

MICHIGAN SBT

2005

Single Business Tax



Forms and Instructions

Important Information for 2005 . . .

Single Business Tax (SBT) Tax Rate. For tax years ending December 31, 2005, the tax rate is 1.9 percent.

SBT e-file. It's easy, fast and secure! See pages 3 and 4 for more information.

Calendar year 2005 returns are due April 30, 2006. Fiscal year filers, see page 7.

Web Self-Service is available. See page 3.

For more information, see page 3 or visit Treasury's Web site at www.michigan.gov/treasury

For questions or information, contact Treasury at:

Customer Contact Division, SBT Unit
Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30059
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 636-4700

Unclaimed Property Reporting for Businesses

Michigan's Uniform Unclaimed Property Act requires holders of unclaimed property to report and remit property belonging to owners who cannot be located or for whom there is no known address. Every business that has uncashed checks (payroll, vendor, dividends, etc.) must file a report and turn the funds over to the Michigan Department of Treasury, Unclaimed Property Division. Unclaimed property could also include cash, deposits, interest, stocks* or contents from safe deposit boxes.

Section 31 (2) of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act gives the State Treasurer the authority to conduct unclaimed property examinations to determine compliance with the Act.

WHO MUST REPORT. Every individual, partnership or corporation who has unclaimed property belonging to someone whose last known address is in Michigan must report. If the owner's last known address is in another state or country and the holder does not report under the provisions of that state or country, then report those interests to Michigan.

DORMANCY PERIODS. Generally, property in your custody that belongs to someone else and has gone unclaimed for five years must be reported. However, dormancy periods will vary based on the type of property. Visit Treasury's Web site at www.michigan.gov/unclaimedproperty for more detailed information about dormancy periods.

*A 2004 law change reduced the dormancy period for reporting stock and dividends from seven to **three** years.

REPORTING DUE DATE. Holder reports are due by November 1 each year and must contain all items considered unclaimed as of June 30. Enclose payment with the report to cover the amount reported. If you have unclaimed property and fail to pay or deliver it timely to the State of Michigan, you may be liable for interest at the current monthly rate of 1 percentage point above the adjusted prime rate on the value of the property. Civil penalties may also apply for not filing.

CLAIMING FUNDS. To check if funds are being held for you, your family or your business entity, visit Treasury's Web site at www.michigan.gov/unclaimedproperty.

FOR MORE INFORMATION. Visit our Web site or write to Unclaimed Property Division, Michigan Department of Treasury, P.O. Box 30756, Lansing, MI 48909, or call 517-636-5320.

Revenue Administrative Bulletins

For a complete list go to www.michigan.gov/bustax.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>		
2005-4	Interest Rate	1993-10	Enterprise Zone Act. Sales and Use Tax Exemptions and Single Business Tax Credit
2005-3	Penalty Provisions	1992-10	Income and Single Business Taxes - Credit for Cash Donations to Eligible Shelters for the Homeless, Food Kitchens and Food Banks
2002-16	Single Business Tax - Financial Organizations Defined	1992-3	Single Business Tax, Capital Acquisition Deduction
2002-14	Apportionment Sourcing for Financial Organizations	1990-35	Single Business Tax Treatment of Terminated Pension Plans
2001-06	List of Certified Community Foundations for Tax Year 2001 Single Business Tax Credit and Income Tax Credit	1989-54	Single Business Taxation of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs)
1998-1	Single Business Tax Nexus Standards	1989-51	Single Business Tax, Small Business Credit and Statutory Exemption for Part-Year Shareholders/Partners
1996-4	Credit or Refund of Overpayment of Taxes or Credits in Excess of Tax Due and Applicable Interest	1989-49	Single Business Tax, Consolidated or Combined Reporting
1995-10	Income Tax - Single Business Tax Community Foundation Credit Extended	1989-48	Single Business Tax, Entities Under Common Control
1994-12	Single Business Tax and Individual Income Tax Treatment of an Election Under Internal Revenue Code Section 338	1989-47	Single Business Tax, Agriculture Exemption
1994-1	Challenge of Assessment, Decision or Order Limited by Statute	1989-38	Officer Liability
1993-14	Credit or Refund of Overpayment of Taxes or Credits in Excess of Tax Due and Applicable Interest	1987-6	Single Business Tax Estimates

Important Information for 2005

Treasury is pleased to offer the following service available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

E-filing of Single Business Tax (SBT) Returns.

Software developers have been advised that they must support e-file for all SBT forms that are included in their tax preparation software. Therefore, all eligible SBT returns prepared using software must be e-filed. Beginning in January 2006 there will be two options for e-filing SBT returns: through Michigan's existing Internet Portal (SBT Direct e-file) or through the IRS Fed/State 1120 e-file program.

In the past, Treasury has provided active SBT taxpayers who in the last two years have filed Form C-8000, C-8030 (for registered taxpayers) or C-8044 with a Customer Service Number (CSN), which must be supplied as part of the electronic signature when using SBT Direct e-file to file their returns. Starting with tax year 2005, Treasury will no longer mail CSN letters to eligible SBT filers in January. Therefore, if you are filing your second return with Treasury within the last two years, you will need to obtain your CSN from Treasury's Web Self-Service if you want to file using the SBT Direct e-file program. Taxpayers should keep their CSN on file, as they will use the same number for future filings of e-filed SBT returns. If a CSN has been misplaced, it can be obtained through Treasury's Web Self-Service. If Internet access is not available, call 517-636-4700 and request that a letter containing the CSN be mailed to you.

A list of software developers intending to support SBT e-file is on page 4. Information for both programs, including the application process, eligibility and signature requirements, is available on Treasury's Web site at www.michigan.gov/sbtefile.

Payments for SBT e-file returns can be made through Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or by mail with an accompanying Form SBT-V, *SBT e-file Annual Return Payment Voucher*. Information about EFT is available online at www.michigan.gov/biztaxpayments.

Internet Services

Access Treasury's Web site to:

- Access your Customer Service Number (CSN)
- Check if your return has been received
- Check if your refund has been issued, and when
- Ask Treasury a question
- Check estimated payments
- Request copies of returns filed
- Obtain copies of current and prior year tax forms at michigan.gov/treasury.

Visit Treasury's Web site at www.michigan.gov/bustax to access these service options. A list of Frequently Asked Questions is also available.

① **Note:** To get return information using the Internet, you must have the filer's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or Michigan Treasury (TR) number, gross receipts and organization type.

Legislative Changes

New Subtraction. P.A. 258 of 2004 creates a new subtraction for federal small business innovation grants and Michigan technology corridor grants, to the extent they are included in federal taxable income. See form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, line 30.

Qualified Start-Up Business Credit. P.A. 126 of 2004 adds a credit for a "qualified start-up business." The credit equals the taxpayer's SBT liability for the year. Compensation, director's fees and distributive shares of an owner or officer may not exceed \$135,000. If the taxpayer leaves the state within three years after taking the credit, some or all of the credit is recaptured. See Form C-8000MC, *Single Business Tax Miscellaneous Credits*.

A taxpayer must obtain Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) certification that it satisfies these criteria, and attach the certification to its SBT return:

- fewer than 25 full time equivalent (FTE) employees
- no business income in the credit year and preceding year
- sales of less than \$1,000,000
- not publicly traded
- at least 15% of expenses are research and development
- during the past seven years it was in one of its first two years of unemployment insurance contributions.

Created Jobs Credit. For a tax year beginning in 2005, P.A. 319 of 2004 adds a nonrefundable credit to employers with gross receipts of \$10 million or less, equal to a percentage of compensation paid to employees performing "created jobs" in Michigan. The percentage varies from 0.5% to 2%, based on the taxpayer's capital investment in Michigan this year. See Form C-8000MC, *Single Business Tax Miscellaneous Credits*. A "created job" must meet the following criteria:

- involves high technology or manufacturing.
- did not exist in Michigan in the preceding tax year.
- represents an increase in taxpayer's FTE employees in Michigan from the preceding year.
- employee did not transfer into the job from other Michigan employment for the taxpayer or a related entity.
- benefits include prescription, primary health care and hospitalization coverage.
- not a qualified new job used to calculate a Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA) credit under MCL 208.37c or MCL 208.37d.

