

MICHIGAN



TAXPAYER'S Guide

Dear Taxpayer:

This booklet contains information for your 2018 Michigan property taxes and 2017 individual income taxes, homestead property tax credits, farmland and open space tax relief, and the home heating credit program. Please note, the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 went into effect January 1, 2018, therefore it does not affect 2017 individual income taxes.

For the 2017 income tax returns, the individual income tax rate for Michigan taxpayers is 4.25 percent, and the personal exemption is \$4,000 for each taxpayer and dependent. The state also provides a \$2,600 special exemption for each tax filer or dependent in the household who is deaf, paraplegic, quadriplegic, hemiplegic, totally and permanently disabled or blind. An additional \$400 exemption is available for each disabled veteran in the household.

This year, federal and state income tax returns are due April 17, 2018. 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.

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. Please refer to the Michigan Department of Treasury's income tax instruction booklets for line-by-line guidance.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Michigan Property Tax	1
Property Tax Assessment	1
Appealing a Tax Assessment	3
Property Tax Rates	3
Collection	4
Tax Deferments	4
Farmland and Open Space Tax Relief	5
Significant 2018 Property Tax Dates	5
Michigan Individual Income Tax	8
Tax Information for Tax Year 2017	8
State Income Tax Exemptions	8
Additions and Subtractions	8
Tax Calculation	9
State Income Tax Credits	9
Homestead Property Tax Credit	10
Examples of Computing the Credit	13
Filing the Homestead Property Tax Credit	13
Home Heating Credits	14
Standard Method	14
Alternative Method	15
Receiving the Home Heating Credit	15
Earned Income Tax Credits	16
Voluntary Contributions Schedule	16
Filing Income Tax Returns	16
2017 Individual Income Tax Forms	
Individual Income Tax	
Schedule 1	
Pension Schedule	
Voluntary Contributions Schedule	
Homestead Property Tax Credit	
Homestead Property Tax Credit for Veterans and Blind People	
Farmland Preservation Tax Credit	
Home Heating Credit	

*The assistance of the
Michigan Department of Treasury
is acknowledged for its role in
the preparation of this publication.*

*This information is provided free to
Michigan citizens and is not for resale or profit.*

Prepared by the
Michigan Legislature
January 2018

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. Generally, residential personal property is exempt from taxation.

The process for determining a property owner's tax bill begins with calculating the property's assessed value. The "assessed value" of real property is the value placed upon the property by the local assessment officer. There are three valuations used in assessing real property in Michigan: assessed value, state equalized value, and taxable value. The Michigan Constitution requires that property be assessed uniformly at a rate not to exceed 50 percent 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 percent 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 percent 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 percent 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. For newly acquired property, the SEV is the property's taxable value. For each continued year of ownership, taxable value is the previous year's taxable value minus losses, adjusted for inflation, plus new property improvements. The taxable value increase is capped at the rate of inflation or 5 percent, whichever is less, except for new construction. 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 2017 taxable values is 2.1 percent.

When a property is transferred, the cycle starts anew, and the following year's SEV becomes the property's taxable value, eliminating the cap of the rate of inflation or 5 percent. 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

A TAXPAYER'S GUIDE

of residential property to an immediate family member are exempted from the pop-up if the property is not used for any commercial purpose following conveyance.

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.

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. However, there are exceptions to these rules. The law allows a temporary, additional exemption for up to 3 years on an unoccupied homestead listed for sale. Members of the armed forces may retain their exemption if they rent their home while away on active duty. Homeowners with a principal residence exemption currently residing in a nursing home or assisted living facility and members of the armed services absent on active duty may maintain the exemption so long as they continue to own and maintain the property, it is not occupied, and they do not establish a new primary residence.

To be eligible for the homeowner's principal residence property exemption in 2018, a taxpayer must have claimed an exemption by filing an affidavit with the local tax collecting unit on or before June 1, 2018 for the immediately succeeding summer tax levy and November 1, 2018 for the immediately succeeding winter tax levy. Exemptions filed in prior years are valid until rescinded. A denial of this exemption may be appealed to the local board of review. A board of review decision may be appealed to the Michigan Tax Tribunal within 35 days from date of notice.

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

Eligible homeowners or renters who pay more than 3.5 percent of their household income in property taxes, or in rent for renters, 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 local board of review. March board of review denials may be appealed to the Michigan Tax Tribunal by the end of July. July and December board of review appeals must be made to the Michigan Tax Tribunal within 35 days of notice.

DISABLED VETERANS EXEMPTION

Beginning November 12, 2013, property owned and used as a homestead by a disabled and honorably discharged veteran is exempt from Michigan property taxes. This exemption is also available to an unremarried surviving spouse of a disabled veteran. An affidavit to qualify for this exemption must be filed annually with the local tax unit. A denial of this exemption may be appealed to the local board of review. A board of review decision 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 taxable status 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 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 poverty exemption, disabled veterans status, and initial qualified agricultural property exemptions. Boards of review may retroactively award a principal residence exemption to a homeowner for property not exempted on the tax roll; however, denied principal residence exemptions are appealed directly to the Michigan Tax Tribunal, which must be filed within 35 days of denial. Corrections may be made for the year in which the appeal was filed and, in some cases, for the three immediately preceding years.

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 (assessment classifications are appealed to the State Tax Commission). 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.

To initiate an appeal to the Michigan Tax Tribunal, the property owner must file a petition with the Tribunal's Small Claims Division. Petition forms can be found on the Michigan Tax Tribunal's Small Claims Division website, <http://www.michigan.gov/taxtrib/0,4677,7-187-67144-138224--,00.html>. As of March 1, 2013, the Tribunal no longer accepts letters to initiate appeals.

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), split between a taxpayer's county, township, and school districts, 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;

A TAXPAYER'S GUIDE

- For general law counties, townships and school districts, extra-voted millage rates up to 50 mills not to exceed 20 years; and
- Taxes imposed by those units having tax limitations provided by charter or general law (cities, villages, charter townships, charter counties, community colleges, intermediate school districts (for special education and vocational education mills only) and other 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 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-allocated millages are collected in the summer and county extra-voted millages are 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.

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 percent 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 credit 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. Updated in 1995, this program 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 percent of the land must be primarily devoted to an agricultural use, except for specialty farms.

SIGNIFICANT 2018 PROPERTY TAX DATES

December 31, 2017	Tax day for 2018 property tax assessments.
February 1, 2018	Notice by certified mail to all properties that are delinquent on their 2016 taxes .
February 14	Last day to pay property taxes without the imposition of a late penalty charge equal to 3 percent of the tax in addition to the property tax administration fee, if any. 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 <u>before</u> 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 <u>before</u> February 15. If statements are not mailed by December 31, the local unit may <u>not</u> impose the 3 percent 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 2017 property taxes.
March 1	Properties with delinquent 2016 taxes forfeit to the county treasurer. County property tax administration fee of 4 percent added to unpaid 2017 taxes and interest at 1 percent per month. Local units to turn over 2017 delinquent taxes on real property 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. However, if March 1 is on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the last day taxes are due and payable before being returned as delinquent is on the next business day.
March 12	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 <u>after 6 p.m.</u> 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 Wednesday following the second Monday in March.
March 30 March 31 is a Saturday April 1 is a Sunday	Last day to pay all forfeited 2015 delinquent taxes, interest, penalties and fees, unless an extension has been granted by the circuit court. If unpaid, title to properties foreclosed for 2015 real property taxes vests solely in the foreclosing governmental unit.

A TAXPAYER'S GUIDE

SIGNIFICANT 2018 PROPERTY TAX DATES (CONTINUED)

- April 2** **On or before the first Monday in April**, the March BOR must complete their review of protests of assessed value, taxable value, property classification or denial by assessor of continuation of qualified agricultural property exemption.
- May 1** **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.
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.
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 2017 taxes.**
- June 1** **Deadline for filing Homeowner's Principal Residence Exemption affidavits** (form 2368) for exemption from the summer tax levy of 18-mill school operating tax.
Deadline for filing the initial request (first year) of a **Conditional Rescission of Principal Residence Exemption** (form 4640) for the summer tax levy.
Note: 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.
- June 4** **Deadline for notifying** protesting taxpayer in writing of **BOR action**.
- June 29** **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 30 is a Saturday
- July 2** **Taxes due and payable in those jurisdictions authorized to levy a summer tax.** (Charter units may have a different due date.)
July 1 is a Sunday
- July 17** **The July BOR may be convened to correct a qualified error.**
For taxes levied before January 1, 2013, 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. For taxes levied after December 31, 2012, an owner who owned and occupied a principal residence on June 1 or November 1 for which the exemption was not on the tax roll may file an appeal with the July Board of Review in the year for which the exemption was claimed or in the immediate 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 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.

SIGNIFICANT 2018 PROPERTY TAX DATES (CONTINUED)

August 20	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 percent of true cash value. (By the third Monday in August.)
By September 1	Second notice by first class mail to all properties that are delinquent on 2017 taxes.
September 14	Summer Taxes Due: Summer taxes due, unless property is located in a city with a separate charter due date. Interest of 1 percent per month will accrue if the payment is late for taxes that are part of the summer tax collection. Note: date may be different depending on the city charter. Last day of deferral period for summer property tax levies, if the deferral for qualified taxpayers was authorized by the county board of commissioners.
October 1	County treasurer adds \$15 for each parcel of property for which the 2015 real property taxes remain unpaid.
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. Deadline for filing the initial request (first year) of a Conditional Rescission of Principal Residence exemption (form 4640) for the winter tax levy.
December 1	2018 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 11	Special BOR meeting may be convened by assessing officer to correct qualified errors. (Tuesday after the second Monday in December.) An owner of property that is a "Principal Residence" on May 1 for taxes levied before January 1, 2012 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. For taxes levied after December 31, 2011 , an owner who owned and occupied a principal residence on June 1 or November 1 for which the exemption was not on the tax roll may file an appeal with the December BOR in the year for which the exemption was claimed or the immediately succeeding 3 years. 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, 2018	Tax day for 2019 property taxes. Deadline for an owner that had claimed a conditional rescission of a Principal Residence Exemption to verify to the assessor that the property still meets the requirements for the conditional rescission through a second and third year annual verification of a Conditional Rescission of Principal Residence Exemption (PRE) (form 4640).

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 (4.25 percent for 2017), 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 4.25 percent. 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 2017

The following sections of the Taxpayer's Guide provide general information on Michigan Individual Income tax exemptions, deductions, and credits for the 2017 tax year (i.e., for tax returns filed by the April 2017 deadline). 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:

- \$4,000 personal exemption; and
- \$4,000 for each dependent.

Special Exemptions

- \$2,600 for each person or dependent in the household who is deaf, paraplegic, quadriplegic, hemiplegic, totally and permanently disabled, or blind; and
- \$400 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 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 and must be subtracted. 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 \$50,509 (\$101,019 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 through January 1, 1949:

- A standard deduction equal to \$20,000 (\$40,000 for a joint return). The standard deduction is increased by \$15,000 if the taxpayer or spouse received retirement or pension benefits due to employment with a governmental agency that was exempt from the Social Security Act.
- 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 January 1, 1949 through 1952:

- A deduction equal to \$20,000 (\$40,000 for a joint return) against all types of income. The deduction is increased by \$15,000 if the taxpayer or spouse received retirement or pension benefits due to employment with a governmental agency that was exempt from the Social Security Act.
- 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 4.25 percent for the 2017 tax year.

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 point. Refundable credits, however, can go beyond zero. For example, a taxpayer calculates that they owe \$500 in income taxes. However, they qualify for a non-refundable tax credit worth \$700. Since the credit is non-refundable, the credit 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.

There are several nonrefundable tax credits available to Michigan income tax filers. These include credit for income taxes imposed and remitted to governments outside Michigan and charitable contributions made on the voluntary contributions schedule. More information on making voluntary contributions can be found later in this booklet. There are also several refundable tax credits available to filers, including the farmland preservation credit. Three of Michigan's major refundable tax credits—the homestead property tax credit, home heating credit, and earned income tax credit—are discussed on the following pages. Information on all refundable and nonrefundable tax credits can be found in the Michigan Department of Treasury's official tax booklets.

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.

What is a homestead?

The term "homestead" is defined as the place where an individual lives, whether it is owned or rented, and includes a mobile home or lot in a mobile home 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:

- Capital gains on sales of your residence regardless of them being exempt from federal income tax.
- Nongovernmental 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 MDHHS 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.
- Most payments from The Step Forward Michigan program.

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 2017 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?

For Michigan homeowners, property taxes used to calculate the credit are those for which the taxpayer received a bill in 2017, regardless of when the taxes were paid. Administration fees of 1 percent 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.

For other tax filers, the following information may be used to calculate the credit:

- Renters may count 20 percent of the rent paid, except renters of tax-exempt housing, who pay service fees instead of property taxes, may only count 10 percent of their rent.
- Persons living in a mobile home park may count the \$3 per month specific tax and 20 percent 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.

Single occupants of a nursing home or adult care facility who maintain an unrented homestead may claim either their homestead tax or their share of the facility's property tax. Both may not be claimed. Filers who maintain a homestead and their spouse lives in an adult care facility may file a joint credit claim by combining their spouse's share of the facility's property tax and their homestead tax.

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 percent 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 Health and Human Services (DHHS) 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 DHHS 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 2017, 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 percent 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 percent of the difference between property taxes, eligible rent, or other fees and 3.5 percent of total household resources.

