

PART 1B: MEMBER IDENTIFICATION

Complete a separate copy of Part 1B for each member listed in Part 1A.

2. Member Name			5. Organization Type <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation / LLC C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation / LLC S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership / LLC Partnership		
3. Member FEIN or TR Number					
4. Member Street Address					
City	State	ZIP/Postal Code			
6. Federal Tax Period Included in Return (MM-DD-YYYY).....		Beginning	Ending	10. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if Nexus with Michigan 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if Registered for MBT 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if New Member	
7. If part-year member, enter membership dates (MM-DD-YYYY)					
8. NAICS Code		9. If discontinued, effective date			
13. Nature of business activities or operations resulting in a flow of value between members, or integration, dependence or contribution to other members					

PART 2A: MEMBER DATA FOR COMBINED RETURN OF STANDARD TAXPAYERS

Enter data for the member listed in Part 1B. Enter whole dollars only.

14. Michigan sales. (If no Michigan sales enter zero)		14.	00
15. Total sales.....		15.	00
16a. Pro forma apportionment percentage. Divide line 14 by line 15.....	16a.	%	
16b. Member proration percentage (see instructions).....	16b.	%	

Member Modified Gross Receipts

17. Gross receipts		17.	00
18. Inventory acquired during the tax year		18.	00
19. Depreciable assets acquired during the tax year		19.	00
20. Materials and supplies not included in inventory or depreciable property		20.	00
21. Staffing company: Compensation of personnel supplied to customers.....		21.	00
<i>If the UBG is qualified for the Small Business Alternative Credit, skip to line 23.</i>			
22. Deduction for contractors in SIC Codes 15, 16 and 17 (see instructions).....		22.	00
SIC Code: <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>			
23. Film rental or royalty payments paid by a theater owner to a film distributor and/or film producer		23.	00
24. Qualified Affordable Housing Project (QAHP) deduction			
a. Gross receipts attributable to residential rentals in Michigan	24a.	00	
b. Number of residential rent restricted units in Michigan owned by QAHP.....	24b.		
c. Total number of residential rental units in Michigan owned by QAHP...	24c.		
d. Divide line 24b by line 24c and enter as a percentage.....	24d.	%	
e. Multiply line 24a by line 24d	24e.	00	
f. Limited dividends or other distributions made to project owners.....	24f.	00	
g. QAHP Deduction. Subtract line 24f from line 24e	24g.	00	
25. Payments made by member licensed under Article 25 or Article 26 of the Occupational Code to independent contractors licensed under Article 25 or Article 26.....		25.	00
26. Miscellaneous subtractions (see instructions)		26.	00
27. Modified gross receipts. Subtract lines 18 through 23 and 24g through 26 from line 17		27.	00
28. Enrichment prohibition for dealer of personal watercraft or new motor vehicles. Enter amount collected during tax year. If zero, enter zero and skip line 29. If greater than zero, enter number here, then see instructions for how to complete line 29		28.	00
29. Excess enrichment prohibition tax collected (see instructions)		29.	00

Designated Member FEIN or TR Number	
Member FEIN or TR Number	

PART 2A: MEMBER DATA FOR COMBINED RETURN OF STANDARD TAXPAYERS (Cont.)

Member Business Income

30. Business income. If negative, enter as a negative. (If business activity protected under PL 86-272, complete and attach Form 4581 or Form 4586, as applicable; see instructions.).....	30.		00
31. Interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of states other than Michigan	31.		00
32. Taxes on or measured by net income.....	32.		00
33. Tax imposed under MBT.....	33.		00
34. Any carryback or carryover of a federal NOL	34.		00
35. Losses attributable to other taxable flow-through entities	35.		00
Account No. <input style="width: 200px;" type="text"/>			
36. Royalty, interest, and other expenses paid to a related person not within the UBG (see instructions)	36.		00
37. Miscellaneous additions (see instructions)	37.		00
38. Dividends and royalties received from persons other than U.S. persons and foreign operating entities	38.		00
39. Income attributable to other taxable flow-through entities	39.		00
Account No. <input style="width: 200px;" type="text"/>			
40. Interest income derived from U.S. obligations.....	40.		00
41. Net earnings from self-employment. If less than zero, enter zero	41.		00
42. Miscellaneous subtractions (see instructions)	42.		00
43. Business Income Tax Base. Add lines 30 through 37 and subtract lines 38 through 42	43.		00
44. Available MBT business loss carryforward from previous period MBT return (see instructions).....	44.		00
45. Qualified Affordable Housing Deduction. Members claiming the seller's deduction, skip lines 45a through 45h and carry the amount from Form 4579, line 5, to line 45i. Members claiming the QAHP deduction, complete lines 45a through 45i.			
a. Gross rental receipts attributable to residential units in Michigan	45a.		00
b. Rental expenses attributable to residential rental units in Michigan ...	45b.		00
c. Taxable income attributable to residential rental units. Subtract line 45b from line 45a.....	45c.		00
d. Number of residential rent restricted units in Michigan owned by the QAHP	45d.		
e. Total residential rental units in Michigan owned by the QAHP	45e.		
f. Divide line 45d by line 45e and enter as a percentage.....	45f.	%	
g. Multiply line 45c by line 45f.....	45g.		00
h. Limited dividends, other distributions made to project owners.....	45h.		00
i. Qualified Affordable Housing Deduction. Subtract line 45h from line 45g	45i.		00
46. Unused SBT Historic Preservation Credit carryforward	46.		00
47. Unused SBT "New" Brownfield Credit carryforward	47.		00
48. Unused MBT Basic/Enhanced Historic Preservation Credit carryforward.....	48.		00
49. Unused MBT Special Consideration Historic Preservation Credit carryforward.....	49.		00
50. Unused MBT Low-Grade Hematite Credit carryforward.....	50.		00
51. Unused MBT MEGA Federal Contract Credit carryforward.....	51.		00
52. Unused MBT Individual or Family Development Account Credit carryforward	52.		00
53. Unused MBT Bonus Depreciation Credit carryforward.....	53.		00
54. Unused MBT Brownfield Redevelopment Credit carryforward	54.		00
55. Unused MBT Film Job Training Credit carryforward.....	55.		00
56. Unused MBT Film Infrastructure Credit carryforward	56.		00
57. Unused MBT MEGA Plug-In Traction Battery Manufacturing Credit	57.		00
58. Unused MBT Anchor Company Payroll Credit carryforward	58.		00
59. Unused MBT Anchor Company Taxable Value Credit carryforward	59.		00
60. Overpayment credited from prior MBT return.....	60.		00
61. Estimated tax payments	61.		00
62. Tax paid with request for extension	62.		00

PART 2B: SUMMARY OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR COMBINED RETURN OF STANDARD TAXPAYERS

NOTE: Not all lines from Part 2A are carried to Part 2B.

	A Combined Total Before Eliminations	B Eliminations	C Combined Total After Eliminations	D Carry to form, line
14. Michigan sales.....				4567, 11a
15. Total sales				4567, 11b
17. Gross receipts				4567, 12
18. Inventory acquired during the tax year				4567, 13
19. Depreciable assets acquired during the tax year				4567, 14
20. Materials and supplies not included in inventory or depreciable property.....				4567, 15
21. Staffing company: Compensation of personnel supplied to customers.....				4567, 16
22. Deduction for contractors in SIC Codes 15, 16 and 17 (see instructions)				4567, 17
23. Film rental or royalty payments paid by a theater owner to a film distributor and/or film producer				4567, 18
24g. QAHP Deduction				4567, 19g
25. Payments made by taxpayers licensed under Article 25 or Article 26 of the Occupational Code to independent contractors licensed under Article 25 or Article 26.....				4567, 20
26. Miscellaneous subtractions (see instructions).....				4567, 21
27. Modified gross receipts (line 17 minus lines 18 through 26)		X X X X X X X		N/A
28. Enrichment prohibition for dealer of personal watercraft or new motor vehicles. Enter amount collected during tax year.....				N/A
29. Excess enrichment prohibition tax collected.....				See instr.
30. Business income				4567, 28
31. Interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of states other than Michigan.....		X X X X X X X		4567, 29
32. Taxes on or measured by net income.....		X X X X X X X		4567, 30
33. Tax imposed under MBT.....		X X X X X X X		4567, 31
34. Any carryback or carryover of a federal NOL		X X X X X X X		4567, 32
35. Losses attributable to other taxable flow-through entities				4567, 33
36. Royalty, interest and other expenses paid to a related person.....		X X X X X X X		4567, 34
37. Miscellaneous additions (see instructions).....				4567, 35
38. Dividends and royalties received from persons other than U.S. persons and foreign operating entities		X X X X X X X		4567, 38
39. Income attributable to other taxable flow-through entities				4567, 39
40. Interest income derived from U.S. obligations.....		X X X X X X X		4567, 40
41. Net earnings from self-employment. If less than zero, enter zero		X X X X X X X		4567, 41
42. Miscellaneous subtractions (see instructions).....				4567, 42
43. Business Income Tax Base				4567, 44a
44. Available MBT business loss carryforward from previous period MBT return(s)				4567, 46
45i. Qualified Affordable Housing Deduction				4567, 48i

PART 2B: SUMMARY OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR COMBINED RETURN OF STANDARD TAXPAYERS (CONT.)

	A Combined Total Before Eliminations	B Eliminations	C Combined Total After Eliminations	D Carry to form, line
46. Unused SBT Historic Preservation Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4569, 2
47. Unused SBT "New" Brownfield Credit carryforward...		X X X X X X X		4569, 6
48. Unused MBT Basic/Enhanced Historic Preservation Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4584, 4
49. Unused MBT Special Consideration Historic Preservation Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4584, 7
50. Unused MBT Low-Grade Hematite Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4573, 20
51. Unused MBT MEGA Federal Contract Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4584, 31
52. Unused MBT Individual or Family Development Account Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4573, 48
53. Unused MBT Bonus Depreciation Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4573, 53
54. Unused MBT Brownfield Redevelopment Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4584, 41
55. Unused MBT Film Job Training Credit carryforward...		X X X X X X X		4573, 67
56. Unused MBT Film Infrastructure Credit carryforward..		X X X X X X X		4573, 73
57. Unused MBT MEGA Plug-In Traction Battery Manufacturing Credit carryforward		X X X X X X X		4584, 58
58. Unused MBT Anchor Company Payroll Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4584, 66
59. Unused MBT Anchor Company Taxable Value Credit carryforward.....		X X X X X X X		4584, 74
60. Overpayment credited from prior MBT return.....		X X X X X X X		4567, 58
61. Estimated tax payments		X X X X X X X		4567, 59
62. Tax paid with request for extension		X X X X X X X		4567, 60

Check all that apply to the Unitary Business Group.

- 63. Group identified consists of a group of U.S. persons, one of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the ownership interests with voting or comparable rights of the others.
- 64. Some or all members are included on a consolidated federal income tax return. If checked, attach a copy of U.S. *Form 851*.
- 65. Each member of the group has business activities or operations resulting in a flow of value between the members or has business activities or operations that are integrated with, dependent upon, or contribute to each other.
- 66. All members of the Unitary Business Group are included in this combined unitary filing.

Instructions for Form 4580

Michigan Business Tax (MBT) Unitary Business Group Combined Filing Schedule for Standard Members

Fiscal Year Filers: See “Supplemental Instructions for Standard Fiscal MBT Filers” on page 145.

Purpose

The purpose of this form is to:

- Identify all members of a Unitary Business Group (UBG)
- Gather tax return data for each standard member included in the combined return on a separate basis, make appropriate eliminations, and determine combined UBG data for the tax return.

NOTE: This is not the primary return. It is designed to support the *MBT Annual Return* (Form 4567) submitted on behalf of the UBG by the Designated Member (DM).

Refund Only: If combined apportioned or allocated gross receipts of all members (before eliminations) is less than \$350,000 and the taxpayer is filing Form 4567 solely to claim a refund of estimates paid, Form 4580 must also be included. The designated member must complete Part 1A, Part 2B (skip lines 18 through 59), Part 3, and Part 4 of Form 4580. For each member listed in Part 1A, complete Part 1B and 2A (skip lines 18 through 59). See Form 4567 for instructions on completing that form.

General Information About UBGs in MBT

Unitary Business Group means a group of United States persons, other than a foreign operating entity, that satisfies the control test and relationship test.

United States person is defined in Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 7701(a)(30). A *foreign operating entity* is defined by statute in Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) 208.1109(5).

Control Test. The control test is satisfied when one person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the ownership interest with voting or comparable rights of the other person or persons. A person owns or controls more than 50 percent of the ownership interest with voting rights or ownership interest that confer comparable rights to voting rights of another person if that person owns or controls:

- More than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all ownership interests with voting (or comparable) rights, or
- More than 50 percent of the total value of all ownership interests with voting (or comparable) rights.

Relationship Tests. The definition of a Unitary Business Group requires that the group of persons have business activities or operations that either:

- 1) Result in a flow of value between or among persons in the group, or
- 2) Are integrated with, dependent upon, or contribute to each other.

A taxpayer need only meet one of the two alternative tests to satisfy the relationship test.

1) *Flow of value* is established when members of the group demonstrate one or more of functional integration, centralized management, and economies of scale. Examples of functional integration include common programs or systems and shared information or property. Examples of centralized management include common management or directors, shared staff functions, and business decisions made for the UBG rather than separately by each member. Examples of economies of scale include centralized business functions and pooled benefits or insurance. Groups that commonly exhibit a flow of value include vertically or horizontally integrated businesses, conglomerates, parent companies with their wholly owned subsidiaries, and entities in the same general line of business. Flow of value must be more than the mere flow of funds arising out of passive investment.

2) The alternate *contribution/dependency* relationship test asks whether business activities are integrated with, dependent upon, or contributed to each other. Businesses are integrated with, are dependent upon, or contribute to each other under many of the same circumstances that establish flow of value. However, this alternate relationship test is also commonly satisfied when one entity finances the operations of another or when there exist intercompany transactions, including financing.

For more information on the control and relationship tests for UBGs, see Revenue Administrative Bulletin (RAB) 2010-1, MBT—Unitary Business Group Control Test, and RAB 2010-2, MBT—Unitary Business Group Relationship Tests, on the Department of Treasury (Treasury) Web site at www.michigan.gov/taxes. (Click on the “Reference Library” link on the left side of the page.)

Filing Procedures for UBGs

By definition, a UBG can include standard taxpayers, insurance companies, and financial institutions. (Note that an entity that would otherwise be standard but is owned by and unitary with a financial institution is defined by statute to be a financial institution.) In some cases, however, not all members of the UBG will be included on the same return. Standard members (not owned by and unitary with a financial institution in the UBG) file a combined return on Form 4567. Form 4580 must be filed in support of that return.

NOTE: A UBG may not file the *MBT Simplified Return* (Form 4583).

Form 4580 is used to gather and combine data from each standard member of the UBG to support the group’s Form 4567 and related forms. This form must be completed before the group’s Form 4567 and related forms are completed. If this UBG also includes financial institutions and/or insurance companies, those members generally will not report tax data on this form, but will be listed as excluded affiliates in Part 3.

Financial institution members will report and combine their data using *MBT Unitary Business Group Combined Filing Schedule for Financial Institutions* (Form 4752), which supports the lead financial form, *MBT Annual Return for Financial Institutions* (Form 4590).

Financial institutions include any of the following:

- A bank holding company, a national bank, a state chartered bank, an office of thrift supervision chartered bank or thrift institution, or a savings and loan holding company other than a diversified savings and loan holding company as defined in 12 United States Code (USC) 1467a(a)(1)(F) or a federally chartered Farm Credit System institution.
- Any person, other than a person subject to the tax imposed under Chapter 2A of the MBT Act (Insurance Companies), that is directly or indirectly owned by an entity described above and is a member of the UBG.
- A UBG of entities described in either or both of the preceding two bullets.

Each insurance company member will file separately, using the *Insurance Company Annual Return for Michigan Business and Retaliatory Taxes* (Form 4588). Because insurance companies always file separately, rather than on a combined return, there is no MBT insurance form that serves a function similar to that of Form 4580 and Form 4752.

Example A: UBG A is composed of the following:

- Four standard members
- Three financial institutions (all with nexus in Michigan)
- Two insurance companies.

All members of UBG A are owned by and unitary with one of the standard members of the UBG. UBG A will need to file Form 4567, supported by Form 4580, containing the four standard members and Form 4590, supported by Form 4752, containing the three financial institutions. In Part 1 of Form 4580 or Form 4752, only the members that are included on that form (either the four standard members, or the three financial institutions) will be listed. Form 4580 with standard members will be prepared under the name and Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or Michigan Treasury (TR) assigned number of the group's standard DM. One of the financial institutions will serve as DM for those three members and file Form 4590, supported by Form 4752. On Part 3 of Form 4580, list all financial and insurance members. On Part 3 of Form 4752, list all standard and insurance members. The two insurance companies each will file a stand-alone Form 4588.

Example B: UBG B is composed of the following:

- Four members that would be standard (see below) unless owned by a financial institution
- Three financial institutions (all with nexus in Michigan)
- Two insurance companies.

All members of UBG B are owned by and unitary with one of the financial institutions in the UBG. Due to this ownership by a financial institution, the four members that otherwise would be standard are defined by statute to be financial institutions. (See definition of financial institution earlier in these instructions.) Therefore, this UBG will not file a Form 4580 or Form 4567. Seven members will file a combined return on Form 4590, supported by Form 4752, listing the two insurance members as excluded affiliates on Part 3 of Form 4752. The two insurance companies each will file a stand-alone Form 4588.

To complete this form and prepare a combined return, the UBG must select a DM.

A UBG combined return of standard taxpayers is filed under the name and FEIN or TR number of the DM of the standard taxpayer group. *Designated Member* means a UBG member that has nexus with Michigan and will file the combined MBT return on behalf of the standard members of the group. In a brother-sister controlled group, any member with nexus may be designated to serve as DM. In a parent-subsidiary controlled group or a combined controlled group (an interlocking combination of a parent-subsidiary group and a brother-sister group), the controlling member must serve as DM if it has nexus with Michigan. If it does not have nexus, the controlling member may appoint any member with nexus with Michigan to serve as DM. That DM must continue to serve as such every year, unless it ceases to be a group member, or no longer has nexus with Michigan, or the controlling member attains Michigan nexus. The filing period of a combined return is based on the tax year of the DM.

If a UBG is comprised of both standard taxpayers and financial institutions, the UBG will have two DMs (one for the standard taxpayer members completing Form 4567 and related forms, and one for the financial institution members completing Form 4590 and related forms).

Role of the DM: The DM speaks, acts, and files the MBT return on behalf of the group for MBT purposes. Only the DM may file a valid extension request for the group. Treasury maintains the group's MBT tax data (e.g., prior MBT returns, business loss carryforward, tax credit carryforward, overpayment credit forward) under the DM's name and account number. The DM must be of the same taxpayer type (standard or financial institution) as the members for which it files a combined return.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Dates must be entered in MM-DD-YYYY format.

Do not enter data in boxes filled with Xs.

For additional guidance, see the "Supplemental Instructions for

Standard Members in UBGs” section in the *MBT Forms and Instructions for Standard Taxpayers* (Form 4600).

Part 1A: Unitary Business Group Members

Lines 1A and 1B: Beginning with the DM, list the UBG standard members and their corresponding FEIN or TR number. Use additional Part 1A, Form 4580 pages as needed.

Fiscal Year Filers: See “Supplemental Instructions for Standard Fiscal MBT Filers” on page 145.

NOTE: A taxpayer that is a UBG must file a combined return using the tax year of the DM. The combined return of the UBG must include each tax year of each member whose tax year ends with or within the tax year of the DM. For example, Taxpayer ABC is a UBG comprised of three standard members: Member A, the DM with a calendar tax year, and Members B and C with fiscal years ending March 31 and September 30, respectively. Taxpayer ABC’s tax year is that of its DM.

For this group in 2010, that annual return would have included Member A’s calendar year, the tax year of Member B ending March 31, 2010, and the tax year of Member C ending September 30, 2010.

The major tax restructuring adopted in 2011, however, changes this outcome considerably. In addition to the normal fiscal year ends for Members B and C, they each will experience a short state tax year ending December 31, 2011. (This is true regardless of whether ABC in 2012 will continue as an MBT taxpayer, convert to the new corporate income tax, or become nontaxable.) As a result, this group’s return for the period ending December 31, 2011 will include:

- Member A’s 2011 calendar year.
- Member B’s full fiscal year ending March 31, 2011 and its short year ending December 31, 2011.
- Member C’s full fiscal year ending September 30, 2011 and its short year ending December 31, 2011.

If, in the previous example, Member A, the DM, instead had a fiscal year ending July 31, 2011, the UBG’s normal tax year will end July 31 and its annual return will be due November 30, 2011. That combined return for the UBG will include Member A’s fiscal year ending July 31, 2011, Member B’s fiscal year ending March 31, 2011 and Member C’s fiscal year ending September 30, 2010.

In addition, because all three members are required to report a short state tax year ending December 31, 2011, this group must file an additional return for that end date, which will include:

- Member A’s short year ending December 31, 2011.
- Member B’s short year ending December 31, 2011.
- Member C’s full fiscal year ending September 30, 2011 and its short year ending December 31, 2011.

Part 1B: Member Identification

Include a separate copy of Parts 1B and 2A for each standard member whose business activity is reported on the combined return supported by this form. If a member (other than the DM) has two or more tax periods ending with or within the filing period of the return, use a separate copy of Parts 1B and 2A for each of that member’s tax periods.

Line 2: Fiscal Year Filers: See “Supplemental Instructions for Standard Fiscal MBT Filers” on page 145.

Line 5: Identify the organization type of this member:

- Individual.
- C Corporation (including an LLC, Trust, or other entity taxed federally as a Corporation under Subchapter C of the IRC).
- Fiduciary (a decedent’s estate, and a Trust taxed federally as a Trust under Subchapter J of the IRC. A grantor Trust or “revocable living Trust” established by an Individual is not taxed as a separate entity, and should be listed as an Individual).
- S Corporation (including an LLC, Trust, or other entity taxed federally as a Corporation under Subchapter S of the IRC).
- Partnership (including an LP, LLP, LLC, Trust, or any other entity taxed federally as a Partnership).

NOTE: In general, a federally disregarded entity is required to file as if it were a sole proprietorship if owned by an individual, or a branch or division if owned by another business entity. However, a person that is disregarded for federal income tax purposes and has already filed separately for its 2010 MBT tax year in either an original MBT return filed prior to January 1, 2012, or in an amended MBT return filed prior to December 1, 2011, may also file separately for its 2011 MBT tax year. Occasionally, electing this option may require a separate MBT return, but if this entity meets either of the UBG relationship tests it must file as a separately identified member of a UBG with its owner. If this is the case, the organization type of the entity is based on the federal tax classification of its owner. For additional information, see “Changes for Disregarded Entities” in the “Important Information” section of the *MBT Forms and Instructions for Standard Taxpayers* (Form 4600).

Line 6: List the member’s tax year, for federal income tax purposes, from which business activity is being reported on this copy of Parts 1B and 2A.

Fiscal Year Filers: See “Supplemental Instructions for Standard Fiscal MBT Filers” on page 145.

Line 7: If the control test and relationship test were not both satisfied for this member’s entire federal tax year, enter the beginning and ending dates of the period within this member’s federal tax year during which both tests were satisfied. These dates constitute a short tax period for MBT purposes, even if there is no corresponding short federal tax period. This member must prepare a pro forma federal return for the portion of its federal year during which it was a UBG member, and use that pro forma return as the basis for reporting the tax data required by Part 2A.

Fiscal Year Filers: See “Supplemental Instructions for Standard Fiscal MBT Filers” on page 145.

Line 8: Enter the member’s six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code. For a complete list of six-digit NAICS codes, see the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/. Enter the same NAICS code used when filing U.S. Form 1120S, U.S. Form 1065, *Schedule C* of U.S. Form 1040, or *Schedule K* of U.S. Form 1120.

Line 9: Enter the date, if applicable, on which this member went out of existence. Examples include death of an Individual, dissolution of an entity, and a merger in which this member was not the surviving entity. Include any event in which the FEIN ceases to be used by this entity. If this member continues to exist, **DO NOT** use this line to report that this member has stopped doing business in Michigan.

Line 10: If this member has nexus with Michigan, check this box. Guidance in determining nexus can be found in RAB 2007-6 and 2008-4, available online at www.michigan.gov/taxes. (See the “Reference Library” link at left edge of page.)

Line 12: This line does not apply to the first MBT return filed by this UBG. For subsequent tax periods, check this box if this member was not included in the UBG’s preceding MBT return.

Line 13: Enter a concise description of the activities or operations of this member that result in a flow of value between this member and others in the UBG, or integration, dependence, or contribution to other members. This is not limited to transactions that are recognized for tax or accounting purposes. It may include sharing of assets, employees, data, business opportunities, or other resources. (See RAB 2010-2.)

Part 2A: Member Data for Combined Return of Standard Taxpayers

A member that does not file a separate federal return (e.g., a member that is a member of a federal consolidated group, or a member that is a federally disregarded entity eligible to file MBT as a separate entity and chooses to do so) must prepare a pro forma federal return or equivalent schedule and use it as the basis for preparing its portion of the MBT return. A member that owns a federally disregarded entity that is eligible to and chooses to continue filing MBT as an entity separate from its owner must prepare a pro forma federal return or equivalent schedule that excludes the activity of the disregarded entity, and base its MBT reporting on that pro forma. For more information on what federally disregarded entity may file separately from its owner for MBT purposes, see the “Changes for Disregarded Entities” section of the “Important Information for 2011” on page 6 of the *MBT Forms and Instructions for Standard Taxpayers* (Form 4600).

Line 14: *Sale* or *Sales* means amounts received by a member as consideration from the following:

- Transfer of title to, or possession of, property that is stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the member if on hand at the close of the tax period, or property held by the member primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business. For intangible property, the amounts received will be limited to any gain received from the disposition of that property.
- Performance of services which constitute business activities.
- Rental, leasing, licensing, or use of tangible or intangible property, including interest, that constitutes business activity.
- Any combination of business activities described above.
- For a member not engaged in any other business activities, sales include interest, dividends, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities.

If a member’s business activity is confined solely to Michigan and the member does not establish nexus in another state, all sales are allocated to Michigan. *State* is defined to include a foreign country. A member is treated as if subject to tax in another state if, in that state, the member is subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a Corporation stock tax, or a tax of the type imposed under the MBT Act, or that state has jurisdiction to subject the member to one or more of such taxes regardless of whether the tax is imposed. A member will be treated as subject to a tax in another state for these purposes if the member has due process and commerce clause nexus with that state.

If this member has no Michigan sales, enter zero.

Complete this line using amounts for the member’s business activity only. Do not include amounts from an interest owned by the member in a Partnership, S Corporation, or LLC.

If this member is subject to tax in another state, as described above, use the “Sourcing of Sales to Michigan” information in the Form 4567 instructions to determine Michigan sales. If sales reported are adjusted by a deduction for qualified sales to a qualified customer, as determined by the Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA), attach the Anchor District Tax Credit Certificate or Anchor Jobs Tax Credit Certificate from the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) as support.

For transportation services that source sales based on revenue miles, include on Line 14 a sales amount calculated by multiplying total sales of the transportation service by the ratio of Michigan revenue miles over revenue miles everywhere as provided in the “Sourcing of Sales to Michigan” section of the Form 4567 instructions, for that type of transportation service. *Revenue mile* means the transportation for a consideration of one net ton in weight or one passenger the distance of one mile.

Line 16b: Proration Percentage: Applies only for the last filing period ending in 2011 and only if all of the following are satisfied:

- The member represented in this column report federal taxes on a fiscal year.
- The DM for the standard taxpayer return (i.e., Form 4567) of this UBG reports federal taxes on a fiscal year.
- The DM for the standard taxpayer return of this UBG, on behalf of the UBG, elects to calculate the last MBT filing period ending in 2011 using the annual method.

If these criteria are not all satisfied, this member cannot calculate by the annual method. Leave this cell blank, and in the lines listed later in these instructions, enter answers for this member based on actual expenditures, receipts, and activities in the 2011 portion of the 2011-2012 fiscal year.

If these criteria are all satisfied, this member must calculate by the annual method. In this case, calculate the percentage using the following equation: Number of months in 2011 of this member’s 2011-2012 fiscal year / (DIVIDED BY) the number of months in the member’s annual accounting period.

If a proration percentage is calculated, in the lines listed below enter answers for this member based on the member's full 2011-2012 federal tax year, multiplied by the member's proration percentage. The lines affected by this method are:

- Lines 17 through 26.
- Line 28.
- Lines 30 through 42.
- Lines 45a through 45i.

Line 17: *Gross receipts* means the entire amount received by the member, as determined by using the member's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes, from any activity, whether in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce, carried out for direct or indirect gain, benefit, or advantage to the member or to others, with certain exceptions. Calculation of gross receipts also involves a phased-in deduction (75 percent in the 2011 tax year and 100 percent in the 2012 tax years) of any amount deducted as bad debt for federal income tax purposes that corresponds to items of gross receipts included in the modified gross receipts tax base for the current tax year or past tax years. This partial reduction is reflected in the *Gross Receipts Worksheet* (Worksheet 4700) discussed below.

Receipts include, but are not limited to:

- Some or all receipts (sales proceeds) from the sale of assets used in a business activity.
- Sale of products.
- Services performed.
- Gratuities stipulated on a bill.
- Sales tax collected on the sale of tangible personal property, subject to the phase-out schedule.
- Dividend and interest income.
- Gross commissions earned.
- Rents.
- Royalties.
- Sales of scrap and other similar items.
- Client reimbursed expenses not obtained in an agency capacity.
- Gross proceeds from sales between affiliated companies, including members of a UBG.

Use Worksheet 4700 in Form 4600 to calculate gross receipts. Attach the worksheet to the return. Gross receipts are not necessarily derived from the federal return, however, the worksheet will calculate gross receipts as defined by law in most circumstances. Taxpayers and tax professionals are expected to be familiar with uncommon situations within their experience, which produce gross receipts not identified by specific lines on Worksheet 4700, and report that amount on the most appropriate line. Treasury may adjust the figure resulting from the worksheet to account properly for such uncommon situations.

A member should compute its gross receipts using the same accounting method used in the computation of its taxable income for federal income tax purposes.

Line 18: Enter inventory acquired during the tax year, including freight, shipping, delivery, or engineering charges included in the original contract price for that inventory.

Inventory means the stock of goods, including electricity and natural gas, held for resale in the ordinary course of a retail or wholesale business, and finished goods, goods in process of a manufacturer, and raw materials purchased from another person. Inventory includes shipping and engineering charges so long as such charges are included in the original contract price for the associated inventory. Inventory also includes floor plan interest for new motor vehicle dealers licensed under the Michigan vehicle code and any pre-paid sales tax required to be paid on the inventory at the time of purchase.

For purposes of this deduction, *floor plan interest* means interest paid that finances any part of the person's purchase of new motor vehicle inventory from a manufacturer, distributor, or supplier. However, amounts attributable to any invoiced items used to provide more favorable floor plan assistance to a person subject to the tax imposed under the MBT Act than to a person not subject to this tax is considered interest paid by a manufacturer, distributor, or supplier, and is not considered floor plan interest.

For a person that is a securities trader, broker, or dealer, or a person included in the UBG of that securities trader, broker, or dealer that buys and sells for its own account, inventory includes contracts that are subject to the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 USC 1 to 27f, the cost of securities as defined under IRC § 475(c)(2) and for a securities trader the cost of commodities as defined under IRC § 475(e)(2) and for a broker or dealer the cost of commodities as defined under IRC § 475(e)(2)(b), (c), and (d), excluding interest expense other than interest expense related to repurchase agreements. As used in this provision:

- *Broker* and *dealer* mean those terms as defined under section 78c(a)(4) and (a)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 USC 78c.
- *Securities trader* means a person that engages in the trade or business of purchasing and selling investments and trading assets.

Inventory does not include either of the following:

- Personal property under lease or principally intended for lease rather than sale.
- Property allowed a deduction or allowance for depreciation or depletion under the IRC.

Line 19: Enter assets, including the costs of fabrication and installation, acquired during the tax year of a type that are, or under the IRC will become, eligible for depreciation, amortization, or accelerated capital cost recovery for federal income tax purposes.

Line 20: To the extent not included in inventory or depreciable property, enter the value of materials and supplies, including repair parts and fuel.

Materials and supplies means tangible personal property acquired during the tax year to be used or consumed in, and directly connected to, the production or management of inventory or the operation or maintenance of depreciable assets. Materials and supplies includes repair parts and fuel.

For example, a physician's or dentist's purchase of sterilizing solution during the tax year that is used to sterilize examination equipment, such as an X-ray machine, may be considered

materials and supplies under MCL 208.1113(6)(c).

Line 21: A staffing company may deduct compensation (including wages, benefits, and all payroll taxes) paid to personnel supplied to its clients. *Staffing company* means a taxpayer whose business activities are included in Industry Group 736 under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code as compiled by the United States Department of Labor.

Payments to a staffing company by a client do not constitute purchases from other firms.

Line 22: For taxpayers that fall under SIC major groups 15 (Building Construction General Contractors and Operative Builders), 16 (Heavy Construction Other Than Building Construction Contractors), and 17 (Construction Special Trade Contractors) who do not qualify for the Small Business Alternative Credit under MCL 208.1417, the following payments are considered “purchases from other firms.”

- Payments to subcontractors for a construction project, under a contract specific to that project, and
- To the extent not deducted as “inventory” and “materials and supplies,” payments for materials deducted as purchases in determining the cost of goods sold for the purpose of calculating total income on the taxpayer’s federal income tax return.

NOTE: For purposes of this subtraction, the analysis of whether a person in a UBG does not qualify for a Small Business Alternative Credit should be based on whether the group as a whole qualifies. However, for purposes of the SIC code requirement, it is sufficient that the UBG member that made the payments listed above be included in SIC codes 15, 16, or 17.

Persons included in SIC codes 15, 16, and 17 include general contractors (of residential buildings including single-family homes; industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings; bridges, roads, and infrastructure; etc.), operative builders, and trade contractors (such as electricians, plumbers, painters, masons, etc.). See http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html for a more complete list.

A *subcontractor* is an Individual or entity that enters into a contract and assumes some or all of the obligations of a person included in SIC codes 15, 16, and 17 as set forth in the primary contract specific to a project. Thus, payments to an independent contractor for general labor services not specific to a particular construction contract do not constitute purchases from other firms. However, payments made to a subcontractor for services and materials provided under a contract specific to a particular construction project (such as the construction of commercial property at 2400 Main Street) do constitute purchases from other firms. There is no requirement that the subcontractors to whom such payments are made be licensed.

The taxpayer bears the burden to prove it is entitled to a deduction in computing its tax liability. It is contemplated that good business practice would include documentation such as a written contract that would support a deduction from gross receipts for payments to subcontractors as purchases from other firms. The supporting information for payments to a subcontractor could be incorporated into the contract for the specific project or memorialized in a separate contract with

a subcontractor specifying the project to which the costs pertain.

Line 24: On lines 24a through 24g, calculate a deduction from gross receipts for a member that is a limited dividend housing association that owns and operates a Qualified Affordable Housing Project (QAHP).

Public Act (PA) 168 of 2008 provides for a deduction from the modified gross receipts and apportioned business income tax bases for a QAHP. (A deduction from the apportioned business income tax base also is available. See below.)

Qualified Affordable Housing Project means a person that is organized, qualified, and operated as a limited dividend housing association that has a limitation on the amount of dividends or other distributions that may be distributed to its owners in any given year and has received funding, subsidies, grants, operating support, or construction or permanent funding through one or more public sources.

A *limited dividend housing association* is organized and qualified pursuant to Chapter 7 of the State Housing Development Authority Act (MCL 125.1491 et seq).

If these criteria are satisfied, a QAHP may deduct from its modified gross receipts, its gross receipts attributable to the residential rental units in Michigan it owns multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of rent restricted units in Michigan owned by that QAHP and the denominator of which is the number of all residential rental units in Michigan owned by the project. This deduction is reduced by the amount of limited dividends or other distributions made to the owners of the project. Amounts received by the management, construction, or development company for completion and operation of the project and rental units do not constitute gross receipts for purposes of the deduction.

MCL 208.1201(8) governs the termination of this deduction.

Line 24a: Gross receipts attributable to residential rentals in Michigan do not include amounts received by the management, construction, or development company for completion and operation of the project and those rental units.

Line 24b: *Rent restricted unit* means any residential rental unit that has a rental rate restricted in accordance with IRC § 42(g)(1) as if it was a qualified low-income housing project, or that receives rental assistance from Housing and Urban Development (HUD) section 8 subsidies, HUD housing assistance program subsidies, U.S. Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, or from any of the programs described in MCL 208.1203(8)(b).

Line 24c: This includes rent restricted and unrestricted residential rental units owned by the QAHP in Michigan.

Line 25: If the member is licensed under Article 25 (Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons) or Article 26 (Real Estate Appraisers) of the Occupational Code [MCL 339.2501 to 339.2518 and 339.2601 to 339.2637], enter payments made to independent contractors licensed under Articles 25 or 26.

Line 26: For a person classified under the 2002 North American

Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Number 484, as compiled by the United States Office of Management and Budget, that does not qualify for a credit under Section 417, enter the payment, made on or after July 12, 2011, to subcontractors to transport freight by motor vehicle under a contract specific to that freight to be transported by motor vehicle.

Attach a letter to explain the activity that qualifies for this subtraction and the date of the payment. Include your NAICS code.

Line 28: Enter amount of the MBT Modified Gross Receipts (MGR) Tax collected in the tax year.

MCL 208.1203(5) permits new motor vehicle dealers licensed under the Michigan Vehicle Code, PA 300 of 1949, MCL 257.1 to 257.923, and dealers of new or used personal watercraft to collect the MGR Tax in addition to the sales price. The statute states that the “amount remitted to the Department for the [Modified Gross Receipts Tax] ... shall not be less than the stated and collected amount.” Therefore, the entire amount of the MGR Taxes stated and collected by new motor vehicle dealers and new or used personal watercraft dealers must be remitted to Treasury. There should be no instance in which a dealer collects amounts of the MGR Tax from customers in excess of the amount of MGR taxes remitted to Treasury. Eligible taxpayers that elect to separately collect the MGR Tax from customers in addition to sales price may include the collected tax as part of their estimated payments.

NOTE: Only new motor vehicle dealers and dealers of new or used personal watercraft are permitted to separately itemize and collect a tax imposed under the MBT Act from customers in addition to sales price, and that authority is limited to only the MGR Tax imposed and levied under MCL 208.1203. The statute does not authorize separate itemizing and collection of the Business Income Tax or surcharge by any person.

Line 29: A member that is a dealer of personal watercraft or new motor vehicles that collected MGR Tax from customers by separate statement on the invoice during the tax year, as entered in line 28, should complete the following worksheet to determine excess MGR Tax collected.

**WORKSHEET –
EXCESS MGR TAX COLLECTED**

A. Pro forma apportionment percentage from Form 4580, Part 2A, line 16.....		%
B. Modified gross receipts from Form 4580, Part 2A, line 27. If MGR is less than zero, enter zero.....		00
C. Apportioned MGR tax base. Multiply line B by line A.....		00
D. Pro forma MGR Tax before credits. Multiply line C by 0.8% (0.008)		00
E. Enrichment prohibition, amount from Form 4580, Part 2A, line 28		00
F. Excess MGR Tax collected. If line D is less than line E, enter the difference. Otherwise, enter zero. Carry amount to Form 4580, Part 2A, line 29		00

Line 30: *Business income* means that part of federal taxable income derived from business activity. For MBT purposes, *federal taxable income* means taxable income as defined in IRC § 63, except that federal taxable income shall be calculated as if section 168(k) [as applied to qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2007] and IRC § 199 were not in effect. For a Partnership or S Corporation (or LLC federally taxed as such), business income includes payments and items of income and expense that are attributable to business activity of the Partnership or S Corporation and separately reported to the partners or shareholders.