Donated Automobile Credit. P.A. 302 of 2004 adds a nonrefundable credit equal to 50% of the fair market value of an auto donated to a qualified organization (certified by Treasury) that intends to provide the auto to a low-income person for transportation to work. The maximum credit for a year is \$100. See Form C-8000MC, *Single Business Tax Miscellaneous Credits*.

General Information

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

Single Business Tax (SBT)

The SBT is the only general business tax levied by the State of Michigan. The SBT replaced profits-based taxation with value-added taxation.

Complete Federal Tax Forms First

Before preparing SBT returns, complete all federal tax forms. These forms may include:

- ✓ **Individuals, Partnerships or Fiduciaries** - U.S. 1040, 1041, 1065 and related Schedules C, C-EZ, D, E, K, 4797 and 8825.
- ✓ **Corporations** - U.S. 1120, 1120-A, 1120-S and Schedule D, K, 851, 940, 4562, 4797 and 8825.
- ✓ **Limited Liability Companies (LLC's)** - federal forms listed above, depending on how federal returns have been filed.

Reference these federal forms to complete the Michigan SBT return.

Using This Booklet

This SBT booklet includes the forms and instructions for all single business tax filers. The areas that apply only to a particular organization type are identified with a check mark and by bolding the organization type.

- Example: ✓ **Corporations**
 ✓ **Individuals**

The forms are designed for the calendar year 2005 or for fiscal years beginning in 2005.

Read the General Information. Then review the table of contents on page 79 to help determine which forms and schedules need to be filed and the form number, title and the page(s) of the form(s) and instructions.

To calculate gross receipts and business income, use one of the worksheets on page 16. Select the appropriate worksheet based on the organization of the business.

Information deserving special attention is marked by an information symbol, ⓘ.

Defining Business Activity

Taxable business activity includes:

- Sale or rental of property, whether the property is real, personal, tangible or intangible. For example, rental of a house or lease of a car or sale or rental of property used in a business activity (e.g., the sale of an income-generating apartment complex).
- Performance of services for gain, including services performed outside Michigan. For example, services provided by an independent contractor (e.g., a building contractor or plumber).

Nontaxable business activity includes:

- Services provided by an employee to his or her employer only
- Services as a director of a corporation
- A casual transaction (e.g., sale of personal residence).

Filing an SBT Annual Return

Every person who is engaged in business activity in Michigan and whose **apportioned or allocated gross**

The following companies have indicated their commitment to develop software for Michigan SBT e-file.

ATX II, LLC www.atxinc.com	Dunphy Systems Inc. www.dunphy.com	Tax\$imple, Inc. www.taxsimple.com	TRE Financial Services www.trefsf.com
CCH, Incorporated www.prosystemfx.com	GreatLand Corporation www.taxforms.com	TaxEngine www.taxengine.com	USA Tax Systems, LLC www.usataxsystems.com
Creative Solutions www.creativesolutions.thomson.com	Intuit Inc. www.intuit.com	Taxsation Inc. www.taxsation.com	Vertex TTE, Inc. www.solutions.vertexinc.com
Data Technology Group, Inc. www.taxdimensions.com	Lacerte www.lacertesoftware.com	TaxWise www.taxwise.com	SBT e-file Transmitter only: Profit Developers, Inc. www.profitdevelopers.com www.efileinterchange.com
Deloitte & Touche Tax Technologies LLC www.corptax.com	NTS Service Corp www.ntslink.com	TaxWorks, LLC www.taxworks.com	
Drake Software www.drakesoftware.com	Orange Door, Inc. www.orangedoorinc.com	Thomson RIA http://ria.thomson.com/	



For more information on SBT Direct e-file and Fed/State 1120 e-file programs, visit www.michigan.gov/sbtefile

You may need to contact the above companies to determine when their software will be available. Additional company contact information is available on Treasury's Web site.

receipts are \$350,000 or more must file an annual return.

See Form C-8000S, *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base*, on page 57, Part 2, lines 9-11 for calculation. In these instructions, **person** means an individual, firm, bank, financial institution, limited partnership, copartnership, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, receiver, estate, trust, limited liability company or any other combination acting as a unit for business purposes.

Businesses operating less than 12 months should annualize gross receipts to determine whether or not to file. See page 6 for more information.

A member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control must sum its members' apportioned or allocated gross receipts on Form C-8010AGR, *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups*, on page 65 to determine if members of the group need to file. Do not include members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000; these members are not required to file an SBT return. If the sum of the members apportioned or allocated gross receipts are \$350,000 or more, all members with apportioned or allocated gross receipts that equal \$100,000 or more must file an annual return.

Members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000 must include their business activity when computing a small business credit on Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups*. These members must also include their apportioned or allocated gross receipts to determine the group's Investment Tax Credit (ITC) adjusted gross receipts percentage.

If apportioned or allocated gross receipts are below the filing requirement, there is no legal obligation to file a return. If registered for SBT, notify the Department of Treasury immediately that no liability exists to prevent future inquiries by the Department. File Form C-8030, *Single Business Tax Notice of No SBT Return Required*, to avoid further correspondence from the Department.

However, if the Department is not expecting a return, there is no need to file. Form C-8030 does not constitute a return, and does not affect the statutory limitation period for refunds or assessments.

- ✓ **Unincorporated businesses - A husband and wife** who file their U.S. 1040 as "married filing jointly" but own separate businesses, maintain separate records and file separate federal *Schedule C* forms, must file separate SBT returns. If a husband and wife have jointly-owned rental property and file a

federal *Schedule E*, a separate SBT return must be filed for the jointly-owned rental property. The SBT return for the jointly-owned property must be reported as part of a controlled group with at least one spouse's SBT return.

- ✓ **Individual - If a person owns more than one business that is registered as individual** (e.g., a grocery store and rental property), file one SBT return and use the combined apportioned or allocated gross receipts to determine filing requirements.
- ✓ **Joint ventures** and other groups engaged in a business as a unit (e.g., real estate owned jointly by two individuals who have not treated their relationship as a partnership) must file an annual return as a partnership. This does not include husband/wife ventures.
- ✓ **Fiduciaries** filing for estates or trusts engaged in business activity must file an SBT return and report the total business activity. Beneficiaries are not required to file an SBT return or pay the tax on their distributive shares. If a grantor trust is engaged in business, the grantor or owner must file. To determine credits, follow the guidelines for individuals.
- ① **Reminder:** Partners and shareholders may have to pay tax on their share of income from a partnership or S Corporation. For a partner or shareholder who is an **individual**, this share of business income is taxed under the Michigan Individual Income Tax Act. For a **partner or shareholder who is a business, not an individual, subject to SBT**, this income must be subtracted (add losses) on the SBT annual return filed for the corporation or other partnership to the extent that it was included in arriving at business income.

Exception: If this partner/shareholder has no Michigan business activity other than its interest in the partnership or S Corporation, the partner/shareholder itself is not subject to SBT and is not required to file a return. However, the partner/shareholder may be subject to Michigan Income Tax.

Exemption Guidelines for the SBT

The following may be exempt from the Single Business Tax:

- Most persons who are exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC)
- Nonprofit cooperative housing corporations
- Farmers producing agricultural goods. For more information see *Revenue Administrative Bulletin (RAB) 1989-47* at www.michigan.gov/bustax.

If a taxpayer is exempt, but has unrelated business taxable income as defined in the IRC, that business activity is subject to the SBT and a return will be required if the apportioned or allocated gross receipts

are \$350,000 or more for the unrelated business activity.

For a complete list of exemptions, consult a copy of the SBT Act (PA 228 of 1975, as amended).

If a taxpayer is exempt and has no unrelated business income, filing an SBT return is not required. All requests to remove names from Treasury's mailing list should be directed to the Treasury Registration Unit at 517-636-4660.

Filing the Correct Form

File Form C-8030 if:

Taxpayer is registered for SBT and apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000, no refund is claimed, no business loss carryforward from this year or previous years is used and there is no ITC. Form C-8030 is not a return.

File Form C-8044 if:

- Apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000 and a refund is claimed (skip lines 9-15 and 21-24); or
- Apportioned or allocated gross receipts are \$350,000 or more, the criteria on the form is met and the alternate tax rate is used.

File Form C-8000 if:

- Business activity is apportioned; or
- Apportioned or allocated gross receipts are \$350,000 or more; or
- Apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000 and a refund is claimed; or
- Apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000 and a business loss carryforward is reported or a business loss from a preceding year is used; or
- Apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000 and an ITC is claimed; or
- The alternate tax is calculated but the reduced credit must be used; or
- The taxpayer is a member of a controlled group and apportioned or allocated gross receipts are equal to or greater than \$100,000.

The C-8000 is the only form which will guarantee the calculation of the lowest tax liability. This list does not cover all situations. See the instructions for each form for more information.

Filing SBT Quarterly Tax Estimates

If annual SBT liability is expected to be more than \$600, quarterly estimates must be filed. If the tax year was less than 12 months (e.g., a business opened or closed during the year), annualize the tax to see if estimates must be filed.

The Department of Treasury sends personalized quarterly forms (Form C-8002) to each registered estimate filer, except those paying SBT using Form 160, *Combined Return for Michigan Taxes*. To speed the posting of accounts and improve the accuracy of payment information, use personalized forms. Do not duplicate personalized forms or use a form that has someone else's name on it.

If business activity in Michigan existed in 2005 and the 2005 tax is \$20,000 or less, use the amount of the 2005 tax liability as the estimate for the 2006 annual tax. To avoid penalty and interest, divide the 2005 tax by 4 (e.g., $\$20,000 \div 4 = \$5,000$) and pay that amount by each of the 2006 quarterly due dates. Alternatively, divide the amount by 12 and pay it with monthly sales, use or withholding tax payment (e.g., $\$20,000 \div 12 = \$1,666.67$).

If a previous tax year was less than 12 months, annualize the previous year's tax liability to determine if estimates are due and the amount due.

If business activity in Michigan existed in 2005 but there was no reported tax liability nor was the taxpayer required to file a 2005 return, estimated payments are not required for 2006. If estimated payments were made during 2005 and later it was found that adjusted gross receipts did not meet the filing requirements, file an annual return to claim a refund or credit forward of payments.

Amending estimates: If, after making payments, the estimated tax is substantially different than originally estimated, recompute the tax and adjust the payment in the next quarter.

Filing if Tax Year Is Less Than 12 Months

Annual returns must be filed for the same period as federal income tax returns. If a business operated less than 12 months, annualize to determine which forms to file and the eligibility for a standard small business tax credit or the alternate tax. Annualized business income will also determine the amount of an unincorporated credit. Do not use annualized numbers on a return; use them only to determine filing requirements and qualifications for credits.

Annualizing: Multiply each amount, total gross receipts, business income, and shareholder's, officer's and partner's income by 12 and divide the result by the number of months the business operated. A business is considered in business for one month if the business operated for more than half the days of the month.

- If annualized apportioned or allocated gross receipts are \$350,000 or more, file an annual return. Annualized apportioned or allocated gross receipts plus Capital Acquisition Deduction (CAD)

recapture and ITC recapture are also used to determine the ITC adjusted gross receipts percentage for the year. If annualized gross receipts are more than \$10,000,000, the taxpayer is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate tax.

- Annualize shareholders', officers' and partners' compensation and share of business income. If any shareholder or officer has annualized allocated income more than \$115,000 after loss adjustment, or any partner has a distributive share more than \$115,000 on Form C-8000KP, column E or Form C-8000KC, columns K or M, the taxpayer is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate tax. If annualized allocated income or distributive share is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000, the annualized figure will determine the reduction to the small business credit.
- Annualize business income to determine the credit percentage used to compute the unincorporated/S Corporation credit. If the annualized adjusted business income after loss adjustment is more than \$475,000, the taxpayer is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate tax.

Prorating: The statutory exemption must be prorated, including increased exemptions. Use Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*.

- ✓ **Individuals** - A business registered as individual that is in business less than 12 months is not required to annualize. However, the statutory exemption must be prorated for the number of months of business activity reported. Complete lines 11 and 12 of Form C-8043.

Filing Consolidated Returns

✓ **Corporations** - An affiliated group of corporations may file a consolidated or combined return only with prior approval from the State Treasurer. To request approval, file Form C-8007, *Request for Consolidated or Combined Filing*, before the due date of the annual return. This form is available online at www.michigan.gov/treasury. See RAB 1989-49 for additional information.

Filing Returns on Due Date

Annual returns are due on or before the last day of the 4th month after the end of your tax year. For example: A return for calendar year 2005 is due April 30, 2006. A return for a fiscal year ending March 31, 2006, is due July 31, 2006.

Additional Filing Time

If additional time is needed to file an annual tax return, request a Michigan extension by filing Form 4, *Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns*.

Filing a federal extension request with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) does not automatically grant a Michigan SBT extension. The IRS does not notify state governments of extensions. A request for a Michigan extension must be received and approved to avoid penalty on the tax due.

Extension applications must be postmarked on or before the original due date of an annual return.

Although the Michigan Department of Treasury will grant extensions for filing SBT returns, it will not extend the time to pay. Extension applications received without proper payment will not be processed. Penalty and interest will accrue on the unpaid tax from the original due date of the return.

Properly filed and paid estimates along with the amount included on the extension application will be accepted as payment on a tentative return and an extension may be granted. It is important that the application is completed correctly.

Once an application and proper payment are received, Michigan will grant an extension for the same length of time as a federal extension, if applicable, plus 60 days. If a federal extension has not been granted, Treasury will grant an additional 180 days to file.

For example, if an SBT extension is granted, a 2005 calendar-year filer requesting a Michigan extension who also has a federal extension, will be granted a new return due date of December 31, 2006. The same filer without a federal extension has an SBT due date of October 31, 2006.

A written response will be sent to the legal address on file when a valid extension application is received.

If an SBT extension is filed on time, but the total payments received by the original due date are less than 90 percent of the tax liability, a 10 percent negligence penalty may apply.

❗ **Important:** If no tax is owed, there is no need to file an extension with Michigan by the due date of the return **to avoid penalty**. However, without an approved extension, it is necessary to file an annual return as soon as the information is available to do so.

An extension of time to file will also extend the statute of limitations.

Amending a Return

To amend a current annual return, complete either Form C-8000X or Form C-8044X.

To amend an annual return for a year before 1995, use the appropriate year's return and print "AMENDED" at the top.

See page 8 for how to request current or past forms.

To amend a return to claim a refund, file within four years of the due date of the original return. Interest will be paid beginning 45 days after the claim is filed or the due date, whichever is later.

If amending a return to report a deficiency, penalty and interest may apply from the due date of the original return.

If any changes are made to a federal income tax return that affect an SBT tax base, filing an amended return is required. To avoid penalty, file the amended return within 120 days after the final determination by the IRS.

Computing Penalty and Interest

Annual and estimated returns filed late or without sufficient payment of the tax due are subject to a penalty of 5% of the tax due, for the first two months. Penalty increases by an additional 5% per month, or fraction thereof, after the second month, to a maximum of 25%.

Compute penalty and interest for underpaid estimates using Form C-8020, *SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax*, on page 67. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute the penalty and interest and send a bill.

The following chart shows the interest rate that applies to each filing period. A new interest rate is set at 1 percent above the prime rate for each six-month period.

<u>Beginning date</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Daily Rate</u>
January 1, 2005	5.2%	.0001428
July 1, 2005	6.2%	.0001699
January 1, 2006	7.2%	.0001973

For a complete list of interest rates, see RAB 2005-4 on Treasury's Web site at www.michigan.gov/treasury

Formatting Amounts Entered on SBT Forms

- **Losses:** Report losses and negative amounts in parentheses. For example, (22,459.00).
- **Percentages:** Carry all percentages to six decimal places. Do not round percentages. For example, 24.154256 percent becomes 24.1542 percent (.241542).
- **Round dollar amounts:** Report all amounts in whole dollars. Round up amounts of 50¢ or more. Round down amounts of 49¢ or less.

Signing the Return

All returns must be signed and dated by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's authorized agent. This may be the owner, partner, corporate officer, officer's agent or association member.

If someone other than the above prepared the return,

the preparer must also sign it and give his or her business address and telephone number.

Print the name of the taxpayer and preparer in the appropriate area on the return.

Mailing the Return

Mail your annual return and all necessary schedules to:

With payment:

Michigan Department of Treasury
Department 77375
P.O. Box 77000
Detroit, MI 48277-0375

Without payment:

Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30059
Lansing, MI 48909

Mail an extension application (Form 4) to:
Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30207
Lansing, MI 48909

Mail quarterly estimate payments (Form C-8002) to:
Michigan Department of Treasury
Dept. 77889
Detroit, MI 48277-0889

Overnight delivery mail should be sent to:
Michigan Department of Treasury
430 W. Allegan Street
Lansing, MI 48922

Make all checks payable to "State of Michigan." Write your Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR number and "SBT" on the check.

Correspondence

- **Address changes** and business discontinuance can be reported by using Form 163, *Notice of Change or Discontinuance*, which can be found online at www.michigan.gov/treasury or inside the Sales, Use and Withholding Tax booklet. Business discontinuance can also be reported on line 6 of Form C-8000, *SBT Annual Return*, or Form C-8044, *SBT Simplified Return*.
- **Mail Correspondence to:**
Customer Contact Division, SBT Unit
Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30059
Lansing, MI 48909

To Request Forms

- **Internet:** Current and past year forms are available on Treasury's Web site: www.michigan.gov/treasury
- **Phone:** Call toll-free 1-800-367-6263 to have business tax forms mailed to you.

2005 MICHIGAN Single Business Tax Annual Return

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

<p>▶ 1. This return is for calendar year 2005 or for the following tax year</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Beginning Date</td> <td style="border: none;">Ending Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">month</td> <td style="border: none;">year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">2005</td> </tr> </table> </td> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">month</td> <td style="border: none;">year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Beginning Date	Ending Date	<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">month</td> <td style="border: none;">year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">2005</td> </tr> </table>	month	year		2005	<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">month</td> <td style="border: none;">year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table>	month	year			<p>▶ 5. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number □</p>
Beginning Date	Ending Date												
<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">month</td> <td style="border: none;">year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">2005</td> </tr> </table>	month	year		2005	<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">month</td> <td style="border: none;">year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table>	month	year						
month	year												
	2005												
month	year												
<p>2. Name (Type or Print)</p> <p>DBA</p> <p>Street Address</p> <p>City, State, ZIP Code</p>	<p>▶ 6. If discontinued, enter effective date</p> <p>7. Business Start Date</p> <p>8. Principal Business Activity</p>												
<p>▶ 3. Check if filing a Michigan consolidated return (attach C-8008 and approved C-8007).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enter authorization number _____</p> <p>▶ 4. Check if you are a member of a controlled group (see instructions).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>▶ 9. Organization Type (check one)</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">a. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual</td> <td style="border: none;">b. <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">c. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Corporation</td> <td style="border: none;">d. <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation/LLC S Corporation</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Corporation</td> <td style="border: none;">f. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership/LLC-Partnership</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">g. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company-Corporation</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Corporation	d. <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation/LLC S Corporation	e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Corporation	f. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership/LLC-Partnership	g. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company-Corporation					
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e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Corporation	f. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership/LLC-Partnership												
g. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company-Corporation													

10. Gross receipts ▶ 10. _____ .00

11. Business income. Filers using the Short-Method, go to C-8000S, line 9 ▶ 11. _____ .00

COMPENSATION

12. Salaries, wages and other payments to employees ▶ 12. _____ .00

13. Employee insurance plans - health, life ▶ 13. _____ .00

14. Pension, retirement, profit sharing plans ▶ 14. _____ .00

15. Other payments - supplemental unemployment benefit trust, etc ▶ 15. _____ .00

16. **Total Compensation.** Add lines 12 - 15 16. _____ .00

ADDITIONS - to the extent deducted in arriving at business income.

17. Depreciation and other write-off of tangible assets ▶ 17. _____ .00

18. Taxes imposed on or measured by income (e.g., city, state, foreign) ▶ 18. _____ .00

19. Single business tax ▶ 19. _____ .00

20. Dividends, interest and royalty expenses ▶ 20. _____ .00

21. Capital loss carryover or carryback ▶ 21. _____ .00

22. Net operating loss carryover or carryback ▶ 22. _____ .00

23. Gross interest and dividend income from bonds and similar obligations issued by states other than Michigan and its political subdivisions ▶ 23. _____ .00

24. Any deduction or exclusion due to classification as FSC or similar classification and expenses of financial organizations, see instructions ▶ 24. _____ .00

25. Losses from partnerships. Account No. _____ ▶ 25. _____ .00

26. **Total Additions.** Add lines 17 - 25 26. _____ .00

27. **Subtotal.** Add lines 11, 16 and 26 27. _____ .00

SUBTRACTIONS

28. Dividends, interest and royalty income included in business income ▶ 28. _____ .00

29. Capital losses not deducted in arriving at business income ▶ 29. _____ .00

30. Income from partnerships (Account No. _____) or SBIR grants (see instructions), included in business income. ▶ 30. _____ .00

31. **Total Subtractions.** Add lines 28 - 30 31. _____ .00

TAX BASE

32. **Tax Base.** Subtract line 31 from line 27 32. _____ .00

33. **Apportioned Tax Base.** Multiply line 32 by _____ % from C-8000H, line 16 or 19 33. _____ .00

<p>62. PAYMENT. Enter amount from page 2, line 58.....</p>	<p>PAY THIS AMOUNT ▶ 62. _____ .00</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------

WITHOUT PAYMENT - Mail return to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30059
Lansing, MI 48909

WITH PAYMENT - Pay amount on line 62 and mail check and return to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
Department 77375
P.O. Box 77000
Detroit, MI 48277-0375

Make checks payable to "State of Michigan." Print the FEIN or TR Number and "SBT" on the front of the check. Do not staple the check to the return.

Continue and sign on page 2.

TAX BASE

34. Enter amount from line 32 or 33, whichever applies 34. _____ .00

ADJUSTMENTS

35. Recapture of capital acquisition deduction from C-8000D, line 19 ▶ 35. _____ .00

36. ADJUSTED TAX BASE BEFORE loss deduction and statutory exemption.

Add line 34 and line 35. If line 35 is negative, subtract ▶ 36. _____ .00

If negative, this is a business loss carryforward; **do not complete lines 37 through 42. Enter zero on line 43.**

37. Business loss deduction 37. _____ .00

38. **Adjusted Tax Base Before Statutory Exemption.** Subtract line 37 from line 36 38. _____ .00

STATUTORY EXEMPTION - Complete and attach Form C-8043, Statutory Exemption Schedule.

39. Allowable statutory exemption, from C-8043, line 16 39. _____ .00

40. **Adjusted Tax Base.** Subtract line 39 from line 38. Check if C-8000G is attached ▶ a. 40. _____ .00

REDUCTIONS, NONREFUNDABLE CREDITS, AND TAX

41. Reduction to adjusted tax base, if applicable. See instructions for Form C-8000S 41. _____ .00

Check the method being used: ▶ **Compensation Reduction** OR ▶ **Gross Receipts Reduction**

42. Taxable base. Subtract line 41 from line 40. If the gross receipts short-method was used, enter the amount from C-8000S, line 14 42. _____ .00

43. **Tax Before All Credits.** Multiply line 42 by 1.9% (.019) ▶ 43. _____ .00

If you are not taking the Investment Tax Credit on C-8000ITC, enter the amount from line 43 on line 44.

44. **Tax After Investment Tax Credit.** Enter the amount from C-8000ITC, line 37 ▶ 44. _____ .00

The small business and contribution credits are computed on Form C-8000C and/or C-8009. Complete Form C-8000C and/or C-8009 before continuing. If not filing Form C-8000C or C-8009, enter the amount from line 44 on line 45.

45. Enter the amount from C-8000, line 44, C-8000C, lines 19, 26 or 36 or C-8009, line 33 or 34 45. _____ .00

46. Unincorporated/S Corp. credit. Multiply line 45 by percent from page 15 46. _____ .00

47. Nonrefundable credits from C-8000MC, line 99 47. _____ .00

48. Add lines 46 and 47 48. _____ .00

49. **Tax After Nonrefundable Credits.** Subtract line 48 from line 45 ▶ 49. _____ .00

PAYMENTS, REFUNDABLE CREDITS AND TAX DUE

50. Overpayment credited from 2004 50. _____ .00

51. Estimated tax payments 51. _____ .00

52. Tax paid with request for extension 52. _____ .00

53. Refundable credits from C-8000MC, line 14 53. _____ .00

54. Total. Add lines 50 - 53 ▶ 54. _____ .00

55. **TAX DUE.** Subtract line 54 from line 49. If less than zero, leave blank ▶ 55. _____ .00

56. Underpaid estimate penalty and interest from C-8020, line 28 or 40, whichever applies 56. _____ .00

57. Annual return penalty at _____ % = _____ .00 and interest = _____ .00 57. _____ .00

58. If line 55 is blank, go to line 59. Otherwise, add lines 55 - 57; enter the amount here and on page 1, line 62. 58. _____ .00

OVERPAYMENT - REFUND OR CREDIT FORWARD

59. Overpayment. Subtract line 49, and any penalty and interest due on lines 56 and 57, from line 54.

If less than zero, leave blank. See instructions 59. _____ .00

60. Enter the amount of overpayment on line 59 to be refunded ▶ 60. _____ .00

61. Enter the amount of overpayment on line 59 to be **credited forward** ▶ 61. _____ .00

TAXPAYER'S DECLARATION <i>I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.</i> I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		PREPARER'S DECLARATION <i>I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.</i> Preparer's Signature	
Taxpayer's Signature		Print or Type Preparer's Name	Date
Print or Type Taxpayer's Name	Date	Business Address, Phone and Identification Number	
Title			

This return is due April 30, or on or before the last day of the 4th month after the close of the tax year.

Instructions for Form C-8000, Annual Return

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Every person engaged in business activity in Michigan with apportioned or allocated gross receipts of \$350,000 or more must file an annual return.

Line 1, Taxable Year. Enter the beginning and ending dates, month and year, of the annual accounting period. For periods less than 12 months, enter the beginning and ending dates that correspond to the taxable period reported to the IRS.

Line 3, Consolidated Filing.

✓ **Corporations.** If a business receives the State Treasurer's approval to file a consolidated or combined SBT return, check the box and enter the authorization number on the line provided. Attach a copy of Form C-8008, *Affiliation Schedule - Consolidated Filing* and the approved Form C-8007, *Request for Consolidated or Combined Filing*.

Line 4, Controlled Groups. A controlled corporate group is an affiliated group of corporations as defined in the SBT Act or a controlled group of corporations as defined in IRC Section 1563. **Entities under common control** are two or more trades or businesses, whether or not incorporated, under common control as defined in the IRS Regulation 1.414(c). This includes parent-subsidiary, brother-sister or combined groups of corporations. See RAB 1989-48 for further information.

① **Reminder:** Controlled groups must complete Form C-8010AGR, *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups*, on page 65, to determine filing requirements for the group and to determine adjusted gross receipts for the group if an investment tax credit is taken. Attach completed schedule to return.

① **Important:** If the taxpayer is a member of a controlled group and is claiming a statutory exemption or small business credit, complete Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups*, on page 59. Attach completed schedule to the tax return.

Line 5, Account Number. Use the taxpayer's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or the Michigan Treasury (TR) assigned number. If an organization type is individual and an account number does not exist yet, enter the taxpayer's Social Security number and enter an "S" in the box to the right. Treasury will notify the taxpayer when a Michigan TR number is assigned. Use that number on all future SBT filings unless a federal number has been assigned. For all other organization types without an account number, leave line 5 blank. Be sure to use the same account number on all forms.

Line 7, Business Start Date. Enter the start date of first Michigan business activity.

Gross Receipts Checklist

Note: This checklist is not intended to be all encompassing. Receipts include, but are not limited to:

- Receipts (sales price) from the sale of assets used in a business activity
- Sale of products
- Services performed
- Gratuities stipulated on a bill
- Sales tax collected on the sale of tangible personal property
- Dividend and interest income
- Gross commissions earned
- Rents
- Royalties
- Professional services
- Sales of scrap and other similar items
- Client reimbursed expenses not obtained in an agency capacity
- Gross proceeds from intercompany sales.

Receipts exclude:

- Proceeds from sales by a principal that are collected in an agency capacity solely on behalf of the principal and delivered to the principal
- Amounts received as an agent solely on behalf of the principal that are expended by the taxpayer under certain circumstances
- Amounts excluded from gross income of a foreign corporation engaged in the international operation of aircraft under section 883(a) of the Internal Revenue Code
- Amounts received by an advertising agency used to acquire advertising media time, space, production or talent on behalf of another person
- Amounts received by a person that manages real property owned by a client that are deposited into a separate account kept in the name of the client and that are not reimbursed and are not indirect payments for management services provided to that client
- Proceeds from the original issue of stock, equity instruments or debt instruments
- Refunds from returned merchandise
- Cash and in-kind discounts
- Trade discounts
- Federal, State or local tax refunds
- Security deposits
- Payment of the principal portion of loans
- Value of property received in like-kind exchange
- Proceeds from a sale, transaction, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of tangible, intangible or real property that is a capital asset as defined in section 1221(a) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code, or land that qualifies as property used in trade or business as defined in section 1231(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, less any gain from the disposition to the extent that gain is included in federal taxable income
- Proceeds from an insurance policy, settlement of a claim or judgment in a civil action, less any proceeds that are included in federal taxable income
- Proceeds from the taxpayer's transfer of an account receivable, if the sale that generated the account receivable was included in gross receipts for federal income tax purposes. This provision will not apply to a taxpayer who both buys and sells any receivables during the tax year.

Line 8, Principal Business Activity. Enter a brief description of business activity (e.g., forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, electric, gas, sanitary services, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance or services).

Line 9, Organization Type. Check the box that describes the organization type. A Limited Liability Company should check the appropriate box based on the federal return.

Line 10, Gross Receipts. Gross receipts means the entire amount received from any activity, whether in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce, carried out for direct or indirect gain, benefit or advantage to the taxpayer or to others, with certain exceptions. Use the Gross Receipts Checklist on page 11 as a guide to be sure receipts have been totaled correctly. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to calculate gross receipts.

Line 11, Business Income. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to calculate business income.

The SHORT METHOD to Compute SBT

The maximum SBT any filer pays is equal to the tax rate times one-half of the adjusted gross receipts. Adjusted gross receipts for this purpose means gross receipts, apportioned for companies doing business outside of Michigan, plus recapture of capital acquisition deduction. Figure this amount quickly by using Form C-8000S, *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base*, on page 57, lines 9-14, instead of figuring the tax base on Form C-8000. However, to claim the standard small business credit, the tax base must be computed.

If using the SHORT METHOD, complete Form C-8000S, *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base*, on page 57.

To use the SHORT METHOD, follow these steps:

1. Enter gross receipts on Form C-8000, line 10.
2. If claiming an unincorporated credit, enter the business income on Form C-8000, line 11.
3. Enter recapture, if applicable, from Form C-8000D, line 19, on Form C-8000, line 35.
4. Complete Form C-8000S, lines 9 through 14 only.
5. Enter the amount from Form C-8000S, line 14, on Form C-8000, line 42, and complete Form C-8000.

Compensation Payments

Line 12, Salaries, Wages and Other Payments.

Enter total payments, including the cash value of all consideration other than cash, made on behalf of or for the benefit of employees, officers or directors. Report these payments on a cash-only basis (i.e., include only the actual payments made during the year). For most filers this is the amount reported on U.S. 940 for the taxable year.

Payments include, but are not limited to, salaries, wages, fees, bonuses, commissions and other payments to employees, officers and directors that are subject to or specifically exempt or excepted from federal income tax withholding. This includes payments for casual services, but does not include payments to independent contractors.

Employee is a person from whom an employer is required to withhold federal income taxes (IRC Section 3401(c)).

Lines 13 through 15. Report any payments made on behalf of or for the benefit of employees, officers or

directors on a cash or accrual basis consistent with the method of federal income tax reporting.

Line 13, Employee Insurance Plans. Enter payments to health or life insurance plans for employees, payments for health and welfare and non-insured benefit plans, and payment of fees for the administration of health and welfare and non-insured benefit plans.

Do not include here or on line 15, contributions for FICA (Social Security and Medicare), workers' compensation insurance or the State and Federal Unemployment Compensation Fund.

For tax years beginning in 2005, compensation excludes 20% of health care benefits provided to Michigan residents. Health care benefits are payments under health and welfare and noninsured benefit plans and payments for the administration of those plans. The percentage exclusion increases for subsequent years.

<u>Tax Years beginning after:</u>	<u>% Exempted for MI residents:</u>
12/31/2003	5%
12/31/2004	20%
12/31/2005	40%
12/31/2006	50%

Line 15, Other Payments. Enter any payments made for the benefit of employees that are not included on lines 13-14. For example, payments to supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, payments to individuals not currently working or payments to dependents and heirs for labor services rendered by an individual.

Additions

Additions are generally added to the extent deducted in arriving at business income, line 11.

Line 17, Depreciation. Enter all depreciation or amortization of tangible assets which are claimed as a deduction on the federal return. This includes the immediate (permitted under IRC Section 179) or accelerated write-off of tangible assets.

Taxpayers choosing the mileage method to determine car expenses must include in depreciation that portion of the mileage rate that is required by the IRC to reduce the adjusted basis of the vehicle.

Safe Harbor Leases. The lessor and lessee must report any rent attributable to a leaseback agreement under IRC Section 168(f)(8). The lessor subtracts rental receipts from such property, while the lessee adds rental payments.

Line 18, Taxes. Enter all taxes on, or measured by, net income including city and state taxes, foreign income tax and federal environmental tax claimed as a deduction on the federal return.

Line 19, Single Business Tax. Enter the single business tax claimed as a deduction on the federal return.

Line 20, Dividends, Interest and Royalty Expenses. Enter any dividend, interest and/or royalties claimed as a deduction on your federal return.

Do not include any of the following:

- Dividends not claimed as federal deductions
- Interest payments made by financial organizations
- Initial franchise fees and any royalties, fees and other payments or consideration paid or incurred by a franchisee to a franchisor to establish or maintain the franchise relationship
- Oil and gas royalties deducted
- Cable franchise fees paid to units of government
- Film rental payments made by a theater owner to a distributor or to a producer
- Payments made by radio or TV broadcasters for syndication or royalty fees, or any other charges for program matter
- Computer software royalties deducted.

Line 21, Capital Loss Carryover or Carryback.

✓ **Fiduciaries and Corporations.** Enter any capital loss carryover or carryback from the federal schedule that was included in the business income reported on line 11. Cannot be a negative number.

Line 22, Net Operating Loss Carryover or Carryback.

✓ **Fiduciaries and Corporations.** Enter any net operating loss carryover or carryback that was included in arriving at business income reported on line 11. Cannot be a negative number.

Line 23, Gross Interest and Dividend Income.

Enter any income from bonds and similar obligations or securities of states other than Michigan and their political subdivisions. Include only the income derived from business activity. Subtract from this income-related expenses, if those expenses were not allowed as deductions on the federal return (IRC Sections 265 and 291).

Line 24, Special Classifications Deduction.

✓ **Corporations** - Enter any deduction or exclusion by a filer due to a classification as, or the payment of commissions or fees to, a domestic international sales corporation, Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) or any similar special classification which reduces or postpones federal income tax liability. This does not apply to special provisions of IRC Sections 805, 809, 815(c)(2)(A), 823(c) and 824(a).

Financial Organization Expense Addback. Enter total expenses deducted in arriving at federal taxable income, less expenses which are added in determining the SBT tax base, times the following fraction:

$$\frac{\text{Interest from U.S. obligations that Michigan is prohibited from taxing} + \text{Interest on Michigan obligations}}{\text{Total Interest Income}}$$

The result cannot exceed interest from U.S. obligations subtracted in arriving at the tax base.

Line 25, Losses from Partnerships. Enter any losses attributed to another taxable entity included in the business income reported on line 11. Enter the FEIN(s) of the partnerships, S Corporations or LLCs.

Subtractions

Subtractions are generally subtracted to the extent included in arriving at business income, line 11.

Line 28, Dividends, Interest and Royalty Income.

Enter dividends, interest and royalty income included in the business income reported on line 11.

Do not include:

- Dividends allowed as a dividend-received deduction on a federal return
- Oil and gas royalty income
- Initial franchise fees and any royalties, fees and other payments or consideration paid or incurred by a franchisee to a franchisor to establish or maintain the franchise relationship
- Interest income received by a financial organization. **Exception:** Interest from U.S. obligations that Michigan is prohibited from taxing may be included
- Film rental payments made by a theater owner to a distributor or to a producer
- Payments made by radio or TV broadcasters for syndication or royalty fees, or any other charges for program matter
- Computer software royalty income.

Exception: System software which interacts with operating system software and is developed, licensed and intended for the exclusive use of data processing professionals to build, test, manage or maintain application computer software. System software may not be transferred as part of, or in conjunction with, a sale or lease of computer hardware. System software royalty income may be included as a subtraction on line 28.

Line 29, Excluded Capital Losses. Enter any capital losses not included in arriving at federal taxable income in the year the loss occurred.

Line 30, Income from Partnerships and Certain Grants.

Enter income attributed to another taxable entity included in the business income reported on line 11. Enter the FEIN(s) of the partnerships, S Corporations or LLCs. Also include here, to the extent included in federal taxable income, income received from small business innovation research grants and small business technology transfer programs, and grants from the Michigan technology tri-corridor SBIR emerging business fund.

Tax Base

Line 32, Tax Base. Tax base is business income or loss on line 11, plus compensation on line 16 and additions on line 26, and minus subtractions on line 31.

If income is taxable in another state, complete Form C-8000H, *SBT Apportionment Formula*, (page 33), before continuing. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

Line 33, Apportioned Tax Base. If taxable in another state, multiply line 32 by the percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Adjustments

A taxpayer must complete Form C-8000D, *SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction*, on page 27, if **depreciable real or personal property** was:

- Purchased in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1976 and beginning before January 1, 2000 and disposed of during the current tax year; or
- Purchased in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2000, and moved outside of Michigan during the current tax year.

Attach the completed Form C-8000D to the return.

Line 36, Adjusted Tax Base Before Loss Deduction and Statutory Exemption. Any negative amount on this line is a business loss which may be carried forward successively to the next 10 taxable years, or until the loss is used, whichever occurs first. If line 36 is negative, no tax is due; enter 0 on line 43.

Line 37, Business Loss Deduction. Enter any unused business loss carryover from the SBT returns for the preceding 10 years (loss on line 38 in preceding years less the adjusted tax base in intervening years).

① **Note:** The Business Loss Deduction is not the federal net operating loss.

Line 38, Adjusted Tax Base Before Statutory Exemption. Subtract line 37 from line 36. If negative, enter zero and carry the unused loss to next year's SBT return.

Statutory Exemption

- ✓ **Corporations** - If claiming a statutory exemption or a small business credit, complete Form C-8000KC, *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers*, on page 41, before continuing. Attach the completed schedule to the return.
- ✓ **Partnerships** - Before continuing, complete Form C-8000KP, *SBT Schedule of Partners*, on page 45, to determine which partners qualify for the increased statutory exemption. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

Line 39, Allowable Statutory Exemption. For most filers, the statutory exemption is available only if business income is less than \$67,500.

- ✓ **Corporations** - For most corporations, the statutory exemption is available only if the sum of business income, federal loss carryovers or carrybacks, and compensation/director fees of all shareholders is less than \$67,500.

A statutory exemption cannot be used to increase a business loss or to offset adjusted tax base as determined on Form C-8000, line 36, before loss carryovers are reported on Form C-8000, line 37. An unused statutory exemption cannot be carried forward.

Complete Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*, on page 71, before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.

If a member of a **controlled group** claiming an allocated statutory exemption, complete Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups*, on page 59. A controlled group is entitled to only one statutory exemption, which is allocated on Form C-8009.

- ✓ **Individuals, Fiduciaries, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies** - If averaging business income to determine the statutory exemption, complete Form C-8000G, *SBT Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging*, on page 31. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

Reductions, Nonrefundable Credits, and Tax

Line 41, Reduction to Adjusted Tax Base. Taxpayers may qualify for either the compensation or the gross receipts reduction on Form C-8000S, *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base*, on page 57, but may use only one. Enter the amount of the reduction from Form C-8000S, line 16.

- ① **Reminder:** If a reduction is chosen, check the appropriate box which indicates the method of reduction used. The Investment Tax Credit (ITC) is not available and ITC recapture is not required if a gross receipts reduction to the adjusted tax base is taken to arrive at the tax liability. If an adjusted tax base is reduced by the percentage that compensation exceeds 63 percent, the ITC must also be reduced. Choose a reduction method or the ITC based on which option is most advantageous.

Line 42, Taxable Base. Filers using the SHORT METHOD, enter the amount from Form C-8000S, line 14. In no case should the amount on this line be more than 50 percent of the sum of apportioned gross receipts plus recapture of capital acquisition deduction. If this method is used, the ITC is not available and ITC recapture is not required.

- ① **Important:** If eligible for the ITC, complete Form C-8000ITC, *SBT Investment Tax Credit*, on page 37, before continuing. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

Line 44, Tax After Investment Tax Credit. If claiming an ITC, enter the amount from Form C-8000ITC, line 37. If not claiming an ITC, carry the amount from line 43 to line 44.

The small business credit and the alternate tax are computed on Form C-8000C, *SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits*, on page 21. Review Form C-8000C to make sure all tax credits are taken for which the taxpayer is eligible. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

If the taxpayer is a member of a controlled group, the small business credit and alternate tax are computed on Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups*, on page 59. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

Line 45. If claiming a small business credit or any contribution credits, enter the amount from Form C-8000C or Form C-8009. If not claiming these credits, carry the amount from line 44 to line 45.

Line 46, Unincorporated and S Corporation Credit. Unincorporated or S Corporation taxpayers are allowed a credit against SBT. Multiply line 45 by the percent from the table below and enter the result on line 46.

Unincorporated/S Corporation Tax Credit Table

If business income* is:	The credit is:
\$20,000 or less	20% of the SBT liability
\$20,001-\$39,999	15% of the liability
\$40,000 or more	10% of the liability

*See page 6 for tax years less than 12 months.

Line 47, Other Nonrefundable Credits. If claiming other nonrefundable credits, see Form C-8000MC, *SBT Miscellaneous Credits*, on page 47. Note that these credits have strict eligibility requirements.

Line 49, Tax After Nonrefundable Credits.

Ⓢ **Important:** If apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000, enter a zero on this line.

Special rules apply to members of a controlled group. See page 4, "Filing an SBT Annual Return." If a business operated less than 12 months, annualize gross receipts to determine if a tax liability exists.

Payments, Refundable Credit and Tax Due

Line 51, Estimated Tax Payments. Enter the total tax paid with Form C-8002, *SBT Quarterly Tax Returns*, or the estimated single business tax paid with Form 160, *Combined Return for Michigan Taxes*. Include all payments made on returns that apply to the current tax year. For example, calendar-year filers include money paid with the combined returns for return periods January through December.

Line 53, Refundable Credits. If claiming a Michigan Economic Growth Authority Employment Tax Credit, a

Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit Credit, an Apprenticeship Credit or a Next Energy Credit, see Form C-8000MC, *SBT Miscellaneous Credits*, on page 47.

Line 56, Underpaid Estimate Penalty and Interest. If penalty and interest are owed for not filing estimated returns or for underestimating tax, complete Form C-8020, *SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax*, on page 67, to compute penalty and interest due. If a taxpayer chooses not to file this form, Treasury will compute penalty and interest and bill for payment.

Line 57, Annual Return Penalty and Interest. See "Computing Penalty and Interest" on page 8.

Line 58. Enter the amount of payment due here and on line 62. If less than zero, leave blank.

Line 59. If the amount of overpayment, less any penalty and interest due on lines 56 and 57 is less than zero, enter the difference (as a positive number) on lines 58 and 62. If the amount is greater than zero, enter on line 59.

Ⓢ **Reminder:** Taxpayers must sign and date returns. If someone else has prepared the return, they must also sign and date the return. See "Signing the Return" on page 8. Print the names in the areas provided for the taxpayer and the tax preparer.

FEDERAL FORMS: Attach copies of these federal forms to the return.

- ✓ **Corporations** - *U.S. 1120* (pages 1-4) or *U.S. 1120-A* (pages 1-2), *Schedule D*, Form 851, Form 4562 and Form 4797. If filing as part of a consolidated federal return, attach a proforma or consolidated schedule.
- ✓ **S Corporations** - *U.S. 1120-S* (pages 1-4)*, *Schedule D*, Form 851, Form 4562, Form 4797, Form 8825.
- ✓ **Individuals** - *U.S. 1040* (pages 1-2), *Schedules C, C-EZ, D, E* and Form 4797.
- ✓ **Fiduciaries** - *U.S. 1041* (pages 1-4), *Schedule D* and Form 4797.
- ✓ **Partnerships** - *U.S. 1065*, (pages 1-4)*, *Schedule D*, Form 4797 and Form 8825.
- ✓ **Limited Liability Companies** - attach appropriate schedules shown above based on federal return filed.

* **Do not send copies of K-1s. Treasury will request them if necessary.**

** See the Gross Receipts Checklist on Page 11 for detailed information for these items.

Note: This worksheet may not be all inclusive to all taxpayers. There may be additional amounts that are included in gross receipts for Single Business Tax purposes that may not be picked up for federal purposes.

**WORKSHEET 1
GROSS RECEIPTS/BUSINESS INCOME
INDIVIDUALS AND FIDUCIARIES**

PART 1: GROSS RECEIPTS

1. U.S. 1040, Schedule C or C-EZ, gross receipts (net of returns)	_____	.00
2. U.S. 1040, Schedule C, other income	_____	.00
3. U.S. 1040, Schedule D,** short and long term sales price	_____	.00
4. U.S. 1040, Schedule E, a. Part I, total rents received	_____	.00
b. Total royalties received	_____	.00
5. U.S. 4797, gross sales price,** business assets	_____	.00
6. Other receipts	_____	.00
7. Total gross receipts Add lines 1 through 6.	_____	.00

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

8. U.S. 1040, Schedule C or C-EZ, net profit or (loss)	_____	.00
9. U.S. 1040, Schedule D, gain or (loss) *	_____	.00
10. U.S. 1040, Schedule E, line 22 rent and royalty income or (loss)	_____	.00
11. U.S. 4797 gains or (loss) not included in Schedule D	_____	.00
12. Other income	_____	.00
13. Total business income Add lines 8 through 12.	_____	.00

*U.S. 1040D and 4797: Report only gains or losses from assets used in a business activity. Do not include personal gains and losses.

**WORKSHEET 2
GROSS RECEIPTS/BUSINESS INCOME
CORPORATIONS**

PART 1: GROSS RECEIPTS

1. U.S. 1120 or 1120A, line 1c	_____	.00
2. U.S. 1120 or 1120A, lines 4-7	_____	.00
3. U.S. 1120 or 1120A, line 10	_____	.00
4. U.S. 1120 or 1120A, Schedule D ** short and long term sales price	_____	.00
5. U.S. 4797, gross sales price **	_____	.00
6. Add lines 1 through 5	_____	.00

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

Enter federal taxable income from U.S. 1120 or 1120A. _

**WORKSHEET 3
GROSS RECEIPTS/BUSINESS INCOME
PARTNERSHIPS OR S CORPORATIONS**

PART 1: GROSS RECEIPTS

1. U.S. 1065 or U.S. 1120S	
a. Gross receipts (net of returns)	_____ .00
b. Other income/receipts	_____ .00
2. U.S. 8825, gross income from real estate rentals	_____ .00
3. U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule D ** short and long term sales price	_____ .00
4. U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule K	
a. Gross other rental income	_____ .00
b. Interest, dividend, royalty income	_____ .00
c. Other income	_____ .00
5. U.S. 4797, gross sales price ** business assets	_____ .00
6. Other receipts	_____ .00
7. Total gross receipts Add lines 1 through 6.	_____ .00

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

8. U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule K, Income (Loss)	
a. Ordinary income (loss)	_____ .00
b. Net real estate rental income (loss)	_____ .00
c. Net other rental income (loss)	_____ .00
d. Interest, dividend & royalty income	_____ .00
e. Net short-term gain (loss)	_____ .00
f. Net long-term gain (loss)	_____ .00
g. Other portfolio income (loss)	_____ .00
h. Guaranteed payments to partners	_____ .00
i. Other net gain (loss) under section 1231	_____ .00
j. Other income	_____ .00
9. Total income or (loss) Add lines 8a through 8j.	_____ .00
10. U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule K, Deductions	
a. Charitable contributions	_____ .00
b. Section 179 expense	_____ .00
c. Deductions related to portfolio income	_____ .00
d. Other deductions	_____ .00
11. Total deductions Add lines 10 through 10d.	_____ .00
12. Total business income Subtract line 11 from line 9.	_____ .00

Note: Limited liability companies should choose the appropriate worksheet based on their federal return.

Gross Receipts Checklist

This checklist is not intended to be all encompassing.

Receipts include, but are not limited to:

- Receipts (sales price) from the sale of assets used in a business activity
- Sale of products
- Services performed
- Gratuities stipulated on a bill
- Sales tax collected on the sale of tangible personal property
- Dividend and interest income
- Gross commissions earned
- Rents
- Royalties
- Professional services
- Sales of scrap and other similar items
- Client reimbursed expenses not obtained in an agency capacity
- Gross proceeds from intercompany sales.

Receipts exclude:

- Proceeds from sales by a principal that are collected in an agency capacity solely on behalf of the principal and delivered to the principal
- Amounts received as an agent solely on behalf of the principal that are expended by the taxpayer under certain circumstances
- Amounts excluded from gross income of a foreign corporation engaged in the international operation of aircraft under section 883(a) of the Internal Revenue Code
- Amounts received by an advertising agency used to acquire advertising media time, space, production or talent on behalf of another person
- Amounts received by a person that manages real property owned by a client that are deposited into a separate account kept in the name of the client and that are not reimbursed and are not indirect payments for management services provided to that client
- Proceeds from the original issue of stock, equity instruments or debt instruments
- Refunds from returned merchandise
- Cash and in-kind discounts
- Trade discounts
- Federal, State or local tax refunds
- Security deposits
- Payment of the principal portion of loans
- Value of property received in a like-kind exchange
- Proceeds from a sale, transaction, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of tangible, intangible or real property that is a capital asset as defined in section 1221(a) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code or land that qualifies as property used in trade or business as defined in section 1231(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, less any gain from the disposition to the extent that gain is included in federal taxable income
- Proceeds from an insurance policy, a settlement of a claim or a judgment in a civil action, less any proceeds that are included in federal taxable income
- Proceeds from the taxpayer's transfer of an account receivable, if the sale that generated the account receivable was included in gross receipts for federal income tax purposes. This provision will not apply to a taxpayer who both buys and sells any receivables during the tax year.

Instructions for Form C-8044, Simplified Return

Purpose: This form allows qualifying taxpayers to file using the alternate tax rate only, while still taking their unincorporated/S Corporation credit.

General Instructions - Eligibility

Taxpayers are eligible to use this form for the alternate tax if **all** of the following conditions apply:

- Gross receipts do not exceed \$9 million.
- Adjusted business income, after loss adjustment, does not exceed:
 - \$475,000 for corporations and partnerships
 - \$95,000 for individuals or fiduciaries.
- No shareholder or officer has allocated income, after loss adjustment, over \$95,000 (from Form C-8000KC, columns K or M).
- No partner has distributive income, after loss adjustment, over \$95,000 (from Form C-8000KP).
 - ① **Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a manager of an LLC is treated as an officer if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.
- The taxpayer is not a member of a controlled group or entity under common control.
- The taxpayer is not filing a consolidated return.
- The taxpayer is not apportioning business activity.
- ✓ **Corporations - Allocated income** for regular corporations is either:
 - Shareholders' or officers' compensation and directors' fees from Form C-8000KC, column K, or
 - Shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from Form C-8000KC, column M.

If either of these is greater than \$95,000, the corporation is not eligible for the full small business credit.

Allocated income for S Corporations is shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from Form C-8000KC, column M.

- ① **Important:** If the allocated income after loss adjustment is more than \$95,000, Form C-8000 must be filed.

Even if eligible to file this form, a taxpayer may pay a lower tax by filing Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, and taking a standard small business credit using Form C-8000C, *SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits*. This is

especially true if any of the following applies:

- A business loss carryforward exists or is established.
- A community foundations, homeless, public contributions or public utility property tax credit is taken or a nonrefundable credit is taken.
- An Investment Tax Credit may be taken.

Loss Adjustment. A taxpayer that is not eligible for the full small business credit or the alternate tax calculation due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier may benefit from Form 3307, *SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet for the Small Business Credit*, on page 25. If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which the taxpayer is claiming a credit and a small business credit was received for that same year, the taxpayer may adjust for the loss. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed \$9 million, nor will it change the amount of allocated income on Form C-8000KC, Column K for a C Corporation.

Tax period is less than 12 months. Annual returns must be filed for the same period as the federal income tax return. If a business operates less than 12 months, annualize gross receipts, business income and all shareholders', officers' and partners' income to determine which forms to file and the eligibility for a standard small business tax credit or alternