

MI-1040

Individual Income Tax FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS



WWW.MIFASTFILE.ORG

- ⚡ E-filing your return is easy, fast, and secure!
- ⚡ 90% (more than 4.7 million) of all Michigan taxpayers choose e-file.
- ⚡ E-filed returns are usually processed within 14 business days. Allow 14 days before checking the status of your e-filed return.
- ⚡ Tax preparers who complete 11 or more Michigan Individual Income Tax returns are required to e-file all eligible returns supported by their software.
- ⚡ Free e-file is available. Do you qualify?
- ⚡ Visit **www.Mifastfile.org** for a list of e-file resources, how to find an e-file provider, and more information on free e-file services.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY. The Michigan Department of Treasury is holding millions of dollars in abandoned and unclaimed property belonging to Michigan residents. **In the past three years, nearly \$453 million has been returned to rightful owners.** To check if Treasury is holding funds for you or your family, visit **www.michigan.gov/unclaimedproperty**.

FILING DUE DATE: APRIL 15, 2026



Scan the QR Code to access the
new Michigan Treasury eServices.

WWW.MICHIGAN.GOV/TAXES

This booklet is intended as a guide to help complete your return. It does not take the place of the law.

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Help With Your Taxes

New for 2025

Homestead Property Tax Credit Updates.

- The maximum taxable value increases to \$165,400
- The limit on total household resources increases to \$71,500
- The homestead property tax credit phase-out begins when your total household resources exceed \$62,500
- The maximum homestead property tax credit increases to \$1,900.

For more information and to check your eligibility for this credit, see page 26.

Expanded Deduction for Retirement and Pension Benefits.

The Lowering MI Costs Plan provides more options for taxpayers when selecting the best taxing situation for their retirement benefits. Individuals born prior to January 1, 1967 may now qualify for a retirement and pension benefits deduction. For more information, see *Michigan Retirement and Pension Schedule* (Form 4884).

Visit our website at www.michigan.gov/iit for a retirement and pension benefits deduction estimator.

Credit for Organ Donation Expenses.

You may claim a one-time nonrefundable credit for unreimbursed live organ donation expenses incurred during the tax year or \$10,000, whichever is less. For more information, see the instructions for line 20 of the MI-1040.

Penalty and/or Interest Relief Request.

Taxpayers who qualify for a federal extension due to service in a combat zone, or taxpayers who were affected by a declared disaster zone in Michigan with a Treasury notice, may request relief from penalty and/or interest.

NOTE: P.A. 24 of 2025 requires new adjustments to business income or loss due to separation from the Internal Revenue Code for certain items. See Schedule 1, line 8 for more information.

For tax year 2025, the Michigan income tax rate is 4.25%.

City of Detroit

The Michigan Department of Treasury (Treasury) processes City of Detroit Individual Income Tax Returns. Your City of Detroit return may be filed with your Michigan return. For more information and instructions visit www.michigan.gov/citytax.

Forms

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

Tax Assistance

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

Internet Options

www.michigan.gov/iit

Find the following information on this website:

- Current year forms and instructions
- Answers to many tax preparation questions
- Most commonly used tax forms
- Free assistance in preparing your return
- Retirement and pension deduction estimator; interest, dividends and capital gains deduction estimator; penalty and interest estimator; and other individual income tax estimators
- Other tax resources.

Select the Michigan Treasury eServices where you can:

- File your return (no fee)
- View the status and summary of your return or correspondence
- Ask questions to a non-AI generative Chat Bot
- Change your address
- Submit a response to letters received from Treasury
- Submit questions and receive responses on your account
- Make payments
- Submit an *Authorized Representative Declaration (Power of Attorney)*, Form 151
- Request an installment agreement
- Submit an Offer in Compromise
- Request and manage third party access.

Telephone Options

517-636-4486

Automated Information Service

With Treasury's automated phone system, you can:

- Request the status of your refund
- Check the status of letters you have sent to Treasury

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

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

- Request information on estimated payments
- Order current tax year forms.

While most questions can be answered by the Automated Information Service, customer service representatives are available from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Assistance is available using TTY through the Michigan Relay Service by calling 711.

General Information

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

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

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

The income tax rate for 2025 is 4.25 percent.

For tax year 2025, the personal and stillbirth exemption allowances are \$5,800. The special exemption allowance for deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled is \$3,400. The exemption allowance for qualified disabled veterans is \$500. See page 10 for more information.

Retirement and pension benefits included in AGI from qualifying employer plans or individual accounts, such as an IRA, may be deductible. See Form 4884 instructions beginning on page 19 for further details regarding retirement and pension benefit deductions based on year of birth and filing status.

Senior citizens born prior to 1946 may be able to deduct part of their interest, dividends, and capital gains that are included in AGI. For 2025, the deduction is limited to a maximum of \$14,688 for single filers and \$29,376 for joint filers. See *Michigan Schedule 1* (Schedule 1) instructions beginning on page 13 for further details regarding dividend/interest/capital gains deductions.

Appeals of Adjusted Refunds or Credits

Taxpayers have 60 days from the issuance of refund denials, refund adjustments, or Treasury decisions (other than final assessment), that may be appealed under Section 21 of the Revenue Act, to request informal conferences.

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

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

Property Tax Credits/Refunds

A reminder from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS): Michigan homestead property tax credits and Principal Residence Exemption refunds received in 2025 may be taxable on your 2025 U.S. Form *1040*. If you claimed an itemized deduction for property taxes on your 2024 U.S. Form *1040* and then received a refund in 2025 from the State or your local unit of government for a portion of those taxes, you must include that refund as income on your 2025 U.S. Form *1040*. If you have questions about the taxability (for federal tax purposes) of the refunds, call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

What You Should Know About Your Michigan 1099-G

If you claimed itemized deductions on your 2024 federal income tax return and received a Michigan tax refund in 2025, you will be mailed a 2025 Michigan 1099-G in early 2026 that shows the amount of your 2024 refund that was issued in 2025. The refund amount will include any amounts credited forward to 2025 estimated tax, prior year refunds issued in 2025, refund amounts intercepted for back tax assessments or other debts (such as child support or court-ordered garnishments), and any portion of a refund assigned to pay use tax or any amount you contributed as a voluntary contribution. The refund amount will not include homestead property tax credits, earned income tax credits, or other refundable tax credits claimed on your MI-1040. **The 1099-G is not a bill.** Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for more information about your Michigan 1099-G.

A Note About Debts

By law, any money you owe to the State and other state agencies must be deducted from your refund or credit before it is issued. Debts include money you owe for past-due taxes, student loans, child support due to the Friend of the Court, an IRS levy, money due to a state agency, a court-ordered garnishment, or other court orders. Taxpayers who are married filing jointly may receive an *Income Allocation for Non-Obligated Spouse* (Form 743) after the return is filed. Completing and filing this form may limit the portion of the refund that can be applied to a debt. If Treasury applies all or part of your refund to any of these debts, you will receive a letter of explanation.

Who Must File a Return

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

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

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

Who Must File a Joint Return

If you are considered married for federal tax purposes, you must file your Michigan return using either the married filing jointly or married filing separately filing status. This applies to all couples who are married under the laws of the State of Michigan or under the laws of another state. If you filed a joint federal income tax return, you must file a joint Michigan income tax return. If you and your spouse filed separate federal returns, you may file separate or joint Michigan returns.

When to File Your Return

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

Your return must be postmarked no later than April 15, 2026, to avoid penalty and interest. Payment must be included with your return. Make your check payable to “State of Michigan” and write the last four digits of your Social Security number(s) and “2025 income tax” on the front of the check. Payments can also be made electronically. Go to www.michigan.gov/iit for more information.

If you cannot file before the due date and you owe tax, you may file an *Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns* (Form 4) with your payment. This allows an extension of time to file, but not to pay. Payment is due no later than April 15, 2026, otherwise penalty and interest may apply. See page 6. In order to obtain a refund, you must file a return claiming the refund within four years of the due date. Keep a copy of your return and all supporting schedules for six years.

Penalty and Interest Added for Filing and Paying Late

If you file and pay late, Treasury will add a penalty of 5 percent of the tax due. After the second month, penalty will increase by an additional 5 percent per month, or fraction thereof, up to a maximum of 25 percent of the tax due. If you pay late, you must add penalty and interest to the amount due. Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for the latest interest rates.

Identity Theft

Tax-related identity theft occurs when someone uses your Social Security number to file a tax return claiming a fraudulent refund. Victims of tax-related identity theft can assist Treasury by following the steps listed below:

- Paper file your return and include all required schedules.
- Send copies, not originals, of the following documents:
 1. Federal return and schedules (if applicable).
 2. Identity theft affidavits (if applicable).
 3. Government-issued photo identification.
 4. W-2s and/or 1099s.

Even if the above steps are followed, Treasury may require additional identity verification and you may be asked:

- To complete an identity confirmation quiz, which is a tool Treasury uses to assist in the protection of taxpayers against tax-related identity theft.

- To provide additional supporting documentation as needed.
- Visit www.michigan.gov/identitytheft for more information regarding tax-related identity theft.

Foreign Addresses

Enter your province or state name on the “City or Town” line. Refer to the example below. U. S. addresses do not require a country code.

1. Filer's First Name JESSICA	M.I. B	Last Name SMITH		
If a Joint Return, Spouse's First Name	M.I.	Last Name		
Home Address (Number, Street, or P.O. Box) 123 MAIN ST.				
City or Town QUEBEC MONTREAL		State	ZIP/Postal Code A1B 2C3	Country Code CA

How to Complete and File Paper Returns

Completing Michigan Forms

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

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

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

- *Additions and Subtractions* (Schedule 1)
- *Nonresident and Part-Year Resident* (Schedule NR)
- *Farmland Preservation Tax Credit* (MI-1040CR-5)
- *Schedule of Taxes and Allocation to Each Agreement* (Schedule CR-5)
- *Property Tax Credit* (MI-1040CR or MI-1040CR-2)
- *Schedule of Apportionment* (MI-1040H)
- *Underpayment of Estimated Income Tax* (MI-2210)
- *Withholding Tax Schedule* (Schedule W)
- *Adjustments of Capital Gains and Losses* (MI-1040D)
- *Adjustments of Gains and Losses From Sales of Business Property* (MI-4797)
- *Voluntary Contributions and Organ Donor Registry Schedule* (4642)
- *Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets* (MI-8949)
- *Retirement and Pension Schedule* (4884)
- *Retirement and Pension Continuation Schedule* (4973)
- *Married Filing Separately and Divorced or Separated Claimants Schedule* (5049)
- *Michigan Amended Return Explanation of Changes* (Schedule AMD)
- *Michigan Excess Business Loss* (MI-461)
- *Michigan Excess Business Loss Continuation Schedule* (Form 5606)
- *Michigan Net Operating Loss Schedule MI-1045* (Schedule MI-1045)

- *Michigan Net Operating Loss Deduction* (Form 5674)
- *Michigan Signed Distribution Statement for Joint Owners of Farmland Development Rights Agreements* (Form 5678)
- *Michigan Resident Credit for Tax Imposed by a Canadian Province* (Form 777)
- *Michigan First-Time Home Buyer Savings Program* (Form 5792)
- *Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit for Plans Approved after December 31, 2020* (Form 5803)
- *Michigan Report of Oil, Gas, and Nonferrous Metallic Minerals Extraction - Income and Expenses* (Form 5889)
- *Michigan Schedule FTE* (Form 6072)
- *Michigan Schedule of Tiered Entities* (Form 6074)
- Federal Schedules (see Table 3, page 67)

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

If you are also filing a City of Detroit return, do **not** staple it to your State of Michigan return; fold it and leave it loose in the envelope.

Where to Mail Your Return

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

Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, MI 48956

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

Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, MI 48929

Make your check payable to “**State of Michigan**” and **print the last four digits of your Social Security number** and “**2025 income tax**” on the front of your check. To ensure accurate processing of your return, send one check for each return. Do not staple your check to your return.

Do not mail your 2025 return in the same envelope with a return for years prior to 2025; mail your 2025 return in a separate envelope.

Important Reminders

- **Missing pages.** The MI-1040, MI-1040CR, MI-1040CR-2, and MI-1040CR-7 are multiple-page forms. All pages must be completed and submitted for Treasury to process the return timely.
- **Use correct tax year forms.** For example, do not use a 2024 form to file your 2025 return.
- **Required attachments.** If you do not include all the required attachments with your return, your refund may be reduced, denied, or delayed.
- **Schedules received alone.** Only the MI-1040, MI-1040CR, MI-1040CR-2 and MI-1040CR-7 forms may be filed alone. All other forms must be filed with a completed MI-1040.
- **Missing, incomplete, or applied for Social Security number.** Include full Social Security number(s). If you don't have an SSN or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN), apply for one through the IRS. **Do not** file your Michigan return until you have received your SSN or ITIN.

Special Situations

Extensions

To request more time to file your Michigan tax return, send a payment of your remaining estimated tax to Treasury with a copy of your federal extension (U.S. Form 4868) on or before the original due date of your return. Treasury will extend the due date to your new federal due date. If you do not have a federal extension, file an *Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns* (Form 4) with your payment. Treasury will **not** notify you of approval. **An extension is not necessary when you expect to claim a refund. Late filing penalty may not apply as refunds can be claimed up to 4 years from the original due date without an extension.**

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

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

When you file your MI-1040, include on line 32 the amount of tax you paid with your extension request. Include a copy of your federal or state extension with your return.

2026 Estimated Payments

Usually, you must make estimated income tax payments if you expect to owe more than \$500 when you file your 2026 MI-1040. This is after crediting the property tax, farmland, any other refundable or nonrefundable credits, and amounts you paid through withholding.

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

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

Estimated payments are due April 15, 2026; June 15, 2026; September 15, 2026; and January 15, 2027. If you are a fiscal year filer, the due dates are the same as your federal estimated payment due dates.

If you made estimated payments for 2025, Treasury will send you personalized vouchers for 2026, unless you used a tax preparer. Do not use vouchers intended for another taxpayer. If you do not receive personalized vouchers, use a tax preparer, or use tax preparation software to complete your return, you can obtain a *Michigan Estimated Individual Income Tax Voucher* (MI-1040ES) from Treasury's website.

Exceptions. If you expect to owe more than \$500, you may not have to make estimated payments if you expect your 2026 withholding to be at least:

- 90 percent of your total 2026 tax, **or**
- 100 percent of your total 2025 tax
- 110 percent of your total 2025 tax if 2025 AGI was more than \$150,000 if filing joint or single (\$75,000 if your 2025 filing status is married filing separately).

Total 2025 tax is the amount on your 2025 MI-1040, line 21, less the amount on lines 26, 27, 28b, 29 and 30.

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

- Delay paying your first 2026 quarterly estimated payment until as late as January 15, 2027, and pay the entire amount of your 2026 estimated tax due, **or**
- File your 2026 MI-1040 return and pay the entire amount of tax due on or before March 1, 2027.

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

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

Residency

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

Income earned by a Michigan resident in a nonreciprocal state (see "Reciprocal States") or Canadian province is taxed by Michigan, and may also be taxed by the other jurisdiction. If you pay tax to both, you can claim a credit on your Michigan return. See instructions for MI-1040, line 18 and the example starting on page 10.

