.		00

Note: Seniors who pay rent, complete Worksheet 4 on page 30 of the MI-1040 book and enter amount from worksheet on line 45 (maximum \$1,200).

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)

TABLE B - HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT PHASE OUT

Total Household Resources	Percentage Allowed for
\$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)

Filer's Social Security Number

— —

PART 3: HOMEOWNERS WHO MOVED IN 2012. Report on lines 46 and 47 the addresses of the homesteads for which you are claiming a credit. **Homesteads with a taxable value greater than \$135,000 are not eligible for this credit.**

46. Address where you lived on December 31, 2012, if different than reported on line 1.	Taxable Value
47. Address of homestead sold (moved from) during 2012 (Number, Street, City, ZIP Code).	Taxable Value

Homeowners who moved during 2012, complete lines 48 through 52.

HOMESTEAD	
	A. Moved Into B. Moved From
48. Number of days occupied (total cannot be more than 366).....	
49. Divide line 48A and 48B each by 366 and enter the percentages for each.....	% %
50. Property taxes levied for calendar year 2012.....	
51. Prorated property taxes. Multiply line 50 by the percentages on line 49.....	
52. Taxes eligible for credit. Add line 51, columns A and B. Enter here and on line 10.....	52. 00

PART 4: RENTERS (Do not include Alternate Housing Facility information, see Part 5.)

53. A Address of Homestead You Rented (Number, Street, Apt. #, City, ZIP Code)	B Landowner's Name and Address	C # Months Rented	D Monthly Rent	E Total Rent Paid Less Mobile Home Taxes
54. Total rent you paid (not more than 12 months). Add total rent for each period. Enter here and on line 11.....				54. 00

PART 5: ALTERNATE HOUSING FACILITIES

55. If you lived in one of these types of facilities for all or part of 2012, check the appropriate box and see instructions.

- a. Subsidized Housing: complete line 56. Enter result on line 11. b. Service Fee Housing: complete lines 56 and 57.

56. Enter the total rent you paid in 2012 while a resident of an Alternate Housing Facility. Do not include amounts paid on your behalf by a government agency.....	56. 00
57. If you checked 55b, multiply line 56 by 10% (0.10) (see instructions). Enter here and on line 10.....	57. 00

58. **Special Housing:** If you lived in one of these facility types for all or part of 2012, check the appropriate box and see instructions.

- a. Cooperative Housing b. Home for the Aged c. Nursing Home
 d. Adult Foster Care Home e. Paid Room and Board

Enter your prorated share of taxes from the type of facility checked above here and on line 10..... 58. 00

59. Name and Address (including ZIP Code) of Housing Facility, Landowner, or Care Facility if you completed Part 5
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DIRECT DEPOSIT Deposit your refund directly to your financial institution! See page 13 and complete a, b and c.	a. Routing Transit Number	b. Account Number	c. Type of Account
			1. <input type="checkbox"/> Checking 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Savings

Deceased Taxpayer. If Filer and/or Spouse died after December 31, 2011, enter dates below. ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY. Example: 04-15-2012 (MM-DD-YYYY) Filer — — Spouse — —	Preparer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge. Preparer's PTIN, FEIN or SSN
Taxpayer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in this return and attachments is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. Filer's Signature Date Spouse's Signature Date	Preparer's Business Name (print or type) Preparer's Business Address (print or type)
<input type="checkbox"/> By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.	

If you are also filing Form MI-1040, attach this form behind it. If not, mail this form to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48956**

2012 MICHIGAN Homestead Property Tax Credit Claim for Veterans and Blind People MI-1040CR-2

Print numbers like this : 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0 1 4 7

Attachment 06

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Social Security Number (Example: 123-45-6789)
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	— —
Home Address (No., Street or P.O. Box)			3. Spouse's Social Security Number (Example: 123-45-6789)
City or Town			— —
State		ZIP Code	4. School District Code (5 digits - see p. 17)
5. 2012 FILING STATUS: Check one. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married, filing jointly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married, filing separately		6. 2012 RESIDENCY STATUS: Check all that apply. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Resident b. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident c. <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Year Resident*	
*If you check box "c," enter dates of 2012 Michigan residency. Enter dates as MM-DD-YYYY (Example: 04-15-2012)			
		FROM:	TO:
7. Check one of the following that applies to you: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Blind and own your homestead b. <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran with service-connected disability or veteran's surviving spouse Enter percent of disability: <input style="width:50px;" type="text"/> % c. <input type="checkbox"/> Surviving spouse of veteran deceased in service * d. <input type="checkbox"/> Active military, pensioned veteran or his/her surviving spouse * e. <input type="checkbox"/> Surviving spouse of a nondisabled or nonpensioned veteran of the Korean War, World War II, or World War I			
* If you check "d" or "e" above and your Total Household Resources (line 31) is more than \$7,500, you cannot claim a credit on this form.			

8. Taxable value allowance from Table 2, p.11	8.	00
9. Taxable value of homestead. Homeowners: If greater than \$135,000, STOP; you are not eligible.	9.	00
10. Property taxes levied on your home for 2012 (see p. 4).....	10.	00
11. Percent of tax relief. Divide line 8 by line 9 (not to exceed 100%)	11.	%
12. Multiply line 10 by line 11. Enter the result (maximum \$1,200)	12.	00
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. Include income from both spouses.		
13. Wages, salaries, tips, sick, strike and SUB pay, etc.	13.	00
14. All interest and dividend income (including nontaxable interest).....	14.	00
15. Net business income (including net farm income). If negative, enter "0".....	15.	00
16. Net royalty or rent income. If negative enter "0"	16.	00
17. Retirement pension, annuity, and IRA benefits.....	17.	00
18. Capital gains less capital losses (see p. 8).....	18.	00
19. Alimony and other taxable income (see p. 8). Describe: _____	19.	00
20. Social Security, SSI (include dependent benefits) and/or railroad retirement benefits.....	20.	00
21. Child support and foster parent payments received (see p. 8).....	21.	00
22. Unemployment compensation.....	22.	00
23. Gifts or expenses paid on your behalf.....	23.	00
24. Other nontaxable income (see p. 8). Describe: _____	24.	00
25. Workers' compensation, veterans' disability compensation and pension benefits	25.	00
26. FIP and other DHS benefits (do not include Food Assistance Program benefits).....	26.	00
27. SUBTOTAL. Add lines 13 through 26	27.	00
28. Other adjustments (see p. 8). Describe: _____	28.	00
29. Medical insurance or HMO premiums you paid for you and your family	29.	00
30. Add lines 28 and 29.....	30.	00
31. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. Subtract line 30 from line 27. If greater than \$50,000, STOP; you are not eligible for this credit	31.	00
32. PROPERTY TAX CREDIT. (Maximum \$1,200). Enter one of the following: a. FIP/DHS RECIPIENTS, enter amount from the Worksheet on p. 9. b. If line 31 is more than \$41,000, see instructions on p. 9 and enter the reduced amount. c. ALL OTHERS, enter the amount from line 12. If you file an MI-1040, carry this amount to MI-1040, line 25..... CREDIT	32.	00

Filer's Social Security Number

— —

PART 1: HOMEOWNERS WHO MOVED IN 2012. Report on lines 33 and 34 the addresses and taxable values of your homesteads for which you are claiming a credit. **Homesteads with a taxable value of \$135,000 or greater are not eligible for this credit.**

33. Address where you lived on December 31, 2012, if different than reported on line 1.	▶ Taxable Value
34. Address of homestead sold (moved from) during 2012 (No., Street, City, ZIP Code).	▶ Taxable Value

Homeowners who moved during 2012, complete lines 35 through 43.
If you also rented a homestead during 2012, complete lines 44 through 55.

HOMESTEAD	
A. Moved Into	B. Moved From
35. Number of days occupied (total cannot be more than 366).....	35. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
36. Divide line 35 by 366 and enter percentage here.....	36. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %
37. Property taxes levied for calendar year 2012.....	37. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
38. Prorated taxes. Multiply line 37 by percentage on line 36.....	38. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
39. Taxable value allowance (see Table 2, p. 11).....	39. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
40. Taxable value.....	40. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
41. Divide line 39 by line 40 and enter percentage here.....	41. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %
42. Prorated credit. Multiply line 38 by line 41.....	42. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
43. Property tax credit. Add line 42 columns A & B. Enter here and on line 12. Part-year renters do not carry to line 12; complete lines 44 through 55.....	43. <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> 00

- 35. Number of days occupied (total cannot be more than 366).....
- 36. Divide line 35 by 366 and enter percentage here.....
- 37. Property taxes levied for calendar year 2012.....
- 38. Prorated taxes. Multiply line 37 by percentage on line 36.....
- 39. Taxable value allowance (see Table 2, p. 11).....
- 40. Taxable value.....
- 41. Divide line 39 by line 40 and enter percentage here.....
- 42. Prorated credit. Multiply line 38 by line 41.....
- 43. Property tax credit. Add line 42 columns A & B. Enter here and on line 12.
 Part-year renters do not carry to line 12; complete lines 44 through 55.....

PART 2: RENTERS (Veterans Only)

44. A Address of Homestead You Rented (No., Street, Apt. #, City, ZIP Code)	B Landowner's Name and Address	C # Months Rented	D Monthly Rent	E Total Rent Paid Less Mobile Home Taxes

- 45. Total rent you paid (not more than 12 months). Add total rent for each period 45. 00
 - 46. Multiply line 45 by 20% (0.20). Service fee housing residents use 10% (0.10) (see p. 5).
 Full-year renters, enter here and on line 10 46. 00
 - 47. Multiply **non-homestead** property tax millage by 0.001 (see p. 11, Credit Computation Examples)..... 47.
 - 48. **Full-year renters only**, divide line 46 by line 47 to get your taxable value. Enter here and on line 9.... 48. 00
- Part-year renters, complete lines 49 through 55.**
- 49. Divide line 45 by the number of months you rented 49. 00
 - 50. Multiply line 49 by 12 months 50. 00
 - 51. Multiply line 50 by 20% (0.20). Service fee housing residents use 10% (0.10) (see p. 5) 51. 00
 - 52. Divide line 51 by line 47 to get your taxable value. Enter here and on line 9..... 52. 00
 - 53. Percent of tax relief. Divide line 8 by line 52..... 53. %
 - 54. Multiply line 46 by line 53 54. 00
 - 55. Add lines 43 and 54. Enter here and on line 12 55. 00



DIRECT DEPOSIT
 Deposit your refund directly to your financial institution! See page 9 and complete a, b and c.

a. Routing Transit Number	b. Account Number	c. Type of Account
		<input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings

Deceased Taxpayers. If Filer and/or Spouse died after 12-31-2011, enter dates below. ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY. Example: 04-15-2012 (MM-DD-YYYY). Filer <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> Spouse <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	Preparer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge. Preparer's PTIN, FEIN or SSN
Taxpayer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in this return and attachments is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.	Preparer's Business Name (print or type)
Filer's Signature _____ Date _____ Spouse's Signature _____ Date _____	Preparer's Business Address (print or type)
<input type="checkbox"/> By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.	

If you are also filing Form MI-1040, attach this form behind it.
 If not, mail this form to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48956**

2012 MICHIGAN Farmland Preservation Tax Credit Claim MI-1040CR-5

Issued under authority of Public Act 281 of 1967.

Attach to Form MI-1040. Read all instructions before completing this form. Type or print in blue or black ink.

Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0147

Attachment 03

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
			— —
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	3. Spouse's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
			— —

PART 1: COMPUTATION OF CREDIT — Complete a Schedule CR-5 before completing Part 1.

4. Total taxes for all agreements from Schedule CR-5, line 3, column F..... 4.

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5. Check this box if all of your taxes that qualify for a homestead property tax credit are included in line 4.

6. If you did not check the box on line 5, enter the taxes on your home and farmland that qualify for a property tax credit but are not under a Farmland Developmental Rights Agreement 6.

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7. **Total.** Add lines 4 and 6..... 7.

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8. Total Household Resources from MI-1040CR, line 33, MI-1040CR-2, line 31 or MI-1040CR-7, line 34 8.

	00
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9. Total Loss Adjustment from line 26, page 2 (must be less than zero) 9.

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10. Total Household Income, combine lines 8 and 9 10.

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11. Depletion allowance claimed on your federal return..... 11.

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12. **Total.** Add lines 10 and 11..... 12.

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13. Total taxes on land covered by Farmland Developmental Rights Agreement from line 4 13.

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14. Multiply line 12 by 3.5% (0.035). If negative, enter "0" 14.

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15. Subtract line 14 from line 13..... 15.

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16. Homestead Property Tax Credit from MI-1040CR or MI-1040CR-2 16.

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17. Total Property Tax Credits. Add lines 15 and 16..... 17.

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IF LINE 17 IS LESS THAN LINE 7, CARRY THE AMOUNT FROM LINE 15 TO YOUR MI-1040, LINE 26, AND STOP HERE.

18. If line 17 is greater than 7, enter the amount from line 7 18.

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19. Enter the amount from line 16 19.

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20. Subtract line 19 from line 18. Enter here and on Form MI-1040, line 26..... 20.

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Continued on Page 2.

Filer's Social Security Number

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PART 2: SIGNED DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT FOR JOINT OWNERS

Complete only if you are a joint owner with someone other than your spouse. Part 2 **must** be signed by all joint owners.