Senior citizens whose total household resources are \$21,000 or less may receive 100 percent 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 percent 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 percent 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 percent of the difference, i.e., 100 percent of the difference between property taxes, eligible rent, or other fees and the appropriate percentage of total household resources (again, generally 3.5 percent).

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 percent 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 2017 were \$21,000 or less. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's total household resources were \$20,000, qualifying them for 100% of the credit. Their property tax bill for 2016 was \$1,500.

The credit is computed by multiplying total household resources (\$20,000) by 3.5% (.035). The credit is worth the amount of property taxes that exceed this amount as follows:

$$\mathbf{\$20,000 \times 3.5\% = \$700}$$

Are property taxes greater than this amount? Yes

What is the difference between property taxes (\$1,500) 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, qualifying for less than 100% of the credit but more than 60%.

$$\mathbf{\$25,000 \times 3.5\% = \$875}$$

Are property taxes greater than this amount? Yes

What is the difference between property taxes (\$2,100) 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 per month in rent for 12 months. If 20% of the total rent they paid in 2017 is more than 3.5% of their household income, the excess is multiplied by 60% to determine the credit as follows:

$$\mathbf{\$35,000 \times 3.5\% = \$1,225}$$

What is 20% of their 2017 rent? \$1,440

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 2017 Michigan income tax return is due April 17, 2018.

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 2017 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, and it is funded federally. 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	\$465	\$13,271
2	\$626	\$17,871
3	\$787	\$22,471
4	\$948	\$27,071
5	\$1,109	\$31,671
6	\$1,270	\$36,271

For each additional exemption, \$4,600 is added to household resources and \$161 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 percent 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, 2017 credits will be multiplied by a proration factor of 75 percent. Claimants with heat included in rent are eligible for only 50 percent of the standard credit amount, which is then reduced by the proration factor, i.e., 75 percent. 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 \$12,000. They were entitled to two exemptions.

Standard Allowance	\$626.00
Less: 3.5% of household income (.035 x \$12,000)	<u>-\$420.00</u>
Home Heating Credit Subtotal	206.00
Proration Factor	<u>x 0.75</u>
Credit Available (rounded to the nearest dollar)	\$ 155.00

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
0 or 1	\$14,111
2	\$18,989
3	\$23,872
4 or more	\$24,882

To compute the alternative credit, total heating costs for the 12 consecutive monthly billing periods from November 2016 to October 2017 must be determined (maximum heating costs allowed in 2017 is \$2,642). Then the total heating costs are reduced by 11 percent of household income. The home heating credit will be 70 percent of this amount. For the 2017 tax year, credits will be multiplied by a proration factor of 75 percent. 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)	– \$ 825.00
Balance	<u>\$ 675.00</u>
Multiply by 70%	x \$.70
Home Heating Credit Subtotal	\$ 472.50
Proration Factor	<u>x 0.75</u>
Home Heating Credit (rounded to the nearest dollar)	\$ 354.00

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, 2018 through September 30, 2018.

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 2017, the Michigan EITC equals 6 percent 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 2017, contributions can be made to following charitable entities:

American Red Cross Michigan Fund – to support emergency-related relief efforts and help military families and veterans cope and respond to service-related challenges.

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.

Michigan Junior Achievement Fund – to support K-12 programs that foster work-readiness, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy skills.

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

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 in Michigan is April 17, 2018. Forms may be filed by mail or electronically. The Michigan Department of Treasury encourages electronic filing, called e-file, because it costs 83 percent 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 17, 2018.

Home heating credit forms can be filed up until September 30, 2018, 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 17th 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.

2017 MICHIGAN Individual Income Tax Return MI-1040

Amended Return
(Include Schedule AMD)

Return is due April 17, 2018.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0 1 4 7

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	3. Spouse's Full 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, OR SEAFARERS <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if 2/3 of your income is from farming, fishing, or seafaring.
7. 2017 FILING STATUS. Check one. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing separately*		8. 2017 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 (see instr.).

a. Number of exemptions claimed on 2017 federal return.....	9a.	x	\$4,000	9a.	x		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	\$2,600	9b.	x		00
c. Number of qualified disabled veterans	9c.	x	\$400	9c.	x		00
d. Claimed as dependent, see line 9 NOTE above	9d.	<input type="checkbox"/>		9d.	<input type="checkbox"/>		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 instructions).....	10.			00
11. Additions from Schedule 1, line 9. Include Schedule 1	11.			00
12. Total. Add lines 10 and 11	12.			00
13. Subtractions from Schedule 1, line 27. Include Schedule 1	13.			00
14. Income subject to tax. Subtract line 13 from line 12. If line 13 is greater than line 12, enter "0"	14.			00
15. Exemption allowance. Enter amount from line 9e or Schedule NR, line 19.....	15.			00
16. Taxable income. Subtract line 15 from line 14. If line 15 is greater than line 14, enter "0"	16.			00
17. Tax. Multiply line 16 by 4.25% (0.0425)	17.			00

NON-REFUNDABLE CREDITS

		AMOUNT		CREDIT
18. Income Tax Imposed by government units outside Michigan. Include 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.			00

Filer's Full Social Security Number

— —

21. Enter amount of Income Tax from line 20.....	21.		00
22. Voluntary Contributions from Form 4642, line 7. Include Form 4642	22.		00
23. USE TAX. Use tax due on Internet, mail order or other out-of-state purchases from Worksheet 1 (see instructions).....	23.		00
24. Total Tax Liability. Add lines 21, 22 and 23	24.		00

REFUNDABLE CREDITS AND PAYMENTS

25. Property Tax Credit. Include MI-1040CR or MI-1040CR-2	25.		00								
26. Farmland Preservation Tax Credit. Include MI-1040CR-5	26.		00								
27. Earned Income Tax Credit. Multiply line 27a by 6% (0.06) and enter result on line 27b.	27a.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FEDERAL</td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">00</td> </tr> </table>	FEDERAL		00	27b.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MICHIGAN</td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">00</td> </tr> </table>	MICHIGAN		00	00
FEDERAL		00									
MICHIGAN		00									
28. Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit (refundable). Include Form 3581	28.		00								
29. Michigan tax withheld from Schedule W, line 7. Include Schedule W (do not submit W-2s)	29.		00								
30. Estimated tax, extension payments and 2016 credit forward	30.		00								
31. 2017 AMENDED RETURNS ONLY. Taxpayers completing an original 2017 return should skip to line 32. Amended returns must include Schedule AMD (see instructions) .											
31a. <input type="checkbox"/> If you had a refund and/or credit forward on the original return, check box 31a and enter this amount as a negative number on line 31c.											
31b. <input type="checkbox"/> If you paid with the original return, check box 31b and enter the amount paid with the original return, plus any additional tax paid after filing, as a positive number on line 31c. Do not include interest or penalty.											
31c.			00								
32. Total refundable credits and payments. Add lines 25, 26, 27b, 28, 29, 30 and 31c	32.		00								

REFUND OR TAX DUE

33. If line 32 is less than line 24, subtract line 32 from line 24. If applicable, see instructions.	33.		00
Include interest <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: right;">00</table> and penalty <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: right;">00</table>		YOU OWE	
34. Overpayment. If line 32 is greater than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 32	34.		00
35. Credit Forward. Amount of line 34 to be credited to your 2018 estimated tax for your 2018 tax return ...	35.		00
36. Subtract line 35 from line 34.....	36.	REFUND	00

DIRECT DEPOSIT

Deposit your refund directly to your financial institution! See instructions 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, 2016, enter dates below.
ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY. Example: 04-15-2017 (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 Name (print or type)

Preparer's Business Name, Address and Telephone Number

By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.

Refund, credit, or zero returns. Mail your return to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48956**
Pay amount on line 33 (see instructions). Mail your check and return to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48929**

2017 MICHIGAN Schedule 1 Additions and Subtractions

Issued under authority of Public Act 281 of 1967, as amended.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: Ø 1 4 7
 Include with Form MI-1040.

Attachment 01

Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789) — —
--------------------	------	-----------	--

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.		00
2. Deduction for taxes on, or measured by, income including self-employment tax taken on your federal return (see instructions).....	2.		00
3. Gains from Michigan column of MI-1040D and MI-4797	3.		00
4. Losses attributable to other states (see instructions).....	4.		00
5. Net loss from federal column of your Michigan MI-1040D or MI-4797	5.		00
6. Oil, gas, and nonferrous metallic mineral expenses (Michigan sourced) deducted to arrive at Adjusted Gross Income (AGI).....	6.		00
7. Federal Net Operating Loss deduction.....	7.		00
8. Other (see instructions). Describe: _____	8.		00
9. Total additions. Add lines 1 through 8. Enter here and on MI-1040, line 11.	9.		00

Continue on page 2.
If subtractions do not apply, only submit page 1 of the Schedule 1 with your return.

2017 MICHIGAN Schedule 1 Additions and Subtractions

Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789) _____
--------------------	------	-----------	--

Subtractions from Income (all entries must be positive numbers)

10. Income from U.S. government bonds and other U.S. obligations included in MI-1040, line 10. Include U.S. <i>Schedule B</i> if over \$5,000.....	10.		00
11. Amount included in MI-1040, line 10, from military retirement benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard, or taxable railroad retirement benefits	11.		00
12. Gains from federal column of Michigan MI-1040D and MI-4797	12.		00
13. Income attributable to another state. Explain type and source: _____	13.		00
14. Taxable Social Security benefits or military pay (not retirement) included on MI-1040, line 10 ..	14.		00
15. Income earned while a resident of a Renaissance Zone (see instructions).....	15.		00
16. Michigan state and local income tax refunds received in 2017 and included on MI-1040, line 10.....	16.		00
17. Michigan Education Savings Program, MI 529 Advisor Plan, and Michigan Achieving a Better Life Experience Program.....	17.		00
18. Michigan Education Trust	18.		00
19. Oil, gas, and nonferrous metallic minerals income (Michigan sourced) included in AGI.....	19.		00
20. Resident Tribal Member income exempted under a State/Tribal tax agreement or pursuant to <i>Revenue Administrative Bulletin 1988-47</i>	20.		00
21. Michigan Net Operating Loss	21.		00
22. Miscellaneous subtractions (see instructions). Describe: _____	22.		00

Deduction Based on Year of Birth

Complete this section if you are eligible to claim the Michigan Standard Deduction, the deduction for retirement benefits or the deduction for senior investment income on lines 24, 25 or 26. If you complete line 24, 25 or 26, lines 23A through 23F must be completed for you and your spouse, if married.

NOTE: See instructions before continuing with this section.

23.	FILER			SPOUSE		
	A. Year of Birth (19xx)	B. Age (as of 12-31-2017)	C. Check if SSA Exempt	D. Year of Birth (19xx)	E. Age (as of 12-31-2017)	F. Check if SSA Exempt
			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>

24. Michigan Standard Deduction. Complete this line ONLY if the older of you or your spouse (if married) was born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1951, and reached age 67 on or before December 31, 2017. Do not complete lines 25 and 26	24.		00
25. Retirement benefits. Enter amount from line 15, 26, 27 or 28 of Form 4884, <i>Michigan Pension Schedule</i> . Include Form 4884	25.		00
26. Dividend/interest/capital gains deduction for taxpayers 72 years and older . Deduction is limited to \$11,259 for single or married filing separately filers and \$22,518 for joint filers, less any deduction for retirement benefits (see instructions).....	26.		00

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

27. Total subtractions. Add lines 10 through 26. Enter here and on MI-1040, line 13	27.		00
--	-----	--	----

If additions do not apply, only submit page 2 of the Schedule 1 with your return.

2017 MICHIGAN Pension Schedule (Form 4884)

If the filer and spouse (and deceased spouse from whom a surviving spouse is receiving benefits) were born after December 31, 1952, STOP; you are not entitled to a pension subtraction *unless* you have reached age 62 and receive Social Security exempt retirement benefits. Refer to the instructions for more details.

If the older of you or your spouse was born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1951, and reached age 67 on or before December 31, 2017, do not complete this form. Instead, complete Schedule 1, line 24.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: Ø 1 4 7

Attachment 23

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

Failure to complete this form in its entirety will result in your pension subtraction being denied.

PART 1: FILER'S AGE

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

If you are receiving retirement and pension benefits from a deceased spouse who was born prior to January 1, 1953, complete lines 6a through 6c.

6a. Deceased Spouse Name	6b. Deceased Spouse Full Social Security No.	6c. Deceased Spouse Year of Birth (ex. 19xx)

PART 2: RETIREMENT AND PENSION BENEFITS (see instructions)

Do not enter Social Security, military or railroad retirement benefits here (see Schedule 1).

7. Retirement and pension benefits. List all that apply for filer (and spouse if filing jointly) including benefits from a deceased spouse.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Enter "X" for Private or Public	Enter "X" for Deceased Spouse	Payer FEIN (from 1099-R) (Example: 38-1234567) (see instructions)	Distribution Code	Name of Payer	Pension Amount Included in AGI
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00
					00

Check this box and complete the *Michigan Pension Continuation Schedule (Form 4973)* if you have more than ten sources of Retirement and Pension Benefits.

Continue on page 2. This form cannot be processed if page 2 is not completed and included. You must also include a completed MI-1040 and Schedule 1 when filing Form 4884.

Filer's Full Social Security Number (Example: 123-45-6789)
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20%;"></div> </div>

PART 3: To determine which section below to complete, review the questionnaire: "Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?" in the MI-1040 book. Complete only one of the sections below.

SECTION A:

8. Enter \$50,509 if single or \$101,019 if filing jointly. Reduce this amount by any military or railroad retirement benefits from Schedule 1, line 11.	8.	00
9. Enter total public retirement and pension benefits (including public benefits received from a deceased spouse if deceased spouse was born prior to January 1, 1946 and died prior to 2017) .	9.	00
10. Subtotal. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If line 9 is more than line 8, enter "0"	10.	00
11. Enter total private retirement and pension benefits (including private benefits received from a deceased spouse if deceased spouse was born prior to January 1, 1946 and died prior to 2017) .	11.	00
12. If deceased spouse was born between January 1,1946 and December 31, 1952 and died prior to 2017, enter deceased spouse retirement and pension benefits (maximum \$20,000 if single or \$40,000 if filing jointly).....	12.	00
13. Add lines 11 and 12.....	13.	00
14. Enter the smaller of lines 10 or 13.....	14.	00
15. Total Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction. Add lines 9 and 14. Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 25.....	15.	00

SECTION B:

16. Enter \$50,509 if single or \$101,019 if filing jointly. Reduce this amount by any military or railroad retirement benefits from Schedule 1, line 11	16.	00
17. Enter public benefits received from a deceased spouse who died prior to 2017	17.	00
18. Subtotal. Subtract line 17 from line 16. If line 17 is more than line 16, enter "0"	18.	00
19. Enter private benefits received from a deceased spouse who died prior to 2017	19.	00
20. Enter the smaller of lines 18 or 19.....	20.	00
21. Add lines 17 and 20.....	21.	00
22. Enter total filer and spouse retirement and pension benefits	22.	00
23. Maximum Allowable Pension Deduction. Enter \$20,000 if single or \$40,000 if filing jointly. If you checked box 23C or 23F on Schedule 1, see instructions	23.	00
24. Subtract line 21 from line 23. If line 21 is more than line 23, enter "0"	24.	00
25. Enter the smaller of lines 22 or 24.....	25.	00
26. Total Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction. Add lines 21 and 25. Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 25.....	26.	00

SECTION C:

27. Total Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction. Enter total retirement and pension benefits, including benefits received from a deceased spouse who died prior to 2017 (maximum \$20,000 if single or \$40,000 if filing jointly). If you checked box 23C and/or 23F on Schedule 1 or have military or railroad retirement benefits reported on Schedule 1, line 11, see instructions. Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 25.....	27.	00
--	-----	----

SECTION D:

28. Total Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction. If you checked box 23C and/or 23F on Schedule 1 and the older of you or your spouse was born on or after January 1, 1953 but before January 2, 1956, enter retirement and pension benefits you received, up to \$15,000 per eligible taxpayer. If you have military or railroad retirement benefits reported on Schedule 1, line 11, see instructions. Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 25	28.	00
---	-----	----

2017 MICHIGAN Voluntary Contributions Schedule

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

	A.	B.	C. Other Amount (greater than \$10)	D. Total Contribution				
1. American Red Cross Michigan 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. Animal Welfare Fund.....	<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 - Supporting and Strengthening Families 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. Michigan Junior Achievement 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. United Way Fund.....	<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. Add column D, lines 1 through 6. Enter total of column D here and carry amount to your MI-1040, line 22.....				7. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>00</td></tr></table>		00		
	00							

This form must be included with your MI-1040 to ensure your contributions are properly credited to the designated fund(s).

Instructions for Form 4642, *Voluntary Contributions Schedule*

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

American Red Cross Michigan Fund

The American Red Cross is always there, helping to alleviate suffering caused by emergencies, from home fires affecting a single family to hurricanes impacting millions. By mobilizing the power of volunteers and the generosity of donors, the Red Cross responds to approximately 70,000 disasters annually, assisting 3,673 Michigan families through disasters last year with an additional 81,000 residents receiving lifesaving training. The Red Cross also helped more than 2,200 Michigan military members, veterans and their families with the challenges of military service. On average 91 cents of every dollar the Red Cross spends is invested in humanitarian services.

Animal Welfare Fund

The goal of the Animal Welfare Fund is to support projects that increase the number of Michigan dogs and cats sterilized prior to adoption and that educate the public and animal care personnel on the proper care of animals per Michigan's anti-cruelty laws. The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) offers grants to promote such activities pursuant to the Animal Welfare Fund Act, including spaying and neutering of Michigan dogs and cats, anti-cruelty and proper care programs, and certain anti-cruelty training for staff at Michigan's registered shelters. Michigan's homeless animals in registered shelters are the primary recipients of these grant dollars.

Children's Trust Fund - Supporting and Strengthening Families in Michigan

Services funded by your generous donation include but are not limited to: parent education and support groups; adult and child education about child sexual abuse prevention; safe sleep education and resources to prevent accidental infant death due to reasons that are 100% preventable; in-home visitation services; teaching professionals about mandated reporting; infant head trauma prevention education to new parents and caregivers; supporting baby pantries across the state to provide diapers, formula, clothing and parenting education; and providing respite care to relieve parental stress. The Children's Trust Fund is the Michigan Chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America.

Michigan Junior Achievement Fund

The Michigan Junior Achievement Fund empowers Michigan youth to own their economic success by inspiring and preparing them to succeed in a global economy. Our volunteer-led K-12 programs foster work-readiness, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy skills using experiential learning to inspire kids to dream big and reach their potential. JA Alumni have greater high school and post high school education completion rates. JA Alumni own their own businesses at twice the rate of the general population and have moved out of low income households to middle and upper income households at higher rates than the general population.

Military Family Relief Fund

The Military Family Relief Fund provides grants to qualifying families of military members in either the Michigan National Guard or Reserves who are called to active duty as a result of the national response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

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.

2017 MICHIGAN Homestead Property Tax Credit Claim MI-1040CR

Issued under authority of Public Act 281 of 1967, as amended.

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0 1 4 7

Attachment 05

1. Filer's First Name		M.I.	Last Name		2. Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)																				
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name		M.I.	Last Name		3. Spouse's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)																				
Home Address (Number, Street, P.O. Box). If using a P.O. Box, you must complete line 45.					4. School District Code (5 digits - see page 60)																				
City or Town			State	ZIP Code																					
5. Check the box(es) for which you or your spouse qualify (excluding dependents). If you qualify for both, see instructions.																									
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Age 65 or older; or an unmarried spouse of a person who was 65 or older at the time of death.			b. <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled.																						
6. 2017 FILING STATUS: Check one.		7. 2017 RESIDENCY STATUS: Check all that apply.			*If you checked box "c," enter dates of Michigan residency in 2017. Enter dates as MM-DD-YYYY (Example: 04-15-2017).																				
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Resident			<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">FILER</th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">SPOUSE</th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FROM:</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>2017</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO:</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>2017</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>2017</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			FILER		SPOUSE		FROM:	—	—	2017	—	—	2017	TO:	—	—	2017	—	—	2017
	FILER		SPOUSE																						
FROM:	—	—	2017	—			—	2017																	
TO:	—	—	2017	—	—	2017																			
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident																							
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing separately (Include Form 5049)		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Year Resident *																							

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 2017 taxable value of your homestead (see instructions). **If you did not check box 8 above and your taxable value is greater than \$135,000, STOP; you are not eligible.**
Farmers: enter the taxable value of your homestead, including eligible unoccupied farmland

	00
	00

10. Property Taxes levied on your home for 2017 (see instructions) or amount from line 51, 56 and/or 57

	00
--	----

11. **Renters:** Enter rent you paid for 2017 from line 53 and/or 55

	00
--	----

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

	00
--	----

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

	00
--	----

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. If filing a joint return, include income from both spouses. If married filing separately, you must include Form 5049.

14. Wages, salaries, tips, sick, strike and SUB pay, etc.....	14.		00	21. Social Security, SSI, and/or railroad retirement benefits...	21.		00
15. All interest and dividend income (including nontaxable interest).....	15.		00	22. Child support and foster parent payments.....	22.		00
16. Net business income (including net farm income). If negative enter "0"	16.		00	23. Unemployment compensation.....	23.		00
17. Net royalty or rent income. If negative enter "0".....	17.		00	24. Gifts or expenses paid on your behalf.....	24.		00
18. Retirement pension, annuity, and IRA benefits.....	18.		00	25. Other nontaxable income Describe: _____	25.		00
19. Capital gains less capital losses, (see instructions).....	19.		00	26. Workers'/veterans' disability compensation/pension benefits	26.		00
20. Alimony and other taxable income Describe: _____	20.		00	27. FIP and other MDHHS benefits (Do not include food assistance)	27.		00

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

	00
--	----

Filer's Full Social Security Number

—	—
---	---

29. Enter subtotal from line 28.....				29.	00
30. Other adjustments (see instructions). Describe: _____	30.		00		
31. Medical insurance/HMO premiums you paid for you and your family (see instructions).....	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 instructions). 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 Complete one of the sections below, either A, B, or C (see instructions).

SECTION A: SENIOR CLAIMANTS (if you checked only box 5a)

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

SECTION B: DISABLED CLAIMANTS (if you checked only box 5b, or both boxes 5a and 5b)

39. Enter amount from line 35 here and on line 42 (maximum \$1,200)				39.	00
---	--	--	--	-----	----

SECTION C: ALL OTHER CLAIMANTS (if you did not check box 5a or 5b)

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

PART 2: PROPERTY TAX CREDIT CALCULATION All filers must complete this section.

42. Enter amount from line 38, 39 or 41, or from Worksheet 3 (see instructions) for FIP/MDHHS recipients				42.	00
43. Percentage from Table B (see instructions) that applies to the amount on line 33.....	43.		%		
44. PROPERTY TAX CREDIT. Multiply amount on line 42 by percentage on line 43. Enter amount here and if you file an MI-1040, carry this amount to MI-1040, line 25.....				44.	00

NOTE: Seniors who pay rent (including rent paid to adult care facilities): Complete Worksheet 4 in the MI-1040 book and enter amount from worksheet on line 44 (maximum \$1,200).

Continue on page 3. This form cannot be processed if pages 2 and 3 are not completed and included.

Filer's Full Social Security Number

— —

PART 3: HOMEOWNERS WHO MOVED IN 2017. Report on lines 45 and 46 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.**

45. Address where you lived on December 31, 2017, if different than reported on line 1 (Number, Street, City, State, ZIP Code).	Taxable Value	00
46. Address of homestead sold (moved from) during 2017 (Number, Street, City, State, ZIP Code).	Taxable Value	00

Homeowners who moved during 2017, complete lines 47 through 51.

HOMESTEAD			
	A. Moved Into	B. Moved From	
47. Number of days occupied (total cannot be more than 365).....			
48. Divide line 47 by 365 and enter percentage here	%	%	%
49. Property taxes levied for calendar year 2017	00	00	00
50. Prorated property taxes. Multiply line 49 by the percentages on line 48.....	00	00	00
51. Taxes eligible for credit. Add line 50, columns A and B. Enter here and on line 10.....	51.		00

PART 4: RENTERS

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

PART 5: ALTERNATE HOUSING FACILITIES (see instructions)

54. If you lived in one of these types of facilities for all or part of 2017, check the appropriate box and see instructions.

- a. Subsidized Housing: complete line 55. Enter result on line 11. b. Service Fee Housing: complete lines 55 and 56.

55. Enter the total rent you paid in 2017 while a resident of an Alternate Housing Facility. Do not include amounts paid on your behalf by a government agency	55.	00
56. If you checked box 54b, multiply line 55 by 10% (0.10) (see instructions). Enter here and on line 10....	56.	00

57. **Special Housing:** If you lived in one of these types of facilities for all or part of 2017, check the appropriate box (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 on line 57 here and on line 10. 57. 00

58. Name and Address (including City, State and ZIP Code) of Housing Facility, Landowner, or Care Facility if you completed Part 5.

DIRECT DEPOSIT <i>Deposit your refund directly to your financial institution! See instructions and complete parts a, b and c.</i>	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, 2016, enter dates below. ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY. Example: 04-15-2017 (MM-DD-YYYY)	Preparer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.
Filer — — Spouse — —	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 Name (print or type)
Filer's Signature	Date	Preparer's Business Name, Address and Telephone Number
Spouse's Signature	Date	
<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, include this form behind it. If not, mail this form to: **Michigan Department of Treasury, Lansing, MI 48956**

2017 MICHIGAN Homestead Property Tax Credit Claim for Veterans and Blind People MI-1040CR-2

Amended Return

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

Attachment 06

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	— —
Home Address (Number, Street, P.O. Box) If using a P.O. Box, you must complete line 34.			3. Spouse's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
			— —
City or Town		State	ZIP Code
4. School District Code (5 digits - see p. 19)			

5. 2017 FILING STATUS: Check one. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing separately (Include Form 5049)	6. 2017 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 checked box "c," enter dates of Michigan residency in 2017. Enter dates as MM-DD-YYYY (Example: 04-15-2017). <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:15%;">FILER</th> <th style="width:15%;">SPOUSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FROM:</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO:</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FILER	SPOUSE	FROM:	— — 2017	— — 2017	TO:	— — 2017	— — 2017
	FILER	SPOUSE									
FROM:	— — 2017	— — 2017									
TO:	— — 2017	— — 2017									

7. Check one of the following that applies to you:

a. <input type="checkbox"/> Blind and own your homestead	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Surviving spouse of veteran deceased in service
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran with service-connected disability or veteran's surviving spouse Enter percent of disability: <input style="width:50px;" type="text"/> %	*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 32) are more than \$7,500, you cannot claim a credit on this form.

8. Taxable value allowance from Table 2.....	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 2017 (see instructions).....	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. If filing a joint return, include income from both spouses. If married filing separately, you must include Form 5049 available on Treasury's Web site.

13. Wages, salaries, tips, sick, strike and SUB pay, etc.....	13.		00	20. Social Security, SSI, and/or railroad retirement benefits...	20.		00
14. All interest and dividend income (including nontaxable interest).....	14.		00	21. Child support and foster parent payments received....	21.		00
15. Net business income (including net farm income). If negative enter "0"	15.		00	22. Unemployment compensation.....	22.		00
16. Net royalty or rent income. If negative enter "0".	16.		00	23. Gifts or expenses paid on your behalf.....	23.		00
17. Retirement pension, annuity, and IRA benefits.....	17.		00	24. Other nontaxable income Describe: _____	24.		00
18. Capital gains less capital losses (see instructions).....	18.		00	25. Workers'/veterans' disability compensation/pension benefits	25.		00
19. Alimony and other taxable income Describe: _____	19.		00	26. FIP and other MDHHS benefits (Do not include food assistance)	26.		00
27. SUBTOTAL. Add lines 13 through 26	27.		SUBTOTAL				00

Filer's Full Social Security Number

—	—
---	---

28. Enter subtotal from line 27.....				28.		00
29. Other adjustments (see instructions). Describe: _____	29.		00			
30. Medical insurance/HMO premiums you paid for you and your family (see instructions).....	30.		00			
31. Add lines 29 and 30.....	31.		00			
32. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. Subtract line 31 from line 28. If more than \$50,000, STOP; you are not eligible for this credit.	32.		00			
33. PROPERTY TAX CREDIT. (Maximum \$1,200). Enter one of the following: a. FIP/MDHHS RECIPIENTS, enter amount from Worksheet on page 8. b. If line 32 is more than \$41,000, see instructions 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.....	33.		00			

PART 1: HOMEOWNERS WHO MOVED IN 2017. Report on lines 34 and 35 the addresses and taxable values 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.**

34. Address where you lived on December 31, 2017, if different than reported on line 1.	Taxable Value	00
35. Address of homestead sold (moved from) during 2017 (Number, Street, City, State, ZIP Code).	Taxable Value	00

<p>Homeowners who moved during 2017, complete lines 36 through 44. If you also rented a homestead during 2017, complete lines 45 through 56.</p>		HOMESTEAD			
		A. Moved Into		B. Moved From	
36. Number of days occupied (total cannot be more than 365).....					
37. Divide line 36 by 365 and enter percentage here.....	37.	%	%		
38. Property taxes levied for calendar year 2017	38.	00	00		
39. Prorated taxes. Multiply line 38 by percentage on line 37.....	39.	00	00		
40. Taxable value allowance (see Table 2).....	40.	00	00		
41. Taxable value.....	41.	00	00		
42. Divide line 40 by line 41 and enter percentage here	42.	%	%		
43. Prorated credit. Multiply line 39 by line 42.....	43.	00	00		
44. Property tax credit. Add line 43 columns A and B. Enter here and on line 12. Part-year renters: do not carry to line 12; complete lines 45 through 56 instead.....	44.				00

Veterans who rent or all other individuals who are not required to file an MI-1040 should continue to and complete page 3.

Filer's Full Social Security Number

— —

PART 2: RENTERS (Veterans Only)

45.	A Address of Homestead You Rented (Number, Street, Apt. #, City, State, ZIP Code)	B Landowner's Name and Address (City, State and ZIP Code)	C # Months Rented	D Monthly Rent (see instructions)	E Total Rent Paid
				00	00
				00	00
46.	Total rent you paid (not more than 12 months). Add total rent for each period.			46.	00
47.	Multiply line 46 by 20% (0.20). Service fee housing residents use 10% (0.10) (see instructions). Full-year renters, enter here and on line 10.			47.	00
48.	Multiply non-homestead property tax millage by 0.001 (see Credit Computation Examples in instructions)			48.	
49.	Full-year renters only , divide line 47 by line 48 to get your taxable value. Enter here and on line 9 ...			49.	00

Part-year renters, complete lines 50 through 56

50.	Divide line 46 by the number of months you rented	50.	00
51.	Multiply line 50 by 12 months	51.	00
52.	Multiply line 51 by 20% (0.20). Service fee housing residents use 10% (0.10) (see instructions)	52.	00
53.	Divide line 52 by line 48 to get your taxable value. Enter here and on line 9	53.	00
54.	Percent of tax relief. Divide line 8 by line 53	54.	%
55.	Multiply line 47 by line 54	55.	00
56.	Add lines 44 and 55. Enter here and on line 12.	56.	00

DIRECT DEPOSIT

Deposit your refund directly to your financial institution! See instructions 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, 2016, enter dates below.
ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY. Example: 04-15-2017 (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 Name (print or type)

Preparer's Business Name, Address and Telephone Number

By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.

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

2017 MICHIGAN Farmland Preservation Tax Credit Claim MI-1040CR-5

Issued under authority of Public Act 281 of 1967, as amended.

Include with Form MI-1040. Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0 1 4 7

Attachment 03

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)
			— —
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	3. Spouse's Full 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.		00
5. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.		00
7. Total. Add lines 4 and 6.....	7.		00
8. Total Household Resources from MI-1040CR, line 33, MI-1040CR-2, line 32 or MI-1040CR-7, line 34.....	8.		00
9. Total Loss Adjustment from line 26, page 2 (must be less than zero).....	9.		00
10. Total Household Income, combine lines 8 and 9.....	10.		00
11. Depletion allowance claimed on your federal return.....	11.		00
12. Total. Add lines 10 and 11.....	12.		00
13. Total taxes on land covered by Farmland Developmental Rights Agreement from line 4.....	13.		00
14. Multiply line 12 by 3.5% (0.035). If negative, enter "0".....	14.		00
15. Subtract line 14 from line 13.....	15.		00
16. Homestead Property Tax Credit from MI-1040CR, line 44 or MI-1040CR-2, line 33.....	16.		00
17. Total Property Tax Credits. Add lines 15 and 16	17.		00

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.		00
19. Enter the amount from line 16.....	19.		00
20. Subtract line 19 from line 18. Enter here and on Form MI-1040, line 26.....	20.		00

Continued on Page 2.

Filer's Full Social Security Number

— —

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 Agreement Number			B	C	D	E
County Code (2 digits)	Contract Number	Expiration Date (Enter as MM-DD-YYYY)	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.
01	98765	12 - 31 - 2060				
				%	%	
				%	%	
				%	%	
				%	%	

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 U.S. Form 1040.....	21.		00
22. Farm income or (loss) from U.S. Form 1040.....	22.		00
23. Net business income/farm loss, combine lines 21 and 22 (must be less than zero).....	23.		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 U.S. Form 1040 (must be less than zero).....	24.		00
---	-----	--	----

PART 5: NET OPERATING LOSS

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

2017 MICHIGAN Home Heating Credit Claim MI-1040CR-7

Amended Return

Type or print in blue or black ink. Print numbers like this: 0123456789 - NOT like this: 0 1 4 7

Attachment 08

1. Filer's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	2. Filer's Full Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)	
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name	_____	
Home Address (Number, Street or P.O. Box)			_____	
City or Town		State	ZIP Code	4. County Code (see instr.)

<p>5. 2017 FILING STATUS: Check one.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing separately (Include Form 5049)</p>	<p>6. 2017 RESIDENCY STATUS: Check all that apply.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Resident</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Year Resident*</p>	<p>*If you checked box "c." enter dates of Michigan residency in 2017. Enter dates as MM-DD-YYYY (Example: 04-15-2017).</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:30%;">FILER</th> <th style="width:30%;">SPOUSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FROM:</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO:</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> <td style="text-align:center;">— — 2017</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FILER	SPOUSE	FROM:	— — 2017	— — 2017	TO:	— — 2017	— — 2017
	FILER	SPOUSE									
FROM:	— — 2017	— — 2017									
TO:	— — 2017	— — 2017									

<p>7. Check the box if your heating costs are currently included in your rent (see instructions)..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Check the box if you want your name and address referred to other government assistance programs for which you may qualify. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Check the box if you or your spouse now receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI)..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. ENTER YOUR AGE if you are age 60 or older... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50px;">Filer</td> <td style="width:50px;">Spouse</td> </tr> </table></p> <p>11. Amount you were billed for heat between 11/1/2016 and 10/31/2017 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:100px;"></td> <td style="width:30px; text-align:center;">00</td> </tr> </table></p> <p>12. If you lived in one of these CARE facilities (not a senior apartment complex) for all of 2017, check the box and STOP here, see instructions.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Foster Care Home</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Licensed Home for the Aged</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Center</p>	Filer	Spouse		00	<p>13. Exemptions. Enter the number that applies to you, your spouse, or your dependents and complete line 14 below. See instructions if you are age 66 or older.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:80%;">Personal Exemption (You and your spouse only)</td> <td style="width:20%; text-align:center;">a.</td> <td style="width:50px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deaf, Disabled or Blind.....</td> <td style="text-align:center;">b.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qualified Disabled Veteran</td> <td style="text-align:center;">c.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of children living with you: • Ages 2 and under</td> <td style="text-align:center;">d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Ages 3-5.....</td> <td style="text-align:center;">e.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Ages 6-18.....</td> <td style="text-align:center;">f.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dependent adults, other than your spouse, who live with you.....</td> <td style="text-align:center;">g.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add lines 13a through 13g.....</td> <td style="text-align:center;">h.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Personal Exemption (You and your spouse only)	a.		Deaf, Disabled or Blind.....	b.		Qualified Disabled Veteran	c.		Number of children living with you: • Ages 2 and under	d.		• Ages 3-5.....	e.		• Ages 6-18.....	f.		Dependent adults, other than your spouse, who live with you.....	g.		Add lines 13a through 13g.....	h.	
Filer	Spouse																												
	00																												
Personal Exemption (You and your spouse only)	a.																												
Deaf, Disabled or Blind.....	b.																												
Qualified Disabled Veteran	c.																												
Number of children living with you: • Ages 2 and under	d.																												
• Ages 3-5.....	e.																												
• Ages 6-18.....	f.																												
Dependent adults, other than your spouse, who live with you.....	g.																												
Add lines 13a through 13g.....	h.																												

14. You MUST enter below the name, relationship, Social Security number, and age of all dependents you claimed in lines 13d - 13g above.

A. Dependent's Name	B. Dependent's Relationship to You	C. Social Security Number	D. Age in Years

If you have more than six (6) dependents, complete Home Heating Credit Claim MI-1040CR-7 Supplemental (Form 4976).

15. You must check this box to receive a refund from your heat provider for any overpayment to your heat account, if eligible (see instructions).

Filer's Full Social Security Number

— —

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES. If filing a joint return, include income from both spouses. If married filing separately, you must include Form 5049 available on Treasury's Web site.

<p>16. Wages, salaries, tips, sick, strike and SUB pay, etc. 16. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>17. All interest and dividend income (including nontaxable interest)..... 17. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>18. Net business income (including net farm income). If negative, enter "0" .. 18. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>19. Net royalty or rent income. If negative, enter "0" 19. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>20. Retirement pension, annuity, and IRA benefits 20. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>21. Capital gains less capital losses (see instructions) 21. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>22. Alimony and other taxable income. Describe: _____ 22. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>30. Add lines 16 through 29.....</p> <p>31. Other adjustments. Describe: _____ 31. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>32. Medical insurance or HMO premiums paid 32. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>33. Add lines 31 and 32.....</p> <p>34. Subtract line 33 from line 30.....</p>		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00	<p>23. Social Security, SSI, and/or railroad retirement benefits.... 23. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>24. Child support and foster parent payments 24. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>25. Unemployment compensation 25. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>26. Gifts or expenses paid on your behalf..... 26. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>27. Other nontaxable income. Describe: _____ 27. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>28. Workers'/veterans' disability compensation/pension benefits... 28. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>29. FIP and other MDHHS benefits (Do not include food assistance) 29. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBTOTAL</p> <p>30. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>33. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>34. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p>		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						
	00																																						

Standard and Alternate Home Heating Credit Computations

<p>35. STANDARD CREDIT. Standard allowance from Table A (see instr.) 35. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>36. Multiply line 34 by 3.5% (0.035) (if negative, enter "0")..... 36. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>37. Subtract line 36 from line 35 for standard credit amount. If line 36 is greater than line 35, enter "0" 37. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></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. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>39. ALTERNATE CREDIT. Total heating costs from line 11 or \$2,737 (whichever is less) 39. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>40. Multiply line 34 by 11% (0.11) (if negative, enter "0") 40. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>41. Subtract line 40 from line 39. If line 40 is greater than line 39, enter "0". 41. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>42. Multiply line 41 by 70% (0.70) for alternate credit amount 42. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>43. If you completed line 38 enter that amount here. Otherwise enter the larger of lines 37 or 42 here.. 43. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p> <p>44. HOME HEATING CREDIT. Multiply line 43 by 75% (0.75) 44. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">00</td></tr></table></p>		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00		00	
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				
	00																				

Deceased Taxpayer. If Filer and/or Spouse died after December 31, 2016, enter dates below. **ENTER DATE OF DEATH ONLY.** Example: 04-15-2017 (MM-DD-YYYY)

Filer <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">— —</td></tr></table>	— —	Spouse <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">— —</td></tr></table>	— —
— —			
— —			

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 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
Preparer's Name (print or type)

Preparer's Business Name, Address and Telephone Number
--

By checking this box, I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer.

**File (postmark) your claim by September 30, 2018. 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.*



For more information regarding the Michigan Legislature,
scan this QR code with your smartphone.