Part-year resident. You are a part-year resident if, during the year, you move your permanent home into or out of Michigan. You must pay Michigan income tax on income you earned, received, or accrued while living in Michigan. Use *Michigan Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Schedule* (Schedule NR) and the following guidelines to help figure your tax:

- Allocate your income from the date you moved into or out of Michigan
- Bonus pay, severance pay, deferred income, and any other amount accrued while a Michigan resident are subject to Michigan tax no matter where you lived when you received it
- Deferred compensation reported to you on U.S. Form *1099-R* and nonbusiness interest and dividend income are allocated to the state of residence when received
- Part-year residents who lived in Michigan at least six months of the tax year may qualify for a homestead property tax credit (see page 28).

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

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

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

Nonresident Military Spouse: Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, the spouse of an individual in the military is a nonresident of a state and consequently not subject to that state’s taxation if:

- The servicemember is present in that state due to military orders,
- The spouse is in that state solely to accompany the servicemember, and,
- The spouse maintains domicile in another state.

Refer to line 5 of the Schedule NR.

Reciprocal States

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin have reciprocal agreements with Michigan. Michigan residents pay only Michigan income tax on their salaries and wages earned in any of these

states. A Michigan resident may file a withholding form with an employer in a reciprocal state to claim exemption from that state’s income tax withholding. The out-of-state income may make Michigan individual income tax estimated payments necessary. Residents of reciprocal states working in Michigan do not have to pay Michigan tax on salaries or wages earned in Michigan but do have to pay Michigan tax on business income earned from business activity in Michigan. A resident of a reciprocal state who claims a refund of Michigan withholding tax must file a Schedule NR along with an MI-1040.

Deceased Taxpayers

A **personal representative** for the estate of a taxpayer who died in 2025 (or 2026 before filing a 2025 return) must file if the taxpayer owes tax or is due a refund. A full-year exemption is allowed for a deceased taxpayer on the 2025 MI-1040.

Use the decedent’s name and Social Security number and **your** address. If the taxpayer died after December 31, 2024, enter the date of death in the “Deceased Taxpayer” box on page 3 on the 2025 MI-1040.

The **surviving spouse** is considered married for the year in which the deceased spouse died and may file a joint return for that year. Write your name and the decedent’s name and both Social Security numbers on the MI-1040. Write “DECD” after the decedent’s last name. You must report the decedent’s income. Sign the return. In the deceased’s signature line, write “Filing as surviving spouse.” If the taxpayer died after December 31, 2024, enter the date of death in the “Deceased Taxpayer” box on page 3 of the MI-1040. Refer to example A in the “Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples” below.

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

If filing as a **personal representative** or **claimant** of a deceased taxpayer(s) for a **jointly** filed return, you **must**

Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples

A. Joint Filers with Surviving Spouse

1. Filer’s First Name JOHN	M.I. A	Last Name BROWN	
If a Joint Return, Spouse’s First Name JANE	M.I. C	Last Name BROWN	DECD

B. Single Filer with Personal Representative

1. Filer’s First Name JOHN	M.I. A	Last Name BROWN	EST OF
If a Joint Return, Spouse’s First Name	M.I.	Last Name	
Home Address (Number, Street, or P.O. Box) SAM W. JONES REP 123 MAIN ST.			

C. Single Filer with Claimant

1. Filer’s First Name JOHN	M.I. A	Last Name BROWN	DECD
If a Joint Return, Spouse’s First Name	M.I.	Last Name	
Home Address (Number, Street, or P.O. Box) SAM W. JONES CLAIMANT 123 MAIN ST.			

D. Joint Filers with Personal Representative

1. Filer’s First Name JOHN	M.I. A	Last Name BROWN	EST OF
If a Joint Return, Spouse’s First Name JANE	M.I. C	Last Name BROWN	EST OF
Home Address (Number, Street, or P.O. Box) SAM W. JONES REP 123 MAIN ST.			

E. Joint Filers with Claimant

1. Filer’s First Name JOHN	M.I. A	Last Name BROWN	DECD
If a Joint Return, Spouse’s First Name JANE	M.I. C	Last Name BROWN	DECD
Home Address (Number, Street, or P.O. Box) SAM W. JONES CLAIMANT 123 MAIN ST.			

include a *Michigan Claim for Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer (MI-1310)*. Enter the name(s) of the deceased person(s) in the Filer's and/or Spouse's Name lines and the representative's or claimant's name, title, and address in the Home Address line. Refer to example D or E in the "Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples" above.

For information about filing a credit claim, see "Deceased Claimant's Credit" on page 28.

Amended Returns

If you need to make a correction to your return, file a new complete MI-1040. Check the Amended Return box at the top of page 1 of the form, and file the Schedule AMD **and all** applicable schedules and supporting documentation to amend your return. If you are due a refund on your amended return, you must file it within four years of the due date of the original return.

Once you file a joint return, you cannot choose to file separate returns for that year after the due date of the return.

If a change on your federal return affects Michigan taxable income, you must file an amended return within 120 days of the change. You must include a copy of your amended federal return and all supporting schedules. Include payment of any tax and interest due.

To amend only a homestead property tax or home heating credit, file a new MI-1040CR, MI-1040CR-2, or MI-1040CR-7 respectively, for the appropriate year. Check the Amended Return box on the top of page 1 of each credit claim; **do not file a new MI-1040 or Schedule AMD**. If applicable, include a copy of your property tax statement(s), and/or lease agreement and a copy of your heat statement.

Business Income (Loss)

Michigan defines business income as all income (loss) arising from transactions, activities, and sources in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business. Business income includes distributive share income (loss) reported on a federal *Schedule K-1*, including interest, dividend, royalty income, net short-term and long-term capital gains (losses) and depreciation to the extent included in AGI. Rental income may be business income if it is an integral part of the taxpayer's trade or business. Business income is allocated to the state where the business activity occurs. If the business activity is in Michigan and in another state, use a *Schedule of Apportionment* (Form MI-1040H) to apportion the income. If you have income from more than one business, the income from each must be allocated or apportioned separately; this is done on separate schedules for each entity. Include all schedules with your return. Describe the business or property that is the source of the income (loss) and list the activity locations. For assistance, refer to the "Business, Rental & Royalty Activity Worksheet" available on Treasury's website. For more information, refer to the "Business Income Reportable on MI-1040 or MI-1041" section of the individual income tax FAQs on our website at www.michigan.gov/taxes.

Net Operating Losses (NOL)

If you have a federal NOL deduction, remove the federal NOL deduction from Michigan taxable income, to the extent included in federal AGI. Residents accomplish this through an addition on *Michigan Schedule 1*, line 7. Part-year and nonresidents that are required to file a *Michigan Schedule NR*, allocate the entire federal NOL deduction, no matter where earned, to Column C.

The *Michigan Net Operating Loss Schedule MI-1045* is used to calculate the Michigan NOL for the loss year. The form must be filed before a Michigan NOL carryover may be claimed.

The Michigan NOL deduction in a carryforward year is calculated on *Michigan Net Operating Loss Deduction* (Form 5674). The Michigan NOL deduction in a carryforward year is claimed on *Michigan Schedule 1*, line 30. To request a refund from a farming loss carryback use the *Michigan Farming Loss Carryback Refund Request* (Form 5603).

A separate worksheet showing how the loss has been absorbed should always be submitted to substantiate the claimed carryforward. For assistance tracking an NOL, refer to the "Michigan NOL Carryover Worksheet" available on Treasury's website.

Repayments of Income Reported in a Prior Year

If you had to repay money in 2025 that you claimed as income in a previous year (e.g., unemployment benefits), you may be entitled to a credit on your 2025 return for the tax paid in an earlier year.

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

To compute your Michigan credit, multiply the amount you repaid in 2025 by the tax rate which was in effect the year you paid the tax. Then add the amount of the credit to the Michigan tax withheld on MI-1040, line 31. Write "Claim of Right/Repayment" next to line 31.

Include a schedule showing the computation of the credit, proof of the repayment, U.S. Form *1040* and applicable federal schedules.

Composite Filer Participants

Taxpayers that participate on the *Michigan Composite Individual Income Tax Return* (Form 807) may be entitled to a credit on their MI-1040 for their share of the Michigan income tax liability paid on Form 807. Enter the amount of Michigan income tax paid on your behalf on MI-1040, line 31 and write "Composite Filing" next to line 31.

Use Tax

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

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

Many Internet retailers charge tax on sales to Michigan residents. Taxpayers should review their records to determine if the retailer charged tax at the time of sale. If the Michigan tax was paid at 6 percent, no additional tax would be due.

How to Report Use Tax

Use Worksheet 1 to calculate your use tax and enter the amount of use tax due on MI-1040, line 24.

WORKSHEET 1 - USE TAX

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

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

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

Enter amount from Line 3 above on your 2025 MI-1040, line 24. If the amount on Line 3 is 0, enter “0” on your 2025 MI-1040, line 24.

Worksheet Calculation

Line 1: For purchases of \$0 to \$1,000, multiply your total purchases times 6 percent (0.06) and enter the amount on Line 1, **or**, if you have incomplete or inaccurate receipts to calculate your purchases, you may use “Table 1 - Use Tax” to estimate your taxes (see the following example).

Line 1 should contain a number unless you made no purchases under \$1,000 subject to the use tax.

Line 2: In all cases, if a single purchase is \$1,000 or more and tax is not collected by the seller, you must pay 6 percent use tax on that purchase.

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

Line 1: Ed selects \$18 from Table 1 \$18

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

Line 3: Total use tax due \$104.25

Ed would enter \$104 (rounding down because the amount is 49 cents or less) on his MI-1040, line 24.

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

Use Tax on the Difference

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

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

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

TABLE 1 - USE TAX

AGI*	Tax
\$0 - \$10,000	\$2
\$10,001 - \$20,000	\$6
\$20,001 - \$30,000	\$10
\$30,001 - \$40,000	\$14
\$40,001 - \$50,000	\$18
\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$25
\$75,001 - \$100,000	\$35
Above \$100,000	Multiply AGI by 0.04% (0.0004)

* AGI from MI-1040, line 10.

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

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Amended Return box: If amending your 2025 return, check the box at the top of the form, include a completed Schedule AMD and supporting documentation.

Line 1: Enter your name and address.

Lines 2 and 3: Enter your full nine-digit Social Security number(s). Failure to provide a complete Social Security number may result in processing delays.

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

Line 6: Farmers, fishermen, or seafarers may have to make estimated payments, and have different filing options. If at least two-thirds of your gross income is from farming, fishing, or seafaring, check this box. (For estimate filing information, see page 6.)

Line 7: Filing Status. Check the box to identify your filing status. If you filed a joint federal return, you must also file a joint Michigan return. Married couples who file separate federal returns may file a separate or joint Michigan return. If your status is married filing separately (box c), enter your spouse's full name in the space provided and enter their Social Security number on line 3. If you filed your federal return as head of household or qualifying surviving spouse, you must file your Michigan return as single.

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

Line 8: Residency. Check the box that describes your Michigan residency for 2025. If you and your spouse had a different residency status during the year, check a box for each of you. Both nonresidents and part-year residents must file *Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Schedule* (Schedule NR). For definition of residency, see page 6.

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

Line 9a: Enter the number of exemptions for you, your spouse (if filing jointly), and your dependents. Dependents include both qualifying children and qualifying relatives under the Internal Revenue Code. You may claim an exemption for these dependents even if your AGI exceeds the limits to claim federal tax credits for these dependents. Multiply the number of exemptions by your exemption allowance of \$5,800 and enter that amount.

Line 9b: Michigan Special Exemptions: Deaf, Blind, or Certain Disabilities. You qualify for this exemption if you are deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled. Complete this line, claiming only one exemption per person as it applies to you, your spouse and your dependents. If your dependent files a return, you or your dependent, but not both, may claim the dependent's special exemption.

- Deaf means the primary way you receive messages is

through a sense other than hearing (e.g., lip reading or sign language).

- Blind means your better eye permanently has 20/200 vision or less with corrective lenses, or your peripheral field of vision is 20 degrees or less.
- Totally and permanently disabled means disabled as defined under Social Security Guidelines 42 USC 416. **If you reached age 66 by February 28, 2025, you may not claim an exemption as totally and permanently disabled.**

Line 9c: Qualified Disabled Veterans. A taxpayer may claim an exemption of \$500 in addition to the taxpayer's other exemptions if (a) the taxpayer or spouse is a qualified disabled veteran, or (b) a dependent of the taxpayer is a qualified disabled veteran. To be eligible for the additional exemption an individual must be a veteran of the active military, naval, marine, coast guard, or air service who received an honorable or general discharge and has a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty as described in 38 USC 101(16). This additional exemption may not be claimed on more than one tax return.

Line 9d: Stillbirth Exemption. If you are a parent of a stillborn delivered during 2025 and have been issued a Certificate of Stillbirth from the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), include a copy of the certificate with the MI-1040. If you do not have a certificate, contact MDHHS at 517-335-8666 for an application or information on obtaining the certificate.

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

Line 10: Adjusted Gross Income. Enter your AGI from your U.S. Form *1040*, *1040NR* or *1040SR*. You must include copies of federal schedules that apply to you (see Table 3, page 67). For Michigan adjustments to AGI, see Schedule 1 on page 47. Instructions for completing Schedule 1 begin on page 13. If your AGI includes an excess business loss limitation, complete *Michigan Excess Business Loss* (Form MI-461).

Line 17: Tax. Multiply the amount on line 16 by 4.25 percent (0.0425).

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

- A nonreciprocal state (see page 7)
- A local government unit outside Michigan, including tax paid to local units located in reciprocal states
- The District of Columbia
- A Canadian province.

Include only income tax paid to another government unit(s) on income earned while you were a Michigan resident and taxed by Michigan. For assistance with calculating this credit, go to www.michigan.gov/iit.

Include a copy of the return filed with the other government unit(s) with your MI-1040. If you do not include the return filed with the other government unit(s)

when claiming this credit, processing of your return may be delayed or your credit may be denied.

Do **not** include taxes paid on income you subtracted on lines 10 through 30 of Schedule 1 (e.g., rental or business income from another state, part-year resident wages). If you claim credit for Canadian provincial tax, you must file a *Michigan Resident Credit for Tax Imposed by a Canadian Province* (Form 777). Include copies of your *Canadian Federal Individual Tax Return* (Form T-1), *Canadian Statement of Remuneration Paid* (Form T-4), U.S. Form 1116, and U.S. Form 1040 and applicable federal schedules. Your credit is limited to the portion of your Canadian provincial tax not used as a credit on your U.S. Form 1040. The credit is not available for tax paid to other foreign countries.

Line 18a: Enter the total income tax paid to other government units on income also taxed by Michigan. Include a schedule if tax was paid to more than one source. **Also include a copy of the return(s).**

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

Step 1: Divide your out-of-state income that is subject to tax in both states by your total income subject to Michigan tax (MI-1040, line 14); then

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

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

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

Hunter is a Michigan resident and has \$40,000 of Michigan wages, \$10,000 of wages earned in another state, and \$3,000 in interest and dividends. Hunter's federal AGI is \$53,000. He has no Michigan adjustments (additions or subtractions) to AGI. After subtracting his \$5,800 exemption from \$53,000 income subject to tax, Hunter's taxable income is \$47,200 (MI-1040, line 16). This results in a tax of \$2,006 (\$47,200 x 0.0425) that is reported on MI-1040, line 17. The other state imposed \$700 tax on the \$10,000 Hunter earned in that state. To compute the credit, determine the following:

Step 1: Calculate the percentage of out-of-state income to total income subject to Michigan tax ($\$10,000/\$53,000 = 19\%$)

Step 2: Multiply Michigan tax of \$2,006 x 19% = \$381,

Step 3: On MI-1040, line 18a, enter \$700, the tax imposed by the other state. On MI-1040, line 18b, enter \$381 (the credit is the lesser of \$700 or \$381).

Line 19: Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Taxpayers eligible for this credit receive a certificate from the State Historic Preservation Office indicating their eligibility. To claim this credit you must submit **all** of the supporting documentation. For a list of supporting forms and schedules, see the Form 3581 instructions or Form 5803 instructions.

Line 19a: If you are including Form 3581, enter the amount from line 9. If you are including Form 5803, enter the amount from line 7.

Line 19b: If you are including Form 3581, enter the amount from line 14. If you are including Form 5803, enter the amount from line 12.

Line 20: You may claim a one-time nonrefundable credit for unreimbursed live organ donation expenses incurred during the tax year or \$10,000, whichever is less. You may claim the credit in the tax year prior to the live organ donation or the tax year of the live organ donation or the tax year after the live organ donation. To claim this credit you must submit supporting documentation.

Line 20a: Enter the total amount of live organ donation expenses incurred by you or a qualifying dependent claimed on your return, that were not reimbursed, and are directly related to the donation. Expenses include, but are not limited to, travel expenses, lodging expenses, lost wages, and child care expenses.

Line 20b: Enter the lesser of line 20a or \$10,000.

Line 22: Voluntary Contributions. Contributions can be made on the *Voluntary Contributions and Organ Donor Registry Schedule* (Form 4642). Include Form 4642 to ensure your contributions are applied to the fund(s) of your choice. Contributions will increase your tax due or reduce your refund. When filing an amended MI-1040, you cannot amend your voluntary contributions amount. You must enter the amount from your original return.

Line 23: Enter total penalties for nonqualified withdrawal amount from your 2025 *Michigan First-Time Home Buyer Savings Program* (Form 5792), line 5. Include a completed Form 5792.

Line 24: Use Tax. Enter use tax due from Worksheet 1, line 3, on page 9.

When filing an amended MI-1040, you cannot amend your use tax amount. You must enter the amount from your original return. To amend your use tax, write a letter to Michigan Department of Treasury, Business Taxes Division, P.O. Box 30427, Lansing, MI 48909.

Line 26: Property tax credit information begins on page 25.

Line 27: Farmland preservation tax credit applies to farmers only. See MI-1040CR-5 instructions for information.

Line 28: Michigan Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Taxpayers who are eligible to claim an EITC on their federal return may claim a Michigan EITC equal to 30 percent of the taxpayer's federal credit. Enter your federal EITC amount on line 28a and 30 percent of line 28a on line 28b.

Line 29: Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Enter the amount from your 2025 *Historic Preservation Tax Credit* (Form 3581), line 16a or 16b, whichever applies. Include a completed Form 3581 and U.S. Form 3581, if applicable.

Line 30: Enter the amount from your 2025 *Michigan Schedule FTE* (Form 6072), line 5. Include a completed Form 6072 and Form 6074, *Michigan Schedule of Tiered Entities* (if applicable). If Form 6072 and Form 6074 (if applicable) are not filed with your return when claiming this credit, processing of your return may be delayed, or your credit may be denied.

An electing flow-through entity that files a composite return on your behalf should claim your credit on that composite return (Form 807). Do not claim that credit here.

Line 31: Enter the total **Michigan** tax withheld (from your Schedule W). If applicable, include any credit for repayments under the “Claim of Right” and/or Michigan income tax paid on your behalf on a 2025 Form 807. See “Repayments of Income Reported in a Prior Year” and/or “Composite Filer Participants” on page 8.

Line 32: Enter the total estimated tax paid with your 2025 MI-1040ES, the amount paid with a Form 4, and the amount of your 2024 credit forward (2024 MI-1040, line 36) to this year’s tax. **Do not include a prior year’s refund amount.**

Line 33: This line is for amended returns only. If you checked box 33a to indicate you received a refund and/or credit forward from your original return, enter the refund amount received as a negative number. If you checked box 33b to indicate you paid with your original return, enter the amount of your payment as a positive number. Do not include any interest or penalty paid with your original return. When filing an amended return, you must include Schedule AMD.

Example 1: Tina is amending her return. Tina received a \$100 refund on her original return. Tina checks box 33a and enters the refund as a negative number. Tina reports -\$100 on line 33c.

Example 2: Tom is also amending his return. Tom paid a total of \$275 with his original return; \$250 was for tax due, \$5 was for interest and \$20 was for penalty. Tom checks box 33b and enters the amount paid as a positive number but does not include interest or penalty. Tom enters \$250 on line 33c.

Line 35b: Check the box only if the Michigan Department of Treasury issued a notice granting relief for a declared disaster zone where you live and you were impacted by the disaster. Relief is provided through filing and payment extensions to applicable state tax deadlines such as quarterly estimated payments and return filings with penalty and interest waived.

Line 35d: Enter the date of the Treasury notice that describes the relief, the date of the disaster, and describe how you were affected. Additional documentation may be requested before any relief is granted.

Line 36: You Owe. If line 34 is less than line 25, enter the difference. This is the tax you owe with your return. If line 34 is negative, treat it as a positive amount and add it to the amount on line 25. Enter the result on line 36. Payments can now be made electronically. Go to www.michigan.gov/iit for more information. If the balance due is less than \$1, no payment is required, but you must still file your return. See “Pay” address on page 3 of your MI-1040.

If you pay after the due date of the return, penalty and interest for late payment is also due. Penalty accrues monthly at 5 percent of the tax due, and increases by an additional 5 percent per month, or fraction thereof, after the second month, up to a maximum of 25 percent of the tax due (e.g., penalty on a \$500 tax due will be \$125 if the tax is unpaid for six months). See “Penalty and Interest Added for Filing and Paying Late” on page 4. Add penalty and interest to your tax due and enter the total on line 36.

Generally, if you owe more than \$500, you are required to make estimated payments. Taxpayers required to make estimated payments may owe penalty and interest for

underpayment, late payment, or for failing to make estimated tax payments. Use the *Michigan Underpayment of Estimated Income Tax* (Form MI-2210) to compute penalty and interest. If you do not file an MI-2210, Treasury will compute your penalty and interest and send you a bill. If you annualize your income, you must complete and include an MI-2210. Enter the penalty and interest amounts on the lines provided.

Line 38: Credit Forward. Credit forward is only available on an original return and will not be accepted as a way to claim your overpayment on an amended return.

Line 39: Refund. This includes any tax you overpaid and any credits you claimed. The state does not refund amounts less than \$1. Mail your return to the “Refund, credit, or zero returns” address on page 3 of your MI-1040.

Direct Deposit

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

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

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

b. Account Number. Enter your financial institution account number up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). The account number is usually found immediately to the right of the RTN on the bottom of your check. Include hyphens but omit spaces and special symbols. Do **not** include the check number.

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

When You Are Finished

Sign Your Return: Each spouse must sign a joint return. If the return is completed by a tax preparer they must include the name, address, telephone number of the firm they represent, and preparer tax identification number or federal employer identification number. Check the box to indicate if Treasury may discuss your return with your preparer.

The Taxpayer Protection Act requires paid preparers to sign the return and provide their preparer tax identification number. Additional information on the Taxpayer Protection Act is available at www.michigan.gov/taxes.

A paid preparer must not engage in any fraudulent tax activity. Any concerns related to fraudulent activity of a paid preparer may be reported to the Michigan Department of Treasury, Fraud Unit, P.O. Box 30140, Lansing, MI 48909. Any tax-related identity theft concerns, see page 4 of the MI-1040 booklet.

Signing a child’s return: If a return is prepared for a child who is too young to sign it, a parent or guardian should

sign the child's name, then add "by (your name) parent (or guardian) for minor child."

Attachments: Include all your credit claims and required Michigan and federal schedules (see Table 3 on page 67).

If you owe tax: Payments can be made using Michigan's e-Payments service by direct debit (e-Check) from your checking or saving account, or by using a credit or debit card. Visit www.michigan.gov/iit to make your payment electronically.

Line-by-Line Instructions for *Additions and Subtractions* (Schedule 1)

Nonresidents, and part-year residents, complete Schedule NR (see page 57) before proceeding.

If you have income or losses attributable to other states, you must include all relevant federal schedules and supporting statements (see page 67). Include *Schedule K-1s* which support your federal *Schedules B, D, E* and 4797. **The type, source and location of the income or loss must be identified.** For assistance conveying this information to Treasury, refer to the "Business, Rental & Royalty Activity Worksheet" and the instructions available on Treasury's website. If you do not include the federal schedules and supporting statements, processing of your return may be delayed or your credit/subtraction may be denied.

Additions to Income

Line 1: Residents enter nonbusiness gross interest, dividends, and income from obligations or securities of states and their political subdivisions other than Michigan. Residents and nonresidents report non-Michigan municipal business income from a partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust with Michigan business activity. Business income subject to apportionment must be included on the *Michigan Schedule of Apportionment* (MI-1040H). You may reduce this income by related expenses not allowed as a deduction by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

Line 2: Michigan residents enter the deduction taken for **self-employment tax** on your federal return and for other taxes on or measured by income, to the extent they reduced AGI. Part-year and nonresidents enter the amount from the *Michigan Schedule NR*, line 13, Column B that is attributable to the deduction taken for self-employment tax on your federal return and for other taxes on or measured by income.

If you are a direct or indirect member of a flow-through (pass-through) entity enter the amount from your 2025 *Michigan Schedule FTE* (Form 6072), line 3 for your share of any income tax paid by the flow-through entity and deducted on the flow-through entity's federal tax return. If you apportioned this flow-through income using an MI-1040H, the apportionment percentage from line 8 should be applied to your share of the income tax paid and deducted by the flow-through entity. Include a completed Form 6072 and Form 6074, *Michigan Schedule of Tiered Entities* (if applicable).

An electing flow-through entity that files a composite return on your behalf should report your addition on that composite return (Form 807). Do not report the addition here.

Line 3: Use *Michigan Adjustments of Capital Gains and Losses* (MI-1040D) and related *Michigan Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets* (MI-8949) **only** if you have capital gains or losses attributable to: (1) an election to use Section 271 treatment for property acquired before

Payments can also be mailed. Make your check payable to "State of Michigan." **Print the last four digits of your Social Security number** and "2025 income tax" on the front of your check. If paying on behalf of another taxpayer, write the filer's name and the last four digits of the filer's Social Security number on the check. Enclose your payment but do **not** staple it to the return.

The **filing deadline to receive a refund** for tax year 2025 is April 15, 2030.

October 1, 1967; (2) the sale or exchange of U.S. obligations which cannot be taxed by Michigan; or (3) the sale or exchange of property located in other states.

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

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

Line 4: Enter losses from a business or property located in another state which you own as a sole proprietor, a partner in a partnership, a shareholder in an S corporation, or as a member of a pass-through entity.

If your business is taxed by both Michigan and another state, the loss must be apportioned. You must include a *Michigan Schedule of Apportionment* (MI-1040H).

If you have a federal excess business loss limitation, you must complete Form MI-461. Follow instructions provided on Form MI-461 to determine if any amount is to be included here.

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

Line 6: Enter gross expenses from the production of oil and gas or extraction of nonferrous metallic minerals subject to Michigan severance tax to the extent deducted from AGI. Subtract the related gross income on line 19. You must include a 2025 *Michigan Report of Oil, Gas, and Nonferrous Metallic Minerals Extraction - Income and Expenses* (Form 5889).

Line 7: Residents, enter the amount of the federal NOL deduction to the extent included in AGI. Nonresidents and part-year residents see instructions for Schedule NR, line 11.

Line 8: Enter the total of the following (include an additional schedule if necessary):

- Add, to the extent not included in AGI, the amount of money withdrawn in the tax year from a Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP) account, including the Michigan 529 Advisor Plan (MAP), or a Michigan Achieving a Better Life Experience Program (MiABLE) account, if the withdrawal was not a qualified withdrawal as provided in the MESP or ABLE Acts. You may first exclude any amount that represents a return of contributions for which no deduction was claimed in any prior tax year.
- Refund received from a Michigan Education Trust (MET) contract. If you deducted the cost of a MET contract in previous years and received a refund from MET during 2025 because the MET contract was terminated, enter the smaller of: (1) the refund you received or (2) the amount of the original MET contract price including fees which you deducted in previous years.

- P.A. 24 of 2025 requires filers to complete the following calculation if there are adjustments due to separating from the Internal Revenue Code. See Treasury Notice, *Decoupling Michigan's Income Taxes from Certain Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Provisions*. If these adjustments are related to entities that are subject to Michigan apportionment, apply the applicable apportionment percentage from MI-1040H, line 8 to each entity's required adjustment. If you are required to complete a *Michigan Excess Business Loss MI-461* do not report the expense and loss adjustments on this form. If the total of all adjustments is negative, report it as positive on Schedule 1, line 8. If the total is positive, report it on Schedule 1, line 23.

ADJUSTMENTS FOR SEPARATING FROM INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

1. Net Bonus depreciation adjustment using IRC 168(k) in effect as of 12/31/2024.....
2. Gain/Loss adjustment on disposition of IRC 168(k) depreciable property using the IRC in effect as of 12/31/2024.....
3. Net adjustment for IRC 168(n) qualified production property depreciation.....
4. Gain/loss adjustment on disposition of IRC 168(n) qualified production property.....
5. Net depreciation adjustment using IRC 179 as of 12/31/2024.....
6. Gain/loss adjustment for disposition of property, due to Michigan Individual Income Tax's use of IRC 179 as of 12/31/2024.....
7. Net expense adjustment using IRC 163(j) as of 12/31/2024.....
8. Net expense adjustment using IRC 174 as of 12/31/2024.....
9. **TOTAL.** Add lines 1 through 8. If sum is negative, report as positive on Schedule 1, line 8. If sum is positive, report on Schedule 1, line 23.....

Subtractions From Income

NOTE: Nonresidents and part-year residents, subtract only income attributable to Michigan (Schedule NR, column B) that is not included on line 13.

When referring to retirement or pension benefits, these instructions will collectively refer to income, benefits, or distributions from either a retirement or a pension plan as retirement income, benefits, or distributions.

Line 10: Enter income from U.S. government obligations (e.g., Series EE bonds, Treasury notes), including income from U.S. government obligations received through a partnership, S corporation, or other pass-through entity. This subtraction must be reduced by related expenses used to arrive at AGI.

Investment companies that invest in U.S. obligations are permitted to pass the tax-free exemption to their shareholders. If income from U.S. government obligations exceeds \$5,000, include a copy of your U.S. *Schedule B* and a supporting statement listing the amounts received, the source, and the issuing agency. Capital gains from the sale of U.S. government obligations must be adjusted on your MI-1040D.

Line 11: Include military retirement benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard or taxable Tier 1 and Tier 2 railroad retirement

benefits here and on Schedule W, Table 2. Other qualifying public or private retirement benefits must be reported on the *Michigan Retirement and Pension Schedule* (Form 4884) and Schedule 1, line 27.

Line 12: Enter the gains from the federal column of your MI-1040D, line 12, and MI-4797, line 18b. See instructions for Schedule 1, line 3.

Line 13: Income Attributable to Another State. Nonresidents and part-year residents, complete Schedule NR. See instructions on page 58. Include federal schedules.

Michigan residents cannot subtract salaries and wages or other compensation earned outside Michigan. However, they may be entitled to a tax credit for income tax imposed by government units outside Michigan (see page 10).

Residents may subtract, to the extent included in AGI:

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

Business income that is taxed by Michigan and another state must be apportioned, including interest, dividends and capital gains. You must include Form MI-1040H. Income reported on the MI-4797 and carried to the MI-1040D is business income, potentially subject to apportionment.

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

If you have a federal excess business loss limitation, you must complete Form MI-461. Follow instructions provided on Form MI-461 to determine if any amount is to be included here.

Line 14: Compensation received for active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces included in AGI should be entered here and on Schedule W, Table 1. Enter only the taxable portion of Social Security and Military pay included on your U.S. Form 1040.

Nonresidents and part-year residents should not include any amount allocated to another state on Schedule NR, line 10.

Do not include total Social Security benefits or any Tier 1 and Tier 2 railroad retirement benefits.

NOTE: Compensation from the U.S. Public Health Service, contracted employee pay and civilian pay are not considered military pay.

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

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

If you were a full-year resident of a Renaissance Zone, you may subtract all income earned or received. Unearned income, such as capital gains, may have to be prorated.

If you lived in the Zone at least 183 consecutive days during 2025, subtract the portion of income earned while a resident of the Zone. If you are a part-year resident of a Zone, complete and include a Schedule NR with your MI-1040. (See "Note" on the bottom of the Schedule NR instructions, page 58.)

Certain Renaissance Zones began to phase out in 2007. The

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

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

For additional information regarding qualifications for the Renaissance Zone deduction, contact your local assessor's office.

Line 16: Subtract Michigan state and city income tax refunds and homestead property tax credit refunds that were included in AGI. If you did not itemize on your federal return for tax year 2024, your 2024 refunds should not be included in your AGI and should not be subtracted here.

If you are a farmer, subtract (to the extent included in AGI) the amount that your state or city income tax refund and homestead property tax credit exceeds the business portion of your homestead property tax credit.

If you are a direct or indirect member of a flow-through entity that elected to pay the Michigan flow-through entity tax, enter the amount from your 2025 *Michigan Schedule FTE* (Form 6072), line 4 to subtract your share of a refund of that tax received by that flow-through entity and included in your distributive share. If you apportioned this flow-through income using an MI-1040H, the apportionment percentage from line 8 should be applied to the refund reported by the flow-through entity. Include a completed Form 6072 and Form 6074, *Michigan Schedule of Tiered Entities* (if applicable).

An electing flow-through entity that files a composite return on your behalf should report your subtraction on that composite return (Form 807). Do not report the subtraction here.

Line 17: Michigan 529 Contributions (MESP, MAP, MiABLE). There are many 529 savings/investment programs nationwide, but Michigan allows a tax deduction for contributions only to the Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP), MI 529 Advisor Plan (MAP), and Michigan Achieving a Better Life Experience Program (MiABLE). Deduct, to the extent not deducted in determining AGI, the total contributions made to the plan less qualified withdrawals and rollovers (net) made in the tax year by the taxpayer. Determine the net for each Michigan 529 account separately. The total deductions on line 17 may not exceed \$10,000 for a single return or \$20,000 for a joint return, and are subject to the following additional restrictions:

- **MESP and MAP accounts combined:** may not exceed \$5,000 for a single return or \$10,000 for a joint return.
- **MiABLE accounts:** may not exceed \$5,000 for a single return or \$10,000 for a joint return.

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

- If you purchased a MET 529 prepaid tuition contract during 2025, you may deduct the total contract price (including the processing fee).
- If you made a charitable contribution to the MET Charitable Tuition Program during 2025, you may deduct

the total contribution amount. You should have received a receipt from MET to confirm the amount. All charitable donations will go toward providing scholarships to former foster care students attending Michigan colleges.

- If you purchased a MET payroll deduction, monthly purchase or pay-as-you-go contract, you may deduct the amount paid on that contract during 2025 (not including fees for late payments or insufficient funds). You will receive an annual statement from MET specifying this amount.
- If you have terminated a MET contract, you may deduct the amount included in AGI as income to the purchaser.

Line 19: Subtract the gross income subject to Michigan severance tax from the Michigan production of oil and gas or extraction of nonferrous metallic minerals to the extent included in AGI. Add back the related expenses on line 6. Include copies of applicable federal schedules. You must include a 2025 *Michigan Report of Oil, Gas, and Nonferrous Metallic Minerals Extraction - Income and Expenses* (Form 5889), and copies of applicable federal schedules.

Line 20: Tax Agreement Tribes: A "Resident Tribal Member" (Member must be on the list submitted by their Tribe to the State of Michigan) of a federally recognized Indian tribe that has an active tax agreement with the State of Michigan may subtract certain income that is included in their AGI identified on line 10 of the MI-1040. Such exempt income may include income derived from wages, interest, and pension income. For a list of agreement tribes, go to www.michigan.gov/taxes/tribes; under State/Tribal Tax Agreements and Amendments click to access the tax agreement and proceed to Section IV.

Non-Tax Agreement Tribes: If your tribe is not listed, your tribe does not have an active tax agreement with Michigan. Non-agreement members, see *Revenue Administrative Bulletin 1988-47* for guidelines in determining exempt income that may be subtracted on line 20.

NOTE: Michigan income earned while living outside of your Agreement Area (see your tribe's agreement for a description of your Agreement Area) or Indian Country (as defined under 18 U.S.C. 1151 for Non-Agreement Tribes) may not be subtracted from Michigan AGI.

Line 22: Include ordinary and necessary expenses not deducted in determining AGI and for carrying out a trade or business licensed as a recreational marihuana establishment under the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act (MRTMA). Only subtract expenses that would have been deductible had section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code not been in effect. Expenses related to a trade or business licensed as a medical marihuana facility under the Medical Marihuana Facilities Licensing Act (MMFLA) may not be subtracted. Submit a copy of the license(s) issued under the MRTMA. Include an itemized breakdown of the expenses incurred. An entity holding licenses under both the MRTMA and MMFLA must identify, itemize, and account for sales and expenses attributable to the portion of the business that is licensed for adult-use marihuana and medical marihuana, separately.

Line 23: Miscellaneous subtractions only include:

- Any portion of a qualified withdrawal from an MESP account, including the MAP, or MiABLE account to the extent included in federal AGI. **NOTE:** Any amounts not included in AGI or that are already deducted on the U.S. Form 1040 to arrive at AGI **do not** qualify for this subtraction.
- Benefits from a discriminatory self-insured medical

expense reimbursement plan, to the extent these reimbursements are included in AGI.

- Losses from the disposal of property reported in the Michigan column of MI-1040D, line 13, or MI-4797, line 18b.
- P.A. 24 of 2025 requires certain adjustments to business income or loss due to separation from the Internal Revenue Code. See Schedule 1, line 8 for more information.
- Amount used to determine the credit for elderly or totally and permanently disabled from U.S. Form 1040 Schedule R, line 19. Include a copy.
- Holocaust victim payments.
- If you elected to itemize deductions on your federal return this tax year (you did not take the standard deduction) and deducted wagering losses, you may be eligible to deduct wagering losses here. **Residents:** report the amount of wagering losses you deducted on U.S. Form 1040 Schedule A. **Nonresidents:** report the amount of wagering losses you deducted on U.S. Form 1040 Schedule A, but only those wagering losses attributable to wagering transactions placed at or through a casino or race track located in Michigan. Further, those losses are limited to the amount of wagering gains from wagering transactions placed at or through a casino or race track located in Michigan.

Miscellaneous subtractions do not include the following (this is not an all-inclusive list):

- Retirement and pension benefits. See Form 4884
- Itemized deductions from U.S. Schedule A (except the wagering losses described above)
- Sick pay (except railroad sick pay included in AGI), disability benefits, and wage continuation benefits paid to you by your employer or by an insurance company under contract with your employer
- Unemployment benefits included in AGI, except railroad unemployment benefits
- Contributions to national or Michigan political parties or candidates
- Proceeds and prizes won in State of Michigan regulated bingo, raffle, or charity games
- Distributions from a deferred compensation plan received while a resident of Michigan
- Lottery winnings. (Exception: installment payments from prizes won on or before December 30, 1988, may be subtracted.) Include installment gross winnings as reported on your Form W-2G, box 1, and enter on your Schedule W, Table 1.
- Military spouse income earned in Michigan but allocated to another state. See Schedule NR.

Lines 24C and 24G: Benefits From Employment with a Governmental Agency Not Covered by the Federal Social Security Act (SSA).

SSA exempt employment is not covered by the federal SSA, which means the worker did not pay Social Security taxes and is not eligible for Social Security benefits based on that employment. Almost all employment is covered by the federal SSA. The most common instances of retirement and pension benefits from employment that is not covered by Social Security are police and firefighter retirees, some federal

retirees covered under the Civil Service Retirement System and hired prior to 1984, and a small number of other state and local government retirees. Federal retirees hired since 1984 and those covered by the Federal Employees' Retirement System are covered under the SSA.

A recipient who qualifies for both a retirement benefit deduction and Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction is entitled to claim the subtraction that is more beneficial.

- Born between January 1, 1946 and January 1, 1964, or is born after December 31, 1952 and retired as of January 1, 2013 and
- Receives, or whose spouse receives (if filing a joint return), retirement benefits from employment with a governmental agency that was not covered by the federal SSA.

Line 24C: Answer the following questions to determine if you should check box 24C.

1. What is your current filing status?
Single: Continue to question 2.
Married filing jointly: Continue to question 5.
Married filing separately: Continue to question 5.
2. Was the filer or, if applicable, the deceased spouse, born between January 1, 1946 and January 1, 1964 and did they reach age 62?
Yes: Continue to question 4.
No: Continue to question 3.
3. Did the filer or, if applicable, the deceased spouse, retire as of January 1, 2013 and receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment?
Yes: Check box 24C.
No: Stop. You are not eligible to check box 24C.
4. Did the filer or, if applicable, the deceased spouse, receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment?
Yes: Check box 24C.
No: Stop. You are not eligible to check box 24C.
5. Was the older of the filer or, if filing jointly, spouse, born between January 1, 1946 and January 1, 1964 and did they reach age 62?
Yes: Continue to question 7.
No: Continue to question 6.
6. Did the filer retire as of January 1, 2013?
Yes: Continue to question 7.
No: Stop. You are not eligible to check box 24C.
7. Did the filer receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment?
Yes: Check box 24C.
No: Continue to question 8.
8. Did the filer receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment as a surviving spouse?
Yes: Check box 24C.
No: Stop. You are not eligible to check box 24C.

Line 24D: Check the box if you were born after 1952, were retired as of January 1, 2013 and also received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment.

Line 24G: Answer the following questions to determine if you should check box 24G.

1. Was the older of the filer or spouse born between January 1, 1946 and January 1, 1964 and did they reach age 62?

Yes: Continue to question 3.

No: Continue to question 2.

2. Did the spouse retire as of January 1, 2013?

Yes: Continue to question 3.

No: Stop. You are not eligible to check box 24G

3. Did the spouse receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment?

Yes: Check box 24G.

No: Continue to question 4.

4. Did the spouse receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment as a surviving spouse?

Yes: Check box 24G.

No: Stop. You are not eligible to check box 24G.

Line 24H: Check the box if your spouse was born after 1952, was retired as of January 1, 2013 and also received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment.

Line 25: Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction. If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952, and reached the age of 67, you are eligible to claim a deduction for either: your Michigan Standard Deduction against all income types, or your retirement benefits. If you receive retirement benefits included in AGI, refer to “What Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?” on page 22. Do not complete this line if you claim an amount on line 27. If you do not have retirement benefits included in AGI, the Michigan Standard Deduction is \$20,000 for a return filed as single or married filing separately, or \$40,000 for a married filing jointly return. If you checked either box 24C or 24G your standard deduction is increased by \$15,000. If you checked both boxes 24C and 24G your standard deduction is increased by \$30,000. The standard deduction is reduced by any amounts reported on line 11 and any military pay included on line 14.

In most cases, taxpayers who are eligible to complete line 25 do not complete lines 26, 27 or 28. However, if a taxpayer is the surviving spouse of a decedent born prior to 1946 who also died after reaching age 65, and has not remarried, check the box below line 28 to claim both the Tier 2 Michigan standard deduction on line 25 and a dividend/interest/capital gains deduction for investment income on line 28 (if applicable).

Line 26: Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction. If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1953 through January 1, 1959, and reached the age of 67 on or before December 31, 2025, you may be eligible to claim a deduction for either: your Michigan Standard Deduction against all income types, or your retirement benefits. You are considered to turn 67 the day before your 67th birthday. If you receive retirement benefits included in AGI, refer to “What Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?” on page 22 to compare your options. Do not complete this line if you claim an amount on line 27. If you do not have retirement benefits included in AGI, the Michigan Standard Deduction is up to \$20,000 for a return filed as single or married filing separately, or up to \$40,000 for a married filing jointly return. Exemption(s) claimed on MI-1040, lines 9a and 9d, taxable Social Security benefits, military compensation (including retirement benefits), Michigan National Guard retirement benefits and railroad retirement benefits included in AGI may reduce the amount eligible to be claimed on this line. To determine your Tier 3

Michigan Standard Deduction, complete Worksheet 2 on page 18 and enter the result on this line.

Worksheet 2 has been set up such that a taxpayer claiming the Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction will still complete the personal exemption and applicable subtractions normally.

In most cases, taxpayers who are eligible to complete line 26 do not complete lines 25, 27 or 28. However, if a taxpayer is the surviving spouse of a decedent born prior to 1946 who also died after reaching age 65, and has not remarried, check the box below line 28 to claim both the Tier 3 Michigan standard deduction on line 26 and a dividend/interest/capital gains deduction on line 28 (if applicable).

Line 27: Qualifying retirement benefits included in your AGI may be subtracted from income. Retirement benefits are taxed differently depending on the age of the recipient. See “Which Benefits are Taxable”. You must include Form 4884. If you were born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1959, also see lines 25 or 26.

Line 28: Senior citizens born prior to 1946 (or the unremarried surviving spouse of a decedent born prior to 1946 who also died after reaching age 65) may subtract interest, dividends, and capital gains included in AGI. This subtraction is limited to a maximum of \$14,688 on a single return or \$29,376 on a joint return, which must be reduced by any deduction for:

- Military (including Michigan National Guard) retirement benefits from line 11
- Railroad retirement benefits from line 11
- Public and private retirement benefits from line 27
- Amount claimed for the federal credit for the elderly and totally and permanently disabled as a subtraction on line 23.

For further assistance, go to www.michigan.gov/it.

**DIVIDEND/INTEREST/CAPITAL GAINS DEDUCTION
FOR TAXPAYERS BORN PRIOR TO 1946**

1. Enter \$14,688 if single or married filing separately or \$29,376 if married filing a joint return
2. Enter the amount from Schedule 1, line 11
3. Enter the amount from Schedule 1, line 27
4. Enter the amount claimed for the federal credit for the elderly and totally and permanently disabled from Schedule 1, line 23
5. Add lines 2 through 4
6. Subtract line 5 from line 1. If line 5 is greater than line 1, enter “0”
7. Enter interest, dividends, and capital gains included in AGI
8. Enter the smaller of line 6 or line 7 here and, if greater than “0”, carry to Schedule 1, line 28

Line 30: 2025 Michigan NOL Deduction. Enter the amount calculated on *Michigan Net Operating Loss Deduction* (Form 5674).

WORKSHEET 2: TIER 2 AND TIER 3 MICHIGAN STANDARD DEDUCTION

Calculation of Tier 2 or Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction for taxpayers born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1959. Note: If married, filing a joint return, the older of you or your spouse must be born during this period to qualify for the Michigan Standard Deduction.

1. Enter \$20,000 if single or married filing separately or \$40,000 if married filing a joint return.....
2. Enter the amount based on your answer to line 2a or line 2b. If you do not qualify under line 2a or 2b, enter \$0.....
 - a. If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952:
Enter \$15,000 if either box 24C or 24G (if filing jointly) are checked on Schedule 1.
ii. Enter \$30,000 if filing jointly and both spouses checked boxes 24C and 24G on Schedule 1.
 - b. If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1953 through January 1, 1959:
 - i. Enter \$15,000 if either boxes 24C and 24D or 24G and 24H (if filing jointly) are checked on Schedule 1.
 - ii. Enter \$30,000 if filing jointly and both spouses checked boxes 24C and 24D, and 24G and 24H on Schedule 1.
3. Add lines 1 and 2.....
4. Enter the amount of compensation received for active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces included in AGI from Schedule 1, line 14. (Nonresidents and part-year residents, enter total compensation; do not enter only the portion attributable to Michigan.).....
5. Enter military retirement and/or pension benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard or taxable railroad retirement benefits included in AGI from Schedule 1, line 11. (Nonresidents and part-year residents, enter total benefits; do not enter only the portion attributable to Michigan.).....
6. Add lines 4 and 5.....
7. Subtract line 6 from line 3. If line 6 is greater than line 3, enter \$0.
 - a. If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952, STOP; the amount on line 7 is your Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction. If you also receive qualified retirement and/or pension benefits that are included in AGI, you may instead qualify for a more beneficial retirement and/or pension benefits subtraction; see "Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?" on page 22. If you claim the Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction, enter the amount from line 7 on Schedule 1, line 25.
If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1953 through January 1, 1959 and reached age 67, you or your spouse was retired as of January 1, 2013, and also received retirement and/or pension benefits from SSA exempt employment, STOP; the amount on line 7 is your Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction. If you also receive qualified retirement and/or pension benefits that are included in AGI, you may instead qualify for a more beneficial retirement and pension benefits subtraction; see "Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?" on page 22. If you claim the Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction, enter the amount from line 7 on Schedule 1, line 25.
 - c. If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born during the period January 1, 1953 through January 1, 1959 and you don't meet the other qualifications described in line 7b, continue to line 8 to calculate your Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction.
8. Enter the amount of taxable Social Security benefits included in AGI from Schedule 1, line 14.....
9. Enter the amounts from MI-1040, lines 9a and 9d. (Nonresidents and part-year residents, enter total of lines 9a and 9d multiplied by the percentage from Schedule NR, line 18. If you are required to complete Worksheet 6 – Exemption Allowance from Schedule NR, carry the amount from Worksheet 6, line 22 to this line.)
10. Add lines 8 and 9.....
11. Subtract line 10 from line 7. If line 10 is greater than line 7, enter \$0.....

The amount on line 11 is your Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction. If you also receive qualified retirement and/or pension benefits that are included in AGI, you may instead qualify for a more beneficial retirement and pension benefits subtraction; see "Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?" on page 22. If you claim the Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction, enter the amount from line 11 on Schedule 1, line 26.

General Information - Retirement and Pension Schedule (Form 4884)

What are Retirement and Pension Benefits

Under Michigan law, qualifying retirement and pension benefits include most payments reported on a 1099-R that are included in AGI. Subject to certain restrictions, this includes defined benefit pensions, IRA distributions, and most payments from defined contribution plans.

When referring to retirement or pension benefits, these instructions will collectively refer to income, benefits, or distributions from either a retirement or a pension plan as retirement income, benefits, or distributions.

Qualifying benefits include distributions from the following sources:

- Pension plans that define eligibility for retirement and set contribution and benefit amounts in advance
 - Qualified retirement plans for the self-employed
 - 401(k) or 403(b) plans attributable to employer contributions or attributable to employee contributions that result in additional employer contributions (e.g., matching contributions)
 - IRAs after age 59½ or described by Section 72(t)(2)(A)(iv) of the IRC (series of equal periodic payments made for life)
 - Any of the previous plans if received due to a disability, or as a surviving spouse if the decedent qualified for the subtraction at the time of death and was born prior to January 1, 1953. For exceptions see “Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction as a Qualifying Surviving Spouse” on page 20.
- NOTE:** Retirement benefits received as a survivor generally have a distribution code of 4 on the federal Form 1099-R. The 1099-R reports retirement benefits to the Internal Revenue Service and it is sent by the pension administrator paying the benefits.
- Retirement annuity policies paid to a senior citizen (age 65 or older) for life (as opposed to a specified number of years)
 - Foreign plans that meet Michigan’s qualifications may also be eligible.

Qualifying public benefits include distributions from the following sources:

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

Retirement benefits that are transferred from one plan to another (rolled over) continue to be treated as if they remained in the original plan. All other qualifying benefits are considered private benefits (including public benefits from other states that offer a similar or reciprocal subtraction or exemption for Michigan public benefits).

Public and private retirement benefits that may not be subtracted (do not include on Form 4884):

- Amounts received before the recipient could retire under the plan provisions, including amounts paid on separation, withdrawal, or discontinuance of the plan
- Amounts received as early retirement incentives unless the incentives were paid from a pension trust.

- Amounts received from a deferred compensation plan that lets the employee set the amount to be put aside and does not set retirement age or requirements for years of service. These plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 401(k) plans attributable to unmatched employee contributions alone.
- 403(b) plans attributable to unmatched employee contributions, other than plans purchased by an organization exempt under IRC 501(c)(3) or a public school system.
- 457 plans.
- Retirement distributions from Thrift Savings Plan.

Which Benefits are Taxable

Retirement benefits may be taxed differently depending on the age of the recipient. Married couples filing a joint return should complete Form 4884 based on the year of birth of the older spouse. Military and Michigan National Guard retirement, railroad retirement benefits and Social Security benefits are subtracted from AGI and should be reported on the Schedule 1, line 11 or line 14, not on Form 4884; however, those subtractions may affect the retirement and pension benefits subtraction.

Which Subtraction am I Eligible to Claim

For help calculating the retirement subtraction, see “Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?” on page 22.

NOTE: Private pension limits for all filers are reduced by the following from Schedule 1, line 11:

- Military retirement from the U.S. Armed Forces
- Retirement from the Michigan National Guard
- Railroad retirement.

Recipients of Retirement Benefits from Qualified Fire, Police, and County Corrections Service

A recipient of qualified Fire, Police, and County Corrections retirement benefits is an individual with a qualifying distribution included in AGI from Michigan service as one of the following:

- Public police or fire department employee subject to the Michigan Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Police and Fire Departments Act,
- A state police trooper or state police sergeant subject to the Michigan Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes of State Police Troopers and Sergeants Act, or
- A corrections officer employed by a county sheriff in a county jail, work camp, or other facility maintained by a county that houses adult prisoners.

NOTE: Recipients of a qualifying distribution included in AGI from service in **federal employment** that is substantially similar to Qualified Fire, Police and County Corrections Service also qualify.

If a surviving spouse received retirement benefits from a qualified fire, police, or county corrections officer employee they qualify as a recipient of those benefits under this section.

A recipient of qualified Fire, Police, and County Corrections retirement benefits may claim the most beneficial:

(a) All qualifying retirement benefits received from federal or Michigan public sources, and qualifying private retirement benefits up to \$65,897 if single or married filing separate, or \$131,794 if married filing a joint return. **If the public retirement benefits are greater than the maximum amount, the recipient, and their spouse (if filing a joint return) are not entitled to claim an additional subtraction for private retirement benefits.**

(b) If eligible, a Michigan Standard Deduction based on their year of birth.

Recipients born before 1946

These recipients may subtract all qualifying retirement benefits received from federal or Michigan public sources and may subtract qualifying private retirement benefits up to \$65,897 if single or married filing separate, or \$131,794 if married filing a joint return. If the public retirement benefits are greater than the maximum amount, the recipient, and their spouse (if filing a joint return) are not entitled to claim an additional subtraction for private retirement benefits.

Recipients born during the period from January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952

These recipients qualify for a retirement and pension benefits subtraction or a Tier 2 Michigan Standard Deduction.

Exceptions may apply for surviving spouses; see “Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction as a Qualifying Surviving Spouse.”

Recipients born during the period from January 1, 1953 through January 1, 1959

These recipients qualify for a retirement and pension benefits subtraction or a Tier 3 Michigan Standard Deduction.

Exceptions may apply for surviving spouses; see “Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction as a Qualifying Surviving Spouse.”

Recipients born during the period from January 2, 1959 through December 31, 1966

These recipients may subtract qualifying retirement benefits up to \$49,423 if single or married filing separate, or \$98,846 if married filing a joint return.

Recipients of retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment who were born during the period from January 1, 1959 through January 1, 1964 and who have reached age 62

These recipients may subtract up to \$15,000 in qualifying retirement benefits. If both spouses on a joint return receive Social Security exempt retirement benefits, the maximum subtraction increases to \$30,000.

NOTE: Recipients born prior to January 1, 1967 may qualify for multiple subtraction options, but may only claim one.

Recipients of retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment who were born after January 1, 1959 and were retired as of January 1, 2013

These recipients may subtract up to \$35,000 in qualifying retirement benefits if single or married filing separately or

\$55,000 if married filing a joint return. If both spouses on a joint return qualify, the maximum subtraction increases to \$70,000.

Recipients born after December 31, 1966

These recipients, unless allowed under another section, **do not qualify** for a retirement and pension benefits subtraction; all benefits included in AGI are taxable. Exceptions may apply for surviving spouses; see “Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction as a Qualifying Surviving Spouse.”

Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction as a Qualifying Surviving Spouse

Retirement benefits received as a survivor generally have a distribution code of 4 on the federal Form 1099-R. The 1099-R reports retirement benefits to the Internal Revenue Service and it is sent by the pension administrator paying the benefits.

If a surviving spouse received retirement benefits of a qualified fire, police, or county corrections officer employee refer to the guidance under that section on page 19 instead.

A **qualifying surviving spouse** is an individual that claimed a subtraction for retirement or Social Security benefits on a return jointly filed with the decedent in the year the spouse died, and the surviving spouse has not remarried. A qualifying surviving spouse may claim the retirement and pension benefits subtraction that would have applied based on the year of birth of the older of the surviving spouse or the deceased spouse. If a surviving spouse did not claim a subtraction for retirement or Social Security benefits on a return jointly filed with the decedent in the year the spouse died or the surviving spouse has remarried, claim the retirement and pension benefits subtraction based on the year of birth of the filer (or older spouse if remarried). If the qualifying surviving spouse was born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1959 and has reached the age of 67, they may elect to claim the most beneficial of either a Michigan Standard Deduction or a retirement and pension benefits subtraction on Form 4884. If a surviving spouse did not claim a subtraction for retirement or Social Security benefits on a return jointly filed with the decedent in the year the spouse died or the surviving spouse has remarried, they are not considered a qualifying surviving spouse and must claim the retirement and pension benefits subtraction based on the year of birth of the filer (or older spouse if remarried).

For help determining the most beneficial subtraction refer to “Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?” on page 22.

Line-by-Line Instructions for *Retirement and Pension Schedule (Form 4884)*

Visit www.michigan.gov/iit for help calculating the retirement subtraction. Also see Revenue Administrative Bulletin 2023-22, Individual Income Tax - Treatment of Retirement Income Under Public Act 4 of 2023.

NOTE: For purposes of this form, single limits apply to taxpayers who are married filing separately.

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

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

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

Line 6a: Check the box if you receive qualifying retirement benefits earned from service as any of the following:

- (1) Public police or fire department employee subject to the Michigan Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Police and Fire Departments Act,
- (2) A state police trooper or state police sergeant subject to the Michigan Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes of State Police Troopers and Sergeants Act, or
- (3) A corrections officer employed by a county sheriff in a county jail, work camp, or other facility maintained by a county that houses adult prisoners.

NOTE: Recipients of a qualifying distribution included in AGI from service in **federal employment** that is substantially similar to Qualified Fire, Police and County Corrections Service also qualify.

Line 6b: Check the box if both criteria are met:

- The older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) was born after January 1, 1959 (or was born before January 2, 1959 and died during the tax year before reaching age 67).
- You (or your spouse if filing a joint return) were retired as of January 1, 2013 and also received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment.

Lines 7a through 7c: If you are receiving retirement benefits from a deceased spouse or are claiming the retirement and pension benefits subtraction based on your deceased spouse's year of birth, enter your deceased spouse's name, Social Security number and year of birth. If you are filing your final joint tax return because your spouse died during the tax year, do not complete Part 2 or check box 8B.

NOTE: When completing Form 4884, surviving spouse means the deceased spouse died prior to the current tax year (e.g., when filing a 2025 return the spouse died in 2024 or prior). Deceased spouse benefits do not include benefits from a spouse who died in 2025.

Line 7d: Check the box if your deceased spouse received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment, was born after 1952, and was retired as of January 1, 2013.

For more information, see "Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction as a Qualifying Surviving Spouse" on page 20.

Line 8: If you have more than eight qualifying entries, continue those entries on the *2025 Michigan Retirement and Pension Continuation Schedule (Form 4973)*. If you are married filing separate returns, only report your qualifying retirement benefits here, do not include your spouse's retirement benefits.

Line 8B: For each qualifying retirement benefit attributable to a deceased spouse put an "X" in column 8B. See instructions for line 7 for more information on deceased spouse benefits.

Line 8C: If you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) have multiple retirement benefits from the same Payer FEIN and distribution code, combine those amounts on the same line.

Line 8D: List the distribution code from box 7 of the federal Form 1099-R.

Line 8F: Include the taxable amount of retirement reported in federal AGI. Use these amounts when completing the applicable section in Part 4. If you are a part-year resident only use the portion from the Michigan Schedule NR, line 10 column B.

NOTE: Before completing Form 4884, Part 4, refer to "*Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?*" on page 22.

Line 9: For purposes of this line, single limits apply to taxpayers who are married filing separately.

Line 10: If you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) reported any retirement benefits from service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard, or taxable railroad retirement benefits reported on Schedule 1, line 11, enter these amounts on this line.

Line 16: Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 27. Do not complete Section B, Section C, or Section D.

Line 17: If you checked either box 24C or 24G from Schedule 1, the maximum is increased by \$15,000. If you checked both boxes 24C and 24G the maximum is increased by \$30,000.

If you (and your spouse if filing a joint return) were born after January 1, 1959, and you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) were retired as of January 1, 2013 and received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment, you should use Section B to calculate the subtraction for retirement benefits. You may subtract up to: \$35,000 in qualifying retirement benefits if single or married filing separately; or \$55,000 if married filing a joint return. If both you and your spouse on a joint return receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment, the maximum subtraction increases to \$70,000.

If the older of you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) was born before January 2, 1959 and died during the tax year before reaching age 67, retired as of January 1, 2013 and received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment, use Section B to calculate the subtraction for retirement benefits.

If you are a qualifying surviving spouse of a decedent who was born during the period from January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952 who had not reached the age of 67 or of a decedent who was born after 1952 who had received retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment in the year your spouse died and had retired as of January 1, 2013, use Section B to calculate the subtraction for retirement benefits.

If you have taxable railroad retirement benefits or qualifying retirement benefits from service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard that was subtracted on Schedule 1, line 11, use Worksheet 3.1 to determine your allowable subtraction.

Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 27. Do not complete Section A, Section C, or Section D.

Line 18: If you checked box 24C or 24G on Schedule 1 and the older of you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) was born during the period from January 2, 1959 through January 1, 1964, enter all qualifying retirement benefits you received, up to \$15,000. If both boxes 24C and 24G on Schedule 1 were checked on a joint return, the maximum subtraction is \$30,000. If you are a qualifying surviving spouse of a decedent who was born after 1958, had reached age 62 and received retirement benefits from employment exempt from Social Security in the year your spouse died, enter all qualifying retirement benefits you received up to \$15,000.

Recipients who subtract taxable railroad retirement benefits or military retirement benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard on

Schedule 1, line 11 use Worksheet 3.2 to determine your allowable subtraction.

Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 27. Do not complete Section A, Section B, or Section D.

Line 19: If the older of you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) was born during the period from January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1966, or if you are the qualifying surviving spouse of a decedent born during that time, you may subtract up to \$49,423 in qualifying retirement benefits if single or married filing separately, and up to \$98,846 if married filing a joint return. If you have taxable railroad retirement benefits or qualifying retirement benefits from service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard that was subtracted on Schedule 1, line 11, use Worksheet 3.3 to determine your allowable subtraction. Carry this amount to Schedule 1, line 27. Do not complete Section A, Section B, or Section C.

Which Section of Form 4884 Should I Complete?

To determine which section of Form 4884 to complete to claim a retirement or pension benefits subtraction or a Michigan Standard Deduction, if applicable, answer the following questions. Questions 3 and 4 will establish information about the key person, which will be referenced through the remainder of the questionnaire and help determine which section should be completed. See page 20 for the definition of qualifying surviving spouse.

1. Did you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) receive qualified retirement benefits that are included in AGI?

Yes: Continue to question 2.

No: You are not eligible for a retirement and pension benefits subtraction. Do not file Form 4884. If the older of you or your spouse was born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1959 and have reached age 67, complete Worksheet 2.

2. Did you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) receive qualified retirement benefits, included in AGI, earned from service by a fire, police, or county corrections retiree (see instructions to determine if you qualify)?

Yes: If the older of you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) were born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1959 and reached age 67, complete Worksheet 2 and Section A of Form 4884 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

If the older of you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) were born prior to January 1, 1946, after January 1, 1959, or did not reach age 67, complete Section A of Form 4884.

No: Continue to question 3.

3. What is your current filing status?

Single: If you are a qualifying surviving spouse, the key person is the older of you or your deceased spouse who died prior to 2025, whoever has the earlier year of birth. Otherwise, the key person is you.

Married filing jointly: The key person is the older of you or your spouse. If either of you have a deceased spouse who died prior to 2025, you are not eligible to claim the retirement and pension benefits subtraction based on the deceased spouse's year of birth.

Married filing separately: The key person is you. If you have a deceased spouse, you are not eligible to claim the retirement and pension benefits subtraction based on your deceased spouse's year of birth.

4. What is the key person's year of birth?

5. Was the key person born prior to January 1, 1946?

Yes: If you are a qualifying surviving spouse who was born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1959 and have reached age 67, complete Worksheet 2 and Section A of Form 4884 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

All others, complete Section A of Form 4884.

No: Continue to question 6.

6. Did the key person reach age 67?

Yes: If the key person is deceased and you are a qualifying surviving spouse that has not reached the age of 67, continue to question 8.

All others, complete Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

No: If the key person is deceased and you are a qualifying surviving spouse, continue to question 7.

All others, continue to question 8.

7. Was the key person born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952?

Yes: If you, as a qualifying surviving spouse, have reached the age of 67, complete Worksheet 2, Worksheet 3.1 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

If you, as a qualifying surviving spouse, have not reached age 67, complete Worksheet 3.1 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.

No: Continue to question 8.

8. Do you receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment?

Yes: Continue to question 9.

No: If you, as a qualifying surviving spouse, have reached age 67, complete Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

If the key person, or a qualifying surviving spouse, was born before January 1, 1967, complete Worksheet 3.3.

All others are not eligible for a retirement benefit subtraction. Do not file Form 4884.

9. Answer the question below that corresponds to your current filing status:

Single: Do you or your deceased spouse receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment and were retired as of January 1, 2013?

Married filing jointly: Do you or your spouse receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment and were retired as of January 1, 2013?

Married filing separately: Do you receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment and were retired as of January 1, 2013?

Yes: If you, as the qualifying surviving spouse, have reached age 67, complete Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 3.1 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

If the key person, or a qualifying surviving spouse, was born before January 1, 1967, complete Worksheet 3.1 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.

All others, complete Worksheet 3.1.

No: Continue to question 10.

10. Answer the question below that corresponds to your current filing status:

Single: Do you or your deceased spouse receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment and have reached age 62?

Married filing jointly: Do you or your spouse receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment and have reached age 62?

Married filing separately: Do you receive retirement benefits from SSA exempt employment and have reached age 62?

Yes: If you, as a qualifying surviving spouse, have reached age 67, complete Worksheet 2, Worksheet 3.2 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.†

If the older of you or your spouse (if filing a joint return) were born before January 1, 1967 and has not reached age 67, complete and compare Worksheet 3.2 and Worksheet 3.3 and claim the most beneficial subtraction.

All others, complete Worksheet 3.2.

No: If a key person, or a qualifying surviving spouse, was born before January 1, 1967, complete Worksheet 3.3.

All others are not eligible for a retirement benefit subtraction. Do not file Form 4884.

† If your Michigan Standard Deduction results in a more beneficial subtraction, do not file Form 4884.

Worksheet 3.1: Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction for Section B of Form 4884

1. Enter \$65,897 if single or \$131,794 if filing jointly	1.		00
2. Enter military retirement benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard and taxable railroad retirement benefits reported on Schedule 1, line 11	2.		00
3. Enter public retirement and pension benefits reported on Form 4884, line 8.....	3.		00
4. Add lines 2 and 3.....	4.		00
5. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If line 4 is greater than line 1, enter \$0	5.		00
6. Enter private retirement and pension benefits report on Form 4884, line 8	6.		00
7. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6	7.		00
8. Add lines 3 and 7.....	8.		00
9. Enter \$20,000 if single or \$40,000 if filing jointly	9.		00
10. Enter \$15,000 if either box 24C or 24G (if filing jointly) are checked on Schedule 1. Enter \$30,000 if filing jointly and both spouses checked boxes 24C and 24G on Schedule 1	10.		00
11. Add lines 9 and 10.....	11.		00
12. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 11	12.		00

If you were instructed to complete this worksheet and the amount calculated results in the most beneficial retirement subtraction, you may claim only this subtraction. To claim this subtraction enter the amount from line 12 on Form 4884, line 17.

Worksheet 3.2: Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction for Section C of Form 4884

1. Enter \$65,897 if single or \$131,794 if filing jointly	1.		00
2. Enter military retirement benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard and taxable railroad retirement benefits reported on Schedule 1, line 11	2.		00
3. Enter public retirement and pension benefits reported on Form 4884, line 8.....	3.		00
4. Add lines 2 and 3.....	4.		00
5. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If line 4 is greater than line 1, enter \$0	5.		00
6. Enter private retirement and pension benefits reported on Form 4884, line 8	6.		00
7. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6	7.		00
8. Add lines 3 and 7.....	8.		00
9. Enter \$15,000 if either box 24C or 24G (if filing jointly) are checked on Schedule 1. Enter \$30,000 if filing jointly and both spouses checked boxes 24C and 24G on Schedule 1	9.		00
10. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9 here.....	10.		00

If you were instructed to complete this worksheet and the amount calculated results in the most beneficial retirement subtraction, you may claim only this subtraction. To claim this subtraction enter the amount from line 10 on Form 4884, line 18.

Worksheet 3.3: Retirement and Pension Benefits Subtraction for Section D of Form 4884

1. Enter \$65,897 if single or \$131,794 if filing jointly
2. Enter military retirement benefits due to service in the U.S. Armed Forces or Michigan National Guard and taxable railroad retirement benefits reported on Schedule 1, line 11
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If line 2 is greater than line 1, enter \$0
4. Multiply line 3 by 75% (0.75)
5. Enter total public and private retirement and pension benefits, including benefits received from a deceased spouse who died prior to 2025, from Form 4884, line 8
6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5

1.		00
2.		00
3.		00
4.		00
5.		00
6.		00

If you were instructed to complete this worksheet and the amount calculated results in the most beneficial retirement subtraction, you may claim only this subtraction. To claim this subtraction enter the amount from line 6 on Form 4884, line 19.

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

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

Who May Claim a Property Tax Credit

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

- Your homestead is located in Michigan
- You were a Michigan resident at least six months of 2025
- You own your Michigan homestead and property taxes were levied in 2025, or you paid rent under a rental contract.

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

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

Property tax credit claims may **not** be submitted on behalf of minor children. Filers claimed as a dependent on someone else's return see instructions for line 24 on page 32 to correctly report support received.

You may not claim a property tax credit if your total household resources are over \$71,500. In addition, you may not claim a property tax credit if your taxable value exceeds \$165,400 (excluding vacant farmland classified as agricultural). The computed credit is reduced by 10 percent for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) that total household resources exceed \$62,500. If filing a part-year return, you must annualize total household resources to determine if the income limitation applies. See "Annualizing Total Household Resources" on page 28.

Which Form to File

Most filers should use the MI-1040CR in this booklet. If you are blind and own your homestead, are in the active military, are an eligible veteran, or an eligible veteran's surviving spouse, complete forms MI-1040CR and MI-1040CR-2 (available on Treasury's website.) **Use the form that gives you a larger credit.**

If you are blind and rent your homestead, you cannot use the MI-1040CR-2. Claim your credit on the MI-1040CR and check box 5b if you are age 65 or younger. Check boxes 5a and 5b if you are blind and age 65 or older.

When to File

If you are not required to file an MI-1040, you may file your

credit claim as soon as you know your 2025 total household resources and property taxes levied in 2025. If you file a Michigan income tax return, your credit claim should be included with your MI-1040 return and filed by April 15, 2026 to be considered timely. To avoid penalty and interest, if you owe tax, postmark your return no later than April 15, 2026. The filing deadline to receive a 2025 property tax credit is April 15, 2030.

Amending Your Credit Claim

File a new claim form and check the Amended Return box at the top of page 1 of the form; **do not file a new MI-1040 or Schedule AMD. If applicable, include a copy of your property tax statement(s) and/or lease agreement.** You must file within four years of the date set for filing your original income tax return.

Delaying Payment of Your Property Taxes

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

Total Household Resources

Total household resources are the total income (taxable and nontaxable) of both spouses or of a single person maintaining a household. They are AGI, excluding net business and farm losses, net rent and royalty losses, and any carryover of a net operating loss, plus all income exempt or excluded from AGI. Total household resources must be sufficient to pay living expenses. If there are additional resources available that are not required to be included in total household resources, please provide an explanation and proof of these resources.

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

- Capital gains on the sale of your residence regardless if the gains are exempt from federal income tax
- 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
- Scholarships, stipends, grants, and payments, except government payments, made directly to third parties such as an educational institution or subsidized housing project
- Forgiven Paycheck Protection Program loans, include the amount of the forgiven loan reduced by business expenses related to payroll, rent and utilities that were not deducted in determining AGI.

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 made directly to a third party (e.g., payments to a doctor, GI Bill benefits, payments from a PELL grant to the extent not included in AGI).

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.
- Compensation for wrongful imprisonment

Visit www.michigan.gov/taxtotalhouseholdresources for more information on total household resources.

Special Provisions for Farmers

If you received a farmland preservation tax credit in 2025, you must include it in total household resources. You may subtract the business portion of your homestead property tax credit if you included it in taxable farm income. Your gross receipts from farming and your household income determine the taxes on unoccupied farmland classified as agriculture that you may include. (See the instructions for farmers on page 28.)

Property Taxes Eligible for Credit

Ad valorem property taxes that were levied on your homestead in 2025, including administrative collection fees up to 1 percent of the taxes, can be claimed no matter when you pay them. You may add to your 2025 taxes the amount of property taxes billed in 2025 from a corrected or supplemental tax bill. You must **deduct** from your 2025 property taxes any refund of property taxes received in 2025 that was a result of a corrected tax bill from a previous year.

Do not include:

- Adjacent, contiguous property that is either:
 - Occupied, or
 - Classified as commercial, industrial, residential, or timber-cut over.
- Delinquent property taxes (e.g., 2024 property taxes paid in 2025)
- Penalty and interest on late payments of property tax
- Delinquent water or sewer bills
- Property taxes on cottages or second homes
- Association dues on your property

Most special assessments for drains, sewers, trash, and roads may not be included. You may include special assessments only if all of the following are true:

- The special assessments are either levied in the entire taxing jurisdiction or they are used to provide police, fire, or advanced life support services and are levied township-wide, except for all or a portion of a village, **and**
- The special assessments are levied using a uniform millage rate based on taxable value.

NOTE: School operating taxes are generally only levied on the non-homestead portion of the property and may not be included in taxes levied when computing the property tax credit on any portion of the home not used as your homestead.

Taxes levied on property not eligible for either the principal residence or qualified agricultural property tax exemptions are not eligible for a homestead property tax credit. To compute the taxes that can be claimed for credit, exclude the school operating taxes and multiply the balance by the percentage of exemption allowed by the local taxing authority.

If your property taxes are levied at the higher rate for non-principal residence and you own and occupy your home, you may be able to reduce your property taxes by filing the *Principal Residence Exemption Affidavit* (Form 2368). Contact your local property assessor for additional information regarding how to claim the exemption.

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

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

Owner-occupied income property. Apartment building and duplex owners who live in one of the units or single family homeowners who rent a room(s) to a tenant(s) must complete two calculations to figure the tax they can claim and base their credit on the **lower** amount. First, subtract 23 percent of the rent collected from the tax claimed for credit. Second, reduce the tax claimed for credit by the amount of tax claimed as rental expense on your federal return. Include a copy of the U.S. *Schedule E* with your Michigan return.

Example: Your home has an upstairs apartment that is rented

to a tenant for \$395 per month. Total property taxes on your home are \$2,150. Of this amount, \$858 is claimed as rental expense. The calculations are as follows:

Step 1:

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

$\$4,740 \times 0.23 = \$1,090$ taxes attributable to the apartment

$\$2,150$ total taxes - $\$1,090 = \$1,060$ taxes attributable to owner's homestead

Step 2:

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

Step 3:

The owner's taxes that can be claimed for credit are \$1,060, the smaller of the two computations.

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

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

You may not claim rent paid for vacant farmland when computing your property tax credit claim. Farmland owned by a business entity may not be claimed for a homestead property tax credit by one of the individual members.

Include any farmland preservation tax credit in your total household resources. Enter the amount of credit you received in 2025 on line 20 or include it in net farm income on line 16.

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

Rent Eligible for Credit

You must be under a lease or rental contract to claim rent for credit. In most cases, 23 percent of rent paid is considered property tax that can be claimed for credit. The following are exceptions:

- If you rent or lease housing subject to a **service charge or fees paid** instead of property taxes, you may claim a credit based upon 10 percent of the gross rent you paid. Enter this amount on line 55 and 10 percent of rent paid on line 56, and follow instructions.
- If your housing is **exempt** from property tax and no service fee is paid, you are not eligible for a credit. **This**

includes university- or college-owned housing.

- If **your housing costs are subsidized**, base your claim on the amount you pay. Do not include the federal subsidy amount.
- If you are a **mobile home park resident**, claim the \$3 per month specific property tax on line 10, and the balance of rent paid on line 11.
- If you are a **cooperative housing corporation resident member**, claim your share of the property taxes on the building. If you live in a cooperative where residents pay rent on the land under the building, you may also claim 23 percent of that land rent. **NOTE:** Do **not** take 23 percent of your total monthly payment.
- If you are a resident of a **special housing facility** (not noted above), base your claim on rent only. **Do not** include other services. If you pay rent with other services and you are unable to determine the portion that constitutes rent only, you may determine your portion of the property taxes that can be claimed for credit based on square footage, or, divide the taxes by the number of residents for whom the home is licensed to care. This information may be obtained from your housing facility. Visit www.michigan.gov/iit for more information about claimants living in special housing facilities.

Example: You pay \$750 per month for room and board. You occupy 600 square feet of a 62,000 square foot apartment building. The landlord pays \$54,000 in taxes per year.

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

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

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

If You Moved in 2025

Residents who temporarily lived outside Michigan may qualify for a credit if Michigan remained their state of domicile. Personal belongings and furnishings must have remained in the Michigan homestead **and** the homestead must **not** have been rented or sublet during the temporary absence. (See the definitions of resident on page 6 and domicile on page 25.)

If you bought or sold your home or moved during 2025, you must prorate your taxes. Complete MI-1040CR, Part 3, to determine the taxes that can be claimed for credit. Use only the taxes levied in 2025 on each Michigan homestead, then prorate taxes based on days of occupancy. Do **not** include taxes on out-of-state property. Do not include property taxes for property with a taxable value greater than \$165,400. Excluded from this restriction is unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural by your assessor.

Part-Year Residents

If you lived in Michigan at least six months during the year, you may be entitled to a partial credit. If you are a part-year resident, you must include all income received as a Michigan resident in total household resources (line 33). Complete

MI-1040CR, Part 3, to determine the taxes eligible to be claimed for credit on your Michigan homestead.

Deceased Claimant's Credit

The estate of a taxpayer who died in 2025 (or 2026 before filing a claim) may be entitled to a credit for 2025. The surviving spouse, other authorized claimant, or personal representative can claim this credit. Use the decedent's name and Social Security number and the personal representative's address. If the taxpayer died after December 31, 2024, enter the date of death in the "Deceased Taxpayer" box on page 3.

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

If filing as a **personal representative or claimant** for the refund of a **single** deceased taxpayer, you **must include a Michigan Claim for Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer (MI-1310)**. Enter the decedent's name in the Filer's Name line and the representative's or claimant's name, title and address in the Home Address line. See the "Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples" on page 7. A **claimant** must prorate to the date of death as noted in the following paragraph.

The **personal representative or claimant** claiming a credit for a single deceased person or on a jointly filed credit if both filers became deceased during the 2025 tax year, must prorate taxes to the date of death. Complete lines 47 through 51 to prorate the property taxes. Annualize total household resources (see instructions in the next section). Include a copy of the tax bills or lease agreements. If filing as a **personal representative or claimant** of deceased taxpayers for a **jointly** filed return, you **must include a Michigan Claim for Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer (MI-1310)**. Enter the name(s) of the deceased person(s) in the Filer's and/or Spouse's Name lines and the representative's or claimant's name, title, and address in the Home Address line. See "Deceased Taxpayer Chart of Examples" on page 7.

Annualizing Total Household Resources

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

- If you have checked a box on line 5 and your annualized total household resources are less than \$6,000 use your annualized total household resources to determine your percentage of taxes not refundable from MI-1040CR Table 2 on page 32.
- A senior, age 65 or older, filing a part-year credit must calculate annualized total household resources before using MI-1040CR Table A on page 32.
- If the annualized income is more than \$62,500 for any claimant, use annualized total household resources to

determine the percentage allowable in MI-1040CR Table B on page 33.

To annualize total household resources, which projects what it would have been for a full year:

Step 1: Divide 365 by the number of days the taxpayer was a Michigan resident in 2025.

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

Maximum Credit Limit for Deceased Taxpayers

For most claimants, the maximum credit limit is \$1,900. But, if you are filing a credit for a taxpayer who died during 2025, the maximum credit of \$1,900 shall be reduced proportionately based on days of occupancy.

To reduce the maximum credit limit of \$1,900 proportionately based on days of occupancy:

Step 1: Divide the number of days of occupancy the taxpayer was a Michigan resident in 2025 by 365 days.

Step 2: Multiply \$1,900 by the result from Step 1. The result is the maximum credit.

Example:

Jane passed away on June 30, 2025. Following the steps above, Jane determines her prorated maximum credit is \$950.

Step 1: 182 days / 365 days = 50%

Step 2: \$1,900 x 50% = \$950

The prorated maximum credit replaces the maximum credit of \$1,900 on the MI-1040CR, lines 38, 39 or 41 as well as Worksheets 4 and 5, where applicable. The lesser amount of the calculation or the prorated maximum credit must be used on these lines.

Married During 2025

If you married during 2025, combine each spouse's share of taxes or rent for the period of time you lived in separate homesteads prior to getting married. Then add this to the prorated taxes or rent for your marital home after your marriage. You are only allowed to claim rent and taxes on homesteads located in Michigan.

Filing a Joint Return and Maintaining Separate Homesteads

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

Married Filing Separately and Divorced or Separated Claimants Schedule (Form 5049)

This form can be found at www.michigan.gov/taxes. Submit Form 5049 with Form MI-1040CR, MI-1040CR-2 or MI-1040CR-7 if any of the following situations apply to you:

- You filed as married filing separately, and you and your spouse maintained separate homesteads all year. Complete only Part 3 of Form 5049.
- You filed as married filing separately, and you shared a homestead with your spouse all year.

- You filed as married filing separately, and you and your spouse maintained separate homesteads at the end of the year.

Filing Separate State Returns and Maintaining Separate Homesteads

Spouses who file separate Michigan income tax returns and did not share a household during the tax year may each claim a credit. Each credit is based on the individual taxes or rent and individual total household resources for each person. This only applies to homes located in Michigan. They each must complete Form 5049 and provide an explanation in Part 3.

Married Filing Separately and Shared a Homestead

Spouses who file separate Michigan income tax returns but shared a homestead for the entire year are entitled to one property tax credit. The credit claim must be based on the total household resources of both spouses during the time the homestead was shared. A spouse claiming the credit must complete Form 5049 and include the total household resources for both spouses. A spouse filing the credit should also include the other spouse's income on the Other Nontaxable Income line of the Homestead Property Tax Credit Claim. You and your spouse may choose how you want to divide the credit. If each spouse claims a portion of the credit, include a copy of the claim showing each spouse's share of the credit with each income tax return. Enter only your portion of the credit on your MI-1040CR, line 44.

Separated or Divorced in 2025

Figure your credit based on the taxes you paid together before your separation plus the taxes you paid individually after your separation. Complete and include Form 5049 and include a schedule showing your computation. For more information or to help you calculate a prorated share of taxes, see *Michigan Homestead Property Tax Credits for Separated or Divorced Taxpayers* (Form 2105).

Example: Karl and Cathy separated on October 2, 2025. The annual taxes on the home they owned were \$1,860. Cathy continued to live in the home and Karl moved to an apartment on October 2 and paid \$350 per month rent for the rest of the year. Cathy earned \$20,000 and Karl earned \$25,000. They lived together for 275 days.

Step 1: Calculate the prorated total household resources for each spouse for the 275 days they lived together. Divide each spouse's total household resources by 365 days, then multiply that figure by 275.

Cathy $(\$20,000/365) \times 275 = \$15,068$

Karl $(\$25,000/365) \times 275 = \$18,836$

Cathy and Karl must each complete Form 5049 and list income earned during the period they lived together.

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

$\$15,068 + \$18,836 = \$33,904$

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

percentage attributable to each.

Cathy $\$15,068/\$33,904 = 44\%$

Karl $\$18,836/\$33,904 = 56\%$

Step 4: Calculate the prorated taxes eligible for credit for the time they lived together. Divide the \$1,860 by 365 days, then multiply by 275 days.

$(\$1,860/365) \times 275 = \$1,401$

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

Cathy $\$1,401 \times 44\% = \$616$

Karl $\$1,401 \times 56\% = \$785$

Enter these amounts on MI-1040CR, line 50, column B.

Cathy uses lines 47 through 50, column A, to compute her share of taxes for the remaining 91 days.

Karl uses lines 52 and 53 to compute his share of rent. Each completes the remaining lines of MI-1040CR according to the form instructions using only their individual total household resources to calculate their credit.

Residents of Adult Care Homes Including Assisted Living Facilities

If you are a resident of a nursing home, adult foster care home, or home for the aged; including assisted living facilities, that facility is considered your homestead. If the facility provides an itemized statement that separates rent from other services, base your credit on rent. If the facility does not provide an itemized statement and pays local property taxes (many do not), you may claim your portion of those taxes for credit. Ask the facility manager for your share of the taxes. If you wish to determine your share of the taxes yourself:

- For a licensed facility, divide the amount of property taxes levied in 2025 by the number of residents for which the facility is licensed.
- For an unlicensed facility, divide the square footage the claimant occupies by the square footage of the facility and multiply the result by the total property taxes levied on the facility.

If both you and your spouse live in the facility, add your shares together. If you lived in the facility only part of the year, multiply this amount by the portion of the year you lived at the facility.

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

If you maintain a homestead and your spouse lives in an adult care home, you may file a joint credit claim. Compute your claim using the tax on your homestead and your spouse's rent or share of the facility's property tax.

If you are single and maintain a homestead (that is **not** rented) while living in an adult care home, you may claim either your homestead or your share of the facility's property tax, but not both. Use the one that gives you the larger credit.

Single Adults Sharing a Home

When two or more single adults share a home, each may file a credit claim if each was contracted to pay rent or owns a

share of the home. Each adult should file an individual claim based on their total household resources, prorated share of

taxes levied or rent paid, and prorated share of the taxable value.

Line-by-Line Instructions for *Homestead Property Tax Credit (MI-1040CR)*

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Amended Return box: If amending your 2025 credit, check the box at the top of the form. See pages 8 and 26.

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

Line 5: Check the box that applies to you or your spouse as of December 31, 2025, if any. If both boxes 5a and 5b apply, check both.

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

Line 5b: Deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled.

- Deaf means the primary way you receive messages is through a sense other than hearing (e.g., lip reading or sign language)
- Blind means your better eye permanently has 20/200 vision or less with corrective lenses, or your peripheral field of vision is 20 degrees or less.
- Totally and permanently disabled means disabled as defined under Social Security Guidelines 42 USC 416. **If you were age 66 by February 28, 2025, you may not file a claim as totally and permanently disabled.**

Line 6: Filing Status. Check the box to identify your filing status. All couples who are married under the laws of the State of Michigan, or under the laws of another state, and are treated as married for federal tax purposes must claim either married filing jointly or married filing separately status on the property tax credit. If you file a joint federal return, you must file a joint property tax credit. If you filed married filing separately, you must include the total household resources of both spouses unless you maintained separate homesteads. If you filed your federal return as head of household or qualifying surviving spouse, file your property tax credit as single.

Line 7: Residency. Check the box that describes your Michigan residency for 2025. If you and your spouse had a different residency status during the year, check a box for each of you. If you checked box c, enter the dates of Michigan residency in 2025.

Property Tax

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

Line 9: If the taxable value of your homestead is greater than \$165,400, STOP; you are not eligible for the homestead property tax credit. If your taxable value is less than \$165,400, enter the 2025 taxable value from your 2025 property tax statement or assessment notice. If you do not know your taxable value, contact your local assessor. Farmers

should include the taxable value of all land that qualifies for this credit (see instructions for farmers on page 28). **Farmers should note that the \$165,400 limit on taxable value does not apply to the taxable value on the portion of their homestead that is attributable to unoccupied farmland classified as agricultural.**

Line 10: Read "Property Taxes Eligible for Credit" on page 27 before you complete this line.

Line 11: Read "Rent Eligible for Credit" on page 28 before you complete this line.

Total Household Resources

Include all taxable and nontaxable income you and your spouse received in 2025. If your family lived in Michigan and one spouse earned wages outside Michigan, include the income earned both in and out-of-state in your total household resources. (See "Total Household Resources," page 26.)

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

Line 15: Do not include business dividend and interest income reported as a distributive share on your federal *Schedule K-1*. See line 16 instructions.

Line 16: Enter amounts to the extent included in AGI from:

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

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

Line 17: Enter amounts to the extent included in AGI from:

- Part I (Income or Loss from Rental Real Estate and Royalties) of the U.S. *Schedule E*.
- Part IV (Income or Loss from Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMIC)) of the U.S. *Schedule E* (rents, royalties).
- Part V (Net farm rental income or (loss) from Form 4835) of the U.S. *Schedule E*.

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

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

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

Line 20: Enter alimony received and other taxable income. Only include alimony received if due to a divorce granted prior to 2019. Other taxable income includes: awards, prizes, lottery, bingo, and other gambling winnings over \$300; farmland preservation tax credits if not included in net farm income on line 16; and forgiveness of debt to the extent included in federal AGI (e.g., mortgage foreclosure).

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

Line 22: Enter child support and all payments received as a foster parent. **NOTE:** If you received a *2025 Custodial Party End of Year Statement* (FEN-851) showing child support payments paid to the Friend of the Court, enter the child support portion here and include a copy of the statement. See line 27 instructions.

Line 23: Enter all unemployment compensation received during 2025.

Line 24: Enter the value over \$300 in gifts of cash or merchandise received, or expenses paid on your behalf (rent, taxes, utilities, food, medical care, etc.) by parents, relatives, or friends. This includes the amount of financial support you received if you are claimed as a dependent on someone else’s return. Do not include government payments made directly to third parties such as an educational institution or subsidized housing project.

Line 25: Enter other nontaxable income. This includes:

- Nongovernmental scholarship, stipend or grant payments paid 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 to the extent not included in federal AGI (e.g., mortgage foreclosure)
- Reimbursement from dependent care and/or medical care spending accounts
- If you are married filing separately, include your spouse’s income unless you maintained separate homesteads during the year. Complete and include Form 5049.

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

Line 27: Enter the total payments made to your household by MDHHS and all other public assistance payments such as state adoption subsidies. Your *2025 Client Annual Statement* (DHS-1241) mailed by MDHHS in January 2026 will show your total MDHHS payments. Your statement(s) may include the following: Family Independence Program (FIP) assistance, State Disability Assistance (SDA), Refugee Assistance, Repatriate Assistance, and vendor payments for shelter, heat, and utilities.

NOTE: If you received a 2025 FEN-851 (include a copy), subtract the amount of child support payments entered on line 22 from the total MDHHS payments and enter the difference here.

Line 30: Enter total adjustments from your U.S. Form *1040, Schedule 1*. Describe adjustments to income. These adjustments reduce total household resources and include some of the following:

- Payments to IRAs, SEP, SIMPLE, or qualified plans
- Student loan interest deduction
- Moving expenses incurred by members of the Armed Forces on active duty and, due to a military order, move **into or within** Michigan because of a permanent change in station. Moving expenses when moving **out** of Michigan cannot be included in “Other Adjustments” to reduce total household resources
- Deduction for self-employment tax
- Self-employed health insurance deduction
- Penalty on early withdrawal of savings
- Alimony paid if deductible on your U.S. Form *1040*
- Jury duty pay you gave to your employer
- Archer Medical Savings Account (MSA) deduction
- Health Savings Account (HSA) deduction
- Any other adjustments to gross income included on your 2025 U.S. Form *1040, Schedule 1*. This does not include Medicaid waiver payments.

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

- Medical insurance

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

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

You must reduce an insurance premium by the federal premium tax credit received under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Use the 2025 U.S. Premium Tax Credit Form 8962 to calculate the net insurance premium. The annual total insurance premium (line 11(a) of U.S. Form 8962 or the sum of lines 12(a) through 23(a) of U.S. Form 8962) less the total premium tax credit (line 24 of U.S. Form 8962) may be claimed.

Property Tax Credit

Line 34: Multiply line 33 by 3.2 percent (0.032) or the percentage from MI-1040CR Table 2. **This is the amount that will not be refunded.** The personal representative claiming a credit for a deceased taxpayer with total household resources of \$6,000 or less must annualize the decedent's income and use the annualized figure to determine the nonrefundable percentage from Table 2. Then use the **actual** total household resources to compute the credit. See "Annualizing Total Household Resources" on page 29.

MI-1040CR TABLE 2: PERCENT OF TAXES NOT REFUNDABLE ALL GENERAL CLAIMANTS

<u>Income</u>	<u>% of Income</u>
\$0 - \$71,500	3.2%

OTHER CLAIMANTS *

<u>Income</u>	<u>% of Income</u>
\$3,000 or less	0%
\$3,001 - \$4,000	1%
\$4,001 - \$5,000	2%
\$5,001 - \$6,000	3%
More than \$6,000	3.2%

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

PART 1: Allowable Computation Based on Claimant Status

Complete only Section A, B, or C, whichever applies to you. Senior claimants who checked only 5a complete Section A. Claimants who checked only 5b or checked both boxes 5a and 5b complete Section B. All other claimants complete Section C.

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

MI-1040CR TABLE A: SENIOR CREDIT REDUCTION

Total Household Resources	Percentage
\$21,000 or less	100% (1.00)
\$21,001 - \$22,000	96% (0.96)
\$22,001 - \$23,000	92% (0.92)
\$23,001 - \$24,000	88% (0.88)
\$24,001 - \$25,000	84% (0.84)
\$25,001 - \$26,000	80% (0.80)
\$26,001 - \$27,000	76% (0.76)
\$27,001 - \$28,000	72% (0.72)
\$28,001 - \$29,000	68% (0.68)
\$29,001 - \$30,000	64% (0.64)
\$30,001 - \$71,500	60% (0.60)

Line 42: If you checked only 5a enter the amount from line 38. If you checked only 5b or checked both 5a and 5b enter the amount from line 39. All others enter the amount from line 41. If you received FIP assistance or other MDHHS benefits in 2025, prorate your credit to reflect the ratio of income from other sources to total household resources. To prorate your credit use the information from your form to complete MI-1040CR Worksheet 4.

MI-1040CR WORKSHEET 4: FIP/MDHHS BENEFITS

- A. Enter amount from line 27 (FIP and other MDHHS benefits)
- B. Enter amount from line 33 (Total Household Resources)
- C. Subtract line A from line B (if amount is a negative value, enter "0")
- D. Divide line C by line B and enter percentage here
- E. If you checked only box 5a, enter the amount from line 38. If you checked box 5b, enter the amount from line 39. All others, enter the amount from line 41 here (maximum \$1,900)
- F. Multiply line E by line D. **ENTER here and on your MI-1040CR, line 42**

* **NOTE:** If you are age 65 or older and you rent your home, see Worksheet 5.

MI-1040CR TABLE B: HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT PHASE OUT

Total Household Resources	Percentage
\$62,500 or less	100% (1.00)
\$62,501 - \$63,500	90% (0.90)
\$63,501 - \$64,500	80% (0.80)
\$64,501 - \$65,500	70% (0.70)
\$65,501 - \$66,500	60% (0.60)
\$66,501 - \$67,500	50% (0.50)
\$67,501 - \$68,500	40% (0.40)
\$68,501 - \$69,500	30% (0.30)
\$69,501 - \$70,500	20% (0.20)
\$70,501 - \$71,500	10% (0.10)
\$71,501 or above	0% (0.00)

NOTE: If you are filing a part-year credit and the annualized income is more than \$62,500, use annualized total household resources to determine the percentage allowable in MI-1040CR Table B.

If you are a senior renter age 65 or older you may qualify for the Alternate Property Tax Credit. Complete MI-1040CR Worksheet 5 to determine if you qualify. Visit **www.michigan.gov/iit** for help calculating the Alternate Property Tax Credit for Renters Age 65 or Older.

- The final month's rent on your previous rented homestead multiplied by 12, **or**
- The actual rent paid from line 53 and/or line 55.

A. Enter the amount from line 42 or, if line 33 exceeds \$62,500, line 42 multiplied by line 43.

B. Enter rent paid from line 53 and/or line 55.....

C. Multiply amount on line 33 by 40% (0.40) and enter here.....

D. Subtract line C from line B. If line C is more than line B, enter "0".....

E. Enter the larger of line A or line D here and carry amount to your MI-1040CR, line 44 (maximum \$1,900).....

Line 52: If you rented a Michigan homestead subject to local property taxes, enter the street number and name, city, landlord's name and address, number of months rented, rent paid per month, and total rent paid. Do this for each Michigan homestead rented during 2025 and for each time rental amounts changed. If you need more space, include an additional sheet. Do **not** include more than 12 months' rent. If you married during 2025, see page 29. Do **not** include amounts paid directly to the landowner on your behalf by a government agency, unless payment is made with money withheld from your benefit. If you pay lot rent on your mobile home, subtract the \$3 per month specific property tax from the monthly rent amount. Claim the remaining balance of rent on lines 52, 53 and on line 11. If you lived in a special housing facility (other than cooperative housing) and received an itemized statement from your landlord that separates rent from other services (such as food), report rent on this line.

Line 57: If you lived in one of the special housing facilities identified and rent is not itemized, check the appropriate box and calculate your prorated share of property taxes. If you lived in a special housing facility (other than cooperative housing) and received an itemized statement from your landlord that separates rent from other services, **do not** complete line 57 since rent is reported on line 52. See “Rent Eligible for Credit” and “Residents of Adult Care Homes including Assisted Living Facilities” on pages 28 and 30, respectively

TABLE 3 - FEDERAL SCHEDULES

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

Schedule 1	Additional Income and Adjustments to Income
Schedule 2	Additional Taxes
Schedule 3	Additional Credits and Payments
Schedule A	Itemized Deductions
Schedule B	Interest and Dividend Income (if over \$5,000)
Schedule C	Profit or Loss From Business
Schedules D and 4797	Capital and Ordinary Gains and Losses
Schedule E	Supplemental Income and Loss
Schedule F	Profit or Loss from Farming
Schedule R	Credit for the Elderly or Disabled
Form 1040NR	Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return
Form 2555	Foreign Earned Income
Form 3903	Moving Expenses
Form 4868	Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Returns
Form 6198	At-Risk Limitations
Form 8829	Expenses for Business Use of Your Home
Form 461	Limitation on Business Losses

If you have income or losses attributable to other states, you must include all relevant federal schedules and supporting statements listed above. Include *Schedule K-1s* which support your federal *Schedules B, D, E* and *4797*. The type, source and location of the income or loss must be identified. For assistance conveying this information to Treasury, refer to the "Business, Rental & Royalty Activity Worksheet" and the instructions available on Treasury's website. If you do not include the federal schedules and supporting statements, processing of your return may be delayed or your credit/subtraction may be denied.

WORKSHEET 6 - EXEMPTION ALLOWANCE FOR SCHEDULE NR

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

Computing Amount of Exemption for Part-Year or Nonresident Income

1. Michigan source income from Schedule NR, line 14, column B for spouse who is NOT a full-year resident 1. _____
2. Total Income from Schedule NR, line 14, column A for spouse who is NOT a full-year resident 2. _____
3. Divide line 1 by line 2 and enter percentage here 3. _____ %
4. Michigan personal exemption allowance 4. **\$5,800**
5. Number of spouse's special exemptions from MI-1040, line 9b _____ x \$3,400 5. _____
6. Number of spouse's qualified disabled veteran exemption from MI-1040, line 9c _____ x \$500 6. _____
7. Number of spouse's Certificates of Stillbirth from MDHHS from MI-1040, line 9d _____ x \$5,800 7. _____
8. Add lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 8. _____
9. Multiply line 8 by the percentage on line 3 9. _____

Computing Amount of Prorated Exemption Amount for Dependents

10. Amount from Schedule NR, line 14 column B 10. _____
11. Amount from Schedule NR, line 14 column A 11. _____
12. Divide line 10 by line 11 and enter percentage here 12. _____ %
13. Multiply line 12 by exemption allowance of \$5,800 13. _____
14. Multiply line 13 by the number of dependents claimed 14. _____
15. Multiply line 12 by the number of dependents claimed who are qualified disabled veterans (from MI-1040, line 9c) _____ x \$500 15. _____
16. Multiply line 12 by the number of dependents claimed with special exemptions from MI-1040, line 9b _____ x \$3,400 16. _____

Computing Amount of Exemption for Michigan Resident Spouse

17. Resident spouse's personal exemption allowance 17. **\$5,800**
18. Number of resident spouse's special exemptions from MI-1040, line 9b _____ x \$3,400 18. _____
19. Number of resident spouse's qualified disabled veteran exemption from MI-1040, line 9c _____ x \$500 19. _____
20. Number of resident spouse's Certificates of Stillbirth from MDHHS from MI-1040, line 9d _____ x \$5,800 20. _____
21. Add lines 17, 18, 19 and 20 21. _____
22. Add lines 9, 14, 15, 16, and 21 and carry to Schedule NR, line 19 22. _____

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

Michigan public school districts are listed alphabetically with code numbers to the **left** of the names. When more than one district has the same name, the county or city name in parentheses helps you choose the right district. **Residents**, choose the code for the district where you lived on December 31, 2025. Call your local assessor or treasurer if you do not know your school district name. **Nonresidents**, enter “10000” in the school district code box.

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

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

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

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

61060 Mona Shores
 58010 Monroe
 59045 Montabella
 61180 Montague
 25260 Montrose
 49070 Moran Twp.
 46100 Morenci
 54040 Morley Stanwood
 78060 Morrice
 50160 Mt. Clemens
 25040 Mt. Morris
 37010 Mt. Pleasant
 02070 Munising
 61010 Muskegon
 61020 Muskegon Heights

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

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

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

 12040 Quincy
 21060 Rapid River

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

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

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

 32170 Ubly
 13135 Union City
 79145 Unionville-Sebewaing
 50210 Utica

 82430 Van Buren
 50220 Van Dyke
 69040 Vanderbilt
 38020 Vandercook Lake

79150 Vassar
 32650 Verona Twp.
 59150 Vestaburg
 39170 Vicksburg

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

 74130 Yale
 81020 Ypsilanti
 70350 Zeeland

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Summary of Income Tax Credits, Additions, and Subtractions

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

Credits

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

<u>MI-1040 - Nonrefundable Credits</u>	<u>Page</u>
Taxes paid to government units outside Michigan (18).....	10
Historic Preservation Tax Credit (19).....	11
<u>MI-1040 - Refundable Credits</u>	<u>Page</u>
Homestead Property Tax Credit (26).....	26
Farmland Preservation Tax Credit (27)	11
Earned Income Tax Credit (28).....	11
Historic Preservation Tax Credit (29)	11
Flow-through Entity Tax Credit (30)	11

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

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

Additions

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

	<u>Page</u>
Gross interest, dividends, and income from obligations or securities of states and their political subdivisions other than Michigan (1).....	13
Deduction taken on your federal return for self-employment tax or other taxes on or measured by income (2)	13
Capital gains from the Michigan column of the MI-1040D or MI-4797 (3)	13
Certain losses from a business or property located in another state (4).....	13
Net loss from the federal column of your Michigan MI-1040D or MI-4797 (5).....	13
Gross expenses from Michigan oil and gas activity and nonferrous metallic minerals extraction (6).....	13
Net operating loss deduction used to reduce AGI (7).....	13
Money withdrawn in the tax year from a Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP) account if the withdrawal was not a qualified withdrawal as provided in the MESP Act (8)	13
Refund received from a Michigan Education Trust (MET) contract (8)	13
P.A. 24 of 2025 adjustment due to separating from the Internal Revenue Code (8).....	14

Subtractions

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

	<u>Page</u>
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Renaissance zone deduction (15)	14
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Financial Information for Fiscal Year 2024

This information is intended to provide an overview and broad perspective of the State's financial operations. These figures were derived from the latest *Michigan Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

State Revenues and Financing Sources

(Millions of Dollars)

<u>Financing Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
Other Revenue & Taxes	\$ 43,287.6	52.5%
Income Tax	14,260.8	17.3%
Sales and Use Taxes	13,040.9	15.8%
Motor Vehicle & Fuel Taxes	3,047.7	3.7%
State Education Tax	3,194.3	3.9%
Business, Corporate and Ins. Taxes	2,737.8	3.3%
Lottery and Gaming Profits	1,768.8	2.1%
Tobacco, Liquor, & Marihuana Taxes	1,192.3	1.4%
Total	\$82,530.2	100.0%

State Expenditures and Financing Uses

(Millions of Dollars)

<u>Financing Use</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
General Government	\$ 3,448.6	4.3%
Education	25,555.1	31.7%
Health and Human Services	35,570.6	44.1%
Public Safety & Corrections	2,818.9	3.5%
Conservation, Environ., Recreation, & Ag.	1,428.9	1.8%
Labor, Commerce, & Regulatory.	2,881.4	3.6%
Transportation	5,525.4	6.8%
Tax Credits	1,460.0	1.8%
Intergovernmental-Revenue Sharing	1,678.0	2.1%
Interest on long-term debt	337.0	0.4%
Total	\$ 80,703.8	100.0%

Figures represented in millions of dollars may not add to totals because of rounding.

Use Your Refund to Save for the Future

Now is a great time to start a 529 plan!

Michigan offers multiple 529 savings plans:

- Michigan Education Trust (MET) a prepaid tuition savings program
- Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP) a direct-sold, investment-based savings program
- Michigan Advisor Plan (MAP) an advisor-sold, investment-based savings plan
- MiABLE program, a disabilities savings plan.

You may even be eligible for a State of Michigan tax deduction on your contributions! *

Learn More about MI 529 at SavewithMI529.com

*See program websites for more information and eligibility.

MI 529 SAVINGS PROGRAMS

MET | MESP | MAP | MIABLE