Use the *Business Income Worksheet* (Worksheet 4746) in Form 4600 to calculate business income. Attach Worksheet 4746 to the return. The worksheet will calculate business income as defined by law in most circumstances. Taxpayers and tax professionals are expected to be familiar with uncommon situations within their experience, which produce business income not identified by specific lines on the worksheet, and report that amount on the most appropriate line. Treasury may adjust the figure resulting from Worksheet 4746 to account properly for such uncommon situations.

For an organization that is a mutual or cooperative electric company exempt under IRC § 501(c)(12), business income equals the organization’s excess or deficiency of revenues over expenses as reported to the federal government by those organizations exempt from the federal income tax under the IRC, less capital credits paid to members of that organization, less income attributed to equity in another organization’s net income, and less income resulting from a charge approved by a state or federal regulatory agency that is restricted for a specified purpose and refundable if it is not used for the specified purpose.

For a tax-exempt person, *business income* means only that part of federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes) derived from unrelated business activity.

For an Individual or an estate, or for a Partnership or Trust organized exclusively for estate or gift planning purposes, business income is that part of federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes) derived from transactions, activities, and sources in the regular course of the member’s trade or business, including the following:

- All income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, rental, management, or disposition of the property constitutes integral parts of the member’s regular trade or business operations.
- Gains or losses incurred in the member’s trade or business from stock and securities of any foreign or domestic corporation, and dividend and interest income.
- Income derived from isolated sales, leases, assignment, licenses, divisions, or other infrequently occurring dispositions, transfers, or transactions involving property if the property is or was used in the member’s trade or business operation.
- Income derived from the sale of a business.

NOTE: Personal investment income, gains from the sale of property held for personal use and enjoyment, or other assets not used in a trade or business, and any other income not

specifically derived from a trade or business that is earned, received, or otherwise acquired by an Individual, an estate, or a Trust or Partnership organized or established exclusively for estate or gift planning purposes, are not included in the Business Income Tax base. This exclusion only applies to the specific types of persons identified above. Investment income and any other types of income earned or received by all other types of persons not specifically referenced must be included in the business income of the member.

IMPORTANT: If business activity is protected under Public Law (PL) 86-272 for any member of the UBG, then the member must claim protection by filing the *MBT Tax Schedule of Business Activity Protected Under Public Law 86-272* (Form 4586) (if member is the DM) or the *MBT Schedule of Business Activity for Non-Designated Members of a Unitary Business Group Protected Under Public Law 86-272* (Form 4581) (if member is not the DM) and reporting its individual activity. Unless all members of the UBG have PL 86-272 protection, a member claiming protection must complete lines 30 through 46b. If all members of the UBG are claiming PL 86-272 protection, leave lines 30 through 46b blank.

So long as one member of a UBG has nexus with Michigan and exceeds the protections of PL 86-272, all members of the UBG, including members protected under PL 86-272, must be included when calculating the UBG's Business Income Tax base and apportionment formula. (In other words, PL 86-272 will only remove business income from the apportionable Business Income Tax base when all members of the UBG are protected under PL 86-272.) The inclusion of the business income of members that fall under PL 86-272 in the tax base of the UBG and the subsequent apportionment of such income does not constitute taxation upon those PL 86-272 members. Rather, this method is required for properly determining the Michigan income of the UBG.

Line 31: Enter any interest income and dividends from bonds and similar obligations or securities of states other than Michigan and their political subdivisions in the same amount that was excluded from federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes). Include only the income derived from business activity. Reduce this addition by any expenses related to the foregoing income that were disallowed on the federal return by IRC § 265 or 291.

Line 32: Enter all taxes on, or measured by, net income including city and state taxes, foreign income tax, and Federal Environmental Tax claimed as a deduction on the federal return.

Line 33: Enter the Michigan Business Tax, including surcharge, claimed as a deduction on this member's federal return (or this member's allocable share, if claimed on a federal consolidated return).

Line 34: Enter any net operating loss carryover or carryback that was deducted in arriving at this member's federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes) reported on line 30. If the member reporting on this copy of Part 2A is a member of a federal consolidated group, or for any other reason did not file a separate federal return for the period reported here, the federal net operating loss (NOL) carryover or carryback entered here

must be based on a pro forma federal return for the member reporting on this copy of Part 2A. Enter this amount as a positive number.

Line 35: Enter any losses included in federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes) that are attributable to other entities whose business activities are taxable or would be subject to the business income tax if the business activities were in Michigan. If this member owns an interest in only one such entity, list that entity's FEIN or TR number in the field on this form. If this member owns interests in more than one such entity, enter on the form the FEIN or TR number of one of the entities and attach a list of the account numbers of all. On the list include a breakdown of the amount of this loss add-back that is attributable to each entity. In any case, the amount on line 35 should be the total of all losses, not just the loss of the one entity identified on the form. This addition includes a loss attributable to this member's ownership interest in another member of the UBG, to the extent that loss was included in this member's federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes).

Line 36: Enter any royalty, interest, or other expense paid to a person related to the member by ownership or control for the use of an intangible asset if the person is not included in the member's UBG. Royalty, interest, or other expense described here is not required to be included if the taxpayer can demonstrate that the transaction has a nontax business purpose other than avoidance of MBT, is conducted with arm's-length pricing and rates and terms as applied in accordance with IRC § 482 and 1274(d), and satisfies one of the following:

- Is a pass-through of another transaction between a third party and the related person with comparable rates and terms.
- Results in double taxation. For purposes of this subparagraph, double taxation exists if the transaction is subject to tax in another jurisdiction.
- Is unreasonable as determined by Treasury, and the taxpayer agrees that the addition would be unreasonable based on the taxpayer's facts and circumstances.
- The related person (recipient of the transaction) is organized under the laws of a foreign nation which has in force a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States.

Line 37: There currently are no subtractions allowed that are recorded on this line. Leave this line blank.

Line 38: To the extent included in federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes), enter any dividends and royalties received from persons other than United States persons and foreign operating entities, including, but not limited to, amounts determined under IRC § 78 or IRC § 951 to 964.

Line 39: Enter any income included in federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes) that is attributable to other entities whose business activities are taxable or would be subject to the business income tax if their business activities were in Michigan. If this member owns an interest in only one such entity, list that entity's FEIN or TR number in the field on the form. If this member owns interests in more than one such entity, enter on the form the FEIN or TR number of one of the entities and attach a list of the account

numbers of all. On the list include a breakdown of the amount of this income subtraction that is attributable to each entity. In any case, the amount on line 39 should be the total of all income, not just the income of the one entity identified on the form. This subtraction includes income attributable to this member's ownership interest in another member of the UBG, to the extent that income was included in this member's federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes).

Line 40: To the extent included in federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes), deduct interest income derived from United States obligations.

Line 41: To the extent included in federal taxable income (as defined for MBT purposes), deduct any earnings that are net earnings from self-employment as defined under IRC § 1402 of the UBG member reporting here, or a partner or LLC member of the UBG member reporting here, except to the extent that those net earnings represent a reasonable return on capital. If less than zero, enter zero.

Under IRC § 1402, the business income of an Individual or sole proprietor, and a partner's distributive share of Partnership income, whether distributed or not, from any trade or business carried on by the Partnership, may be considered self-employment income (with certain statutory exceptions), and subject to the Federal Self-Employment Tax. Therefore, a sole proprietorship or Partnership may deduct any income subject to the Federal Self-Employment Tax when computing the MBT Business Income Tax Base. Shareholders of Corporations, including S Corporations, are not subject to the Federal Self-Employment Tax, and, as a result, no deduction is allowed for earnings from self-employment income for corporate entities. There is no deduction allowed for S Corporation distributions that is equivalent to the self-employment deduction allowed for Partnerships and sole proprietorships under MBT.

Net earnings from self-employment under IRC § 1402 generally means "the gross income derived by an Individual from any trade or business carried on by such Individual, less the deductions allowed by this subtitle which are attributable to such trade or business, plus the distributive share (whether or not distributed) of income or loss described in [IRC] 702(a) (8) from any trade or business carried on by a Partnership of which he is a member," subject to certain exclusions, including rentals from real estate, dividends and interest, and certain net operating losses and personal exemptions (IRC § 1402(a)).

Line 42: For tax years that begin after December 31, 2009, to the extent included in federal taxable income, deduct the amount of a charitable contribution made to the advance tuition payment fund created under section 9 of the Michigan education trust act, PA 316 of 1986, MCL 390.1429. This is deductible only to the extent that contribution was NOT federally deductible.

Line 44: Enter any unused MBT business loss carryforward from the MBT return for the preceding year. Deduct any available business loss incurred after December 31, 2007. *Business loss* means a negative business income tax base after allocation or apportionment. The business loss will be carried forward to the year immediately succeeding the loss year as

an offset to the allocated or apportioned Business Income Tax base, then successively to the next nine taxable years following the loss year or until the loss is used up, whichever occurs first, but for not more than ten taxable years after the loss year.

This line is used only by the DM and by any member that had its own MBT business loss carryforward (hereafter, loss carryforward) when it joined this group. That latter category includes a member that generated loss carryforward on a separately filed MBT return, and a member that left another UBG and took its share of that group's loss carryforward.

On the DM's copy of this form, enter loss carryforward from the group's immediately preceding Form 4567 (2010, line 47), less any part of that loss carryforward attributable to members that had their own loss carryforward when they joined the group, and less any part of that carryforward subsequently taken by departing members (see below). In calculating this division of the loss carryforward from the prior return, keep in mind that loss carryforward consumed on a return always is the oldest available on that return, regardless of whether the oldest loss was generated by the group or brought by an incoming member. Loss carryforward of a UBG, including loss carryforward brought by an incoming member, ages according to the tax years of the group, rather than tax years of any particular member.

On any non-DM member's copy of this form, loss carryforward brought to this group by an incoming member is determined by two different methods, depending on when the member joined this group:

- To report activity of a member that joined this group in the group's tax year prior to the current filing period, or earlier, and brought loss carryforward with it, enter the portion of the loss carryforward from the group's immediately preceding Form 4567 that is attributable to this member.
- To report activity of a member that joined this group during the group's current filing period and brought loss carryforward with it, enter the entire amount of loss carryforward brought by this member.

Loss carryforward generated by the group is maintained by Treasury under the DM's account. Loss carryforward brought to the group by a joining member is maintained by Treasury under that member's account, until it expires, is fully used, or is taken from the group when that same member departs. If these instructions are not followed carefully, loss carryforward available for use by the group in the current filing period will be miscalculated.

When membership of a UBG changes, the business loss carryforward of the UBG is divided among the UBG and the departing member(s) in proportion to the losses the member(s) would have generated had each member filed separately for all MBT periods that contribute to the loss.

Additional direction is found in the "Supplemental Instructions for Standard Members in UBGs" section in Form 4600.

NOTE: MBT business loss carryforward is not the same as the federal net operating loss carryforward or carryback, or the SBT business loss carryforward.

Line 45: QAHP deductions. Members claiming the seller's

deduction, skip lines 45a through 45h and carry the amount from Form 4579, line 5, to line 45i. Members claiming the QAHP deduction, complete lines 45a through 45i.

PA 168 of 2008 provides for a deduction from the apportioned Business Income Tax base to a QAHP and a seller of residential rental units to a QAHP. *Qualified Affordable Housing Project* is defined under instructions for line 24.

The QAHP may deduct from its apportioned Business Income Tax base an amount equal to the product of the taxable income attributable to residential rental units in Michigan it owns multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of rent restricted units in Michigan owned by that QAHP and the denominator of which is the number of all residential rental units in Michigan owned by the project. MCL 208.1201(8) governs the termination of this deduction.

The seller's deduction is described in the instructions to line 45i.

Lines 45a through 45c: In general, taxable income attributable to residential rental units is gross rental receipts attributable to residential rental units in Michigan less rental expenses attributable to residential rental units in Michigan, including, but not limited to, repairs, interest, insurance, maintenance, utilities, and depreciation.

Specifically, Partnerships may use a Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation (U.S. Form 8825) to determine its taxable income attributable to residential rental units in Michigan. To the extent that the QAHP is taxed as something other than a Partnership or S Corporation, the QAHP may use the Supplemental Income and Loss (U.S. Form 1040, Schedule E) or the relevant portions of the U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return (U.S. Form 1120), as appropriate. If the QAHP is a Corporation, the expenses permitted should be limited to those also listed on the Low-Income Housing Credit Agencies Report of Noncompliance or Building Disposition (U.S. Form 8823) and U.S. Form 1040, Schedule E. Rental receipts and expenses must be calculated without regard to any gain or loss resulting from the disposition of rental property. Also, since Partnerships are subject to tax as a person under MBT, flow-through amounts from other Partnerships are not considered.

Improvements that increase the value of the property or extend its life, such as replacing a roof or renovating a kitchen, are not deductible rental expenses. Any passive activity loss limitations applicable to the QAHP's federal return also apply for purposes of MCL 208.1201(7).

Line 45d: *Rent restricted unit* means a residential rental unit's rental income is restricted in accordance with IRC § 42(g)(1) as if it was a qualified low-income housing project, or receives rental assistance in the form of HUD section 8 subsidies or HUD housing assistance program subsidies, or rental assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, or from any of the other programs described in MCL 208.1203(8)(b).

Line 45e: This includes rent restricted and unrestricted residential rental units owned by the QAHP in Michigan.

Line 45h: The QAHP's deduction is reduced by the amount of limited dividends or other distributions made to the owners of the project. Income received by the management, construction, or development company for completion and operation of the project and rental units does not constitute taxable income attributable to residential rental units.

Line 45i: The seller may take a deduction from its apportioned Business Income Tax base equal to the gain from the sale of the residential rental units to the QAHP, as calculated on the *MBT Qualified Affordable Housing Seller's Deduction* (Form 4579). Enter the amount from Form 4579, line 5. (All MBT forms, including Form 4579, are available online at www.michigan.gov/mbt.)

When the seller claims a deduction for the year of sale, the State will place a lien on the property equal to the amount of the seller's deduction. If the buyer fails to qualify as a QAHP or fails to operate any of the residential rental units as rent restricted units in accordance with the operation agreement within 15 years after the date of purchase, the lien placed on the property for the amount of the seller's deduction becomes payable to the State. The lien is payable through a "recapture" to be added to the tax liability of the buyer in the year the recapture event occurs. The recapture is calculated on *MBT Schedule of Recapture of Certain Business Tax Credits and Deductions* (Form 4587), and is reduced proportionally for the number of years the buyer qualified for the deduction.

Lines 46 through 59: These lines are for reporting each member's credit carryforwards remaining from a previous year. If the group created a credit carryforward in a preceding tax period, Treasury will have maintained that carryforward on the DM's account. Enter unused credit carryforwards of this type on the DM's copy of Part 2A.

If a member created a credit carryforward prior to joining the UBG, Treasury will maintain that carryforward on that member's account, subject to use by the group, until it is fully consumed or that member leaves the group. Enter unused credit carryforwards of this type on the copy of Part 2A filed for the member that brought the carryforward to the group.

Available credit carryforwards, regardless of whether they arose within the group or outside of it, are applied against the UBG's tax liability on the basis of age (oldest first). Credit carryforward of a UBG, including credit carryforward brought by an incoming member, ages according to the tax years of the group, rather than tax years of any particular member.

If two members each created a carryforward of the same credit and the same age, and together they exceed the amount allowable in this filing period, those members' respective credit carryforwards are used in proportion to the amount they contributed to the group. If a member that generated a carryforward in a prior period leaves the group, that member will take with it an amount equal to the group's remaining carryforward from that period multiplied by the amount that member contributed relative to the total amount contributed by all group members for the same credit in that same period.

NOTE: It is important to review a carryforward for the possibility that some or all of it has expired, or that some or all

of it was withdrawn from the group by a departing member.

Each of these lines for a tax credit carryforward is the amount of the identified item that may be claimed in this filing period.

See the “Supplemental Instructions for Standard Members in UBGs” section in Form 4600 for information on the effects of members leaving or joining a UBG on credit carryforwards.

Line 60: Enter overpayment credited from the prior MBT return. When membership of a UBG changes from one filing period to the next, carryforward of an overpayment from the prior return remains with the DM’s account. As with business loss carryforwards (above), in general this line should be used only on the DM’s copy of Part 2A (credit forward from the group’s prior return) or that of a new member (credit forward from the new member’s final return as a separate filer).

Line 61: All MBT estimated payments for a UBG should be made by the DM. Enter estimates paid by the DM on this line of the DM’s copy of Part 2A. If any other member paid estimates attributable to the group return supported by this form, enter those estimates on that member’s copy of Part 2A. Include all payments made by that member for any portion of its federal filing period that is included on the group return. For example, if a non-DM member has a 12-month fiscal year beginning April 1, 2010, and is a member of the UBG throughout that period, its business activity from April 1, 2010, through March 31, 2011, will be reported on the group’s December 31, 2011, return. If that member pays MBT quarterly estimates, it will make two estimates during 2010, before the DM’s filing period begins. Because those estimates are attributable to activity that will be reported on the group’s December 31, 2011, return, they should be included on the paying member’s copy of Part 2A for the December 31, 2011, group return.

Line 62: Only the DM may request a filing extension for a UBG. If any other member submits an extension request, it will not create a valid extension for the UBG, but any payment included with such a request can be credited to the UBG by entering that payment on this line in that member’s copy of Part 2A.

Part 2B: Summary of Business Activity for Combined Return of Standard Taxpayers

Part 2B supports, line by line, the combination of all members’ entries for each corresponding line in Part 2A, and elimination of intercompany transaction data where appropriate. In general, see instructions for corresponding line numbers in Part 2A. Guidance specific to the combination and elimination process is provided below.

NOTE: Elimination, where required, applies to transactions between any members of the UBG — not just members that report on the standard taxpayer combined return supported by this form. For example, if the UBG includes standard taxpayers (not owned by and unitary with a financial institution in the UBG), an insurance company, and two financial institutions, transactions between a standard taxpayer member and an insurance or financial member are eliminated whenever elimination is required, despite the fact that the insurance and financial members are not reported on the combined

return filed by standard taxpayer members. If a transaction between two members of a UBG is reported on the group’s current return by one member but reported on the preceding or succeeding group return by the other member (due to differing year ends or accounting methods of the members), the side of that transaction that is included in the group’s current filing period must be eliminated. The other side of the same transaction will be eliminated on the group return for the filing period in which the other member reports the transaction.

However, there is no elimination with an otherwise related entity if the related entity is excluded from the UBG. For example, consider a group with a U.S. parent, a U.S. subsidiary, and a foreign operating entity subsidiary that would otherwise be a UBG, but the foreign operating entity is excluded from the UBG by definition. The U.S. parent filing a UBG return may not eliminate intercompany transactions between itself and the foreign operating entity.

In column B for each line, eliminate the tax consequences of intercompany transactions that are included in column A of that line. Tax consequences of a transaction include, for example, gross receipts, subtractions from gross receipts, income, and deductions. Elimination of intercompany transactions does not apply where boxes are filled with Xs in column B.

When Treasury processes the return, an entry in column B will be subtracted from the corresponding entry in column A. Therefore, an elimination that is intended to reduce the net, groupwide amount of a particular item should be entered as a positive number. This is the most common situation. Occasionally, however, it is appropriate that elimination of an intercompany transaction will cause the net, groupwide amount of that particular item to be greater than the group total before elimination. In that case, the elimination should be entered as a negative number.

Line 29C: Add the combined total after eliminations from Part 2B, line 29C, to the number on Form 4567, line 25, and carry the sum to Form 4567, line 26. This calculation method is designed to prevent the fact of one member overcharging MGR Tax to its customers from being obscured by activities of the other members.

Line 43C: Business Income Tax Base. Add Column C, lines 30 through 37 and subtract Column C, lines 38 through 42.

Line 62: U.S. person is defined in IRC § 7701(a)(30).

Line 64: Flow of value, integration, dependence, and contribution in a UBG context are described under “General Information About UBGs in MBT” at the beginning of these instructions for Form 4580, and in RAB 2010-2.

Part 3: Affiliates Excluded From The Combined Return of Standard Taxpayers

The statutory test for membership in a UBG is a group of U.S. persons (other than a foreign operating entity):

- One of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the ownership interest with voting rights or ownership interests that confer rights comparable to voting rights of the other U.S. persons (see RAB 2010-1); and

- That has business activities or operations which result in a flow of value between or among persons included in the UBG or has business activities or operations that are integrated with, are dependent upon, or contribute to each other. Flow of value is determined by reviewing the totality of facts and circumstances of business activities and operations. (See RAB 2010-2.)

A person that would be a standard taxpayer if viewed separately is defined and taxed as a financial institution if it is owned, directly or indirectly, by a financial institution and is in a UBG with its owner.

The purpose of Part 3 is to identify persons for which the ownership test described above is satisfied, but which are not included on the combined return supported by this form, either because the relationship test is not satisfied or because the person is excluded by statute. A new member whose business activity is not included in the current combined return because its tax year ends after the filing period of the UBG should also be listed here.

Line 67A: If a person being listed here is listed on U.S. Form 851, enter the identifying number for that person that is called “Corp. No.” at the left edge of pages 1, 2, and 3 of U.S. Form 851.

Line 67D: Reason codes for affiliates being excluded from the current combined return:

1	Lacks business activities resulting in a flow of value or integration, dependence or contribution to group.
2	Foreign operating entity.
4	Foreign entity.
5	Member has no MBT tax year (as a member of this UBG) ending with or within this filing period.
6	Other.
7	Insurance company. (Insurance companies always file separately.)
8	Financial institution. (Financial institutions and standard taxpayers generally are not included on the same combined return.)

If you have questions, call Treasury, Technical Services Section, at (517) 636-4230, to discuss an appropriate entry.

Line 67E: If this person has nexus with Michigan, enter a check in this box.

Line 67F: Enter the person’s six-digit NAICS code. For a complete list of six-digit NAICS codes, see the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/, or enter the same NAICS code used when filing the U.S. Form 1120, Schedule K; U.S. Form 1120S; U.S. Form 1065; or U.S. Form 1040, Schedule C.

Part 4: Persons Included in the Prior Combined Return, but Excluded From Current Return

The purpose of Part 4 is to assist Treasury in tracking membership changes of a UBG from year to year.

NOTE: If a person satisfies the criteria for both Part 3 and Part 4, report that person in both parts. This is a change of procedure from prior MBT forms and instructions.

Line 68C: Reason codes for a person being included in last year’s return but not on the current combined return:

10	The member no longer meets the control test, but the ownership interest is still greater than zero.
12	The member no longer meets the control test and the ownership interest is zero.
14	Before the beginning of the group’s filing period for the group’s current combined return, the person ceased to exist due to dissolution.
16	Before the beginning of the group’s filing period for the group’s current combined return, the person ceased to exist due to a merger or similar combination.

If the reason is not listed among these reason codes, describe the reason in 21 characters or less in the space provided.

Other Supporting Forms and Schedules

For each member that files a separate federal return, attach copies of the same pages of that member’s federal return as are required for a separate filer in similar circumstances. See the “Other Supporting Forms and Schedules” section of Form 4567 instructions for guidance on required pages of federal returns.

If some or all members reporting on the current combined return are also members of a federal consolidated group, each member will prepare its portion of this Form 4580 on the basis of a pro forma federal return. In this case, attach a copy of the applicable pro forma form and schedules as listed in the “Other Supporting Forms and Schedules” section of Form 4567 instructions.

NOTE: A federally disregarded entity that is eligible to file separately from its owner and files as a member of a UBG will prepare its portion of this Form 4580 on the basis of a pro forma federal return or equivalent schedule, using the same return type as its owner. The owner of that federally disregarded entity also will use a pro forma federal return (with activity of the disregarded entity removed) to prepare its portion of this form. In each case, attach a copy of the applicable pro forma return and schedules as listed in the “Other Supporting Forms and Schedules” section of Form 4567 instructions. For additional information, see “Changes for Disregarded Entities” in the “Important Information” section of the *MBT Forms and Instructions for Standard Taxpayers* (Form 4600).

Include completed Form 4580 as part of the tax return filing.