A		B		C		D		E	
County Code (2 digits)	Agreement Number Contract Number	Expiration Date (Enter as MM-DD-YY)	Partner's or Joint Owner's Social Security Number	Partner's or Joint Owner's Percentage of Income	Partner's or Joint Owner's Percentage of Ownership	Signatures are required of all partners or joint owners other than your spouse.			
				%	%				
				%	%				
				%	%				
				%	%				
				%	%				

PART 3: NET BUSINESS/FARM LOSS

Taxpayers that had a net loss from business or farm on MI-1040CR line 16, MI-1040CR-2 line 15, MI-1040CR-7 line 18

21. Business income or (loss) from federal 1040	21.	00	00
22. Farm income or (loss) from federal 1040	22.	00	00
23. Net business income/farm loss, combine lines 21 and 22 (must be less than zero)	23.	00	00

PART 4: NET ROYALTY/RENT LOSS

Taxpayers that had a net loss from royalty or rent on MI-1040CR line 17, MI-1040CR-2 line 16, MI-1040CR-7 line 19

24. Rental, Real Estate, Royalty Loss from federal 1040 (must be less than zero)	24.	00	00
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PART 5: NET OPERATING LOSS

25. Enter the lesser of your federal net operating loss or federal modified taxable income (as a negative number)	25.	00	00
26. Total Loss Adjustment. Combine lines 23, 24, and 25. Carry to line 9, page 1 (must be less than zero)	26.	00	00

Filer's Social Security Number

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TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. Include income from both spouses.

<p>16. Wages, salaries, tips, sick, strike and SUB pay, etc. 16.</p> <p>17. All interest and dividend income (including nontaxable interest)..... 17.</p> <p>18. Net business income (including net farm income). If negative, enter "0" .. 18.</p> <p>19. Net royalty or rent income. If negative, enter "0" 19.</p> <p>20. Retirement pension, annuity, and IRA benefits. 20.</p> <p>21. Capital gains less capital losses.... 21.</p> <p>22. Alimony and other taxable income. Describe:..... 22.</p> <p>30. Add lines 16 through 29.....</p>	<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>	<p>23. Social Security and/or railroad retirement benefits.... 23.</p> <p>24. Child support and foster parent payments..... 24.</p> <p>25. Unemployment compensation 25.</p> <p>26. Gifts or expenses paid on your behalf..... 26.</p> <p>27. Other nontaxable income. Describe:..... 27.</p> <p>28. Workers'/veterans' disability compensation/pension benefits... 28.</p> <p>29. FIP and other DHS benefits (Do not include food assistance) 29.</p> <p>..... SUBTOTAL 30.</p>	<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>
<p>31. Other adjustments. Describe:..... 31.</p> <p>32. Medical insurance or HMO premiums paid 32.</p> <p>33. Add lines 31 and 32..... 33.</p> <p>34. Subtract line 33 from line 30..... TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. 34.</p>	<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>		<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>

Standard and Alternate Home Heating Credit Computations

<p>35. STANDARD CREDIT. Standard allowance from Table A, p.19..... 35.</p> <p>36. Multiply line 34 by 3.5% (0.035) (if negative, enter "0")..... 36.</p> <p>37. Subtract line 36 from line 35 for standard credit amount. If line 36 is greater than line 35, enter "0" 37.</p> <p>38. If you checked the box on line 7, multiply the amount on line 37 by 50% (0.50). Enter here and on line 43. (If approved, the final amount as shown on line 44 is issued as a check.)..... 38.</p> <p>39. ALTERNATE CREDIT. Total heating costs from line 11 or \$2,598 (whichever is less) 39.</p> <p>40. Multiply line 34 by 11% (0.11) (if negative, enter "0") 40.</p> <p>41. Subtract line 40 from line 39. If line 40 is greater than line 39, enter "0". 41.</p> <p>42. Multiply line 41 by 70% (0.70) for alternate credit amount 42.</p> <p>43. If you completed line 38 enter that amount here. Otherwise enter the larger of lines 37 or 42 here.. 43.</p> <p>44. HOME HEATING CREDIT. Multiply line 43 by 48% (0.48) 44.</p>	<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>	<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>	<p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p> <p>00</p>
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<p>Deceased Taxpayers. If Filer and/or Spouse died after 12-31-2011, enter dates below. ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY. Example: 04-15-2012 (MM-DD-YYYY).</p>		<p>Preparer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.</p>	
<p>Filer <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p>	<p>Spouse <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p>	<p>Preparer's PTIN, FEIN or SSN</p>	
<p>Taxpayer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in this return and attachments is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.</p>		<p>Preparer's Business Name (print or type)</p>	
<p>Filer's Signature</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Preparer's Business Address (print or type)</p>	
<p>Spouse's Signature</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.</p>	

**File (postmark) your claim by September 30, 2013. Mail your claim to: Michigan Department of Treasury
 Lansing, MI 48956**

*The information in this publication is available,
upon request, in an alternative, accessible format.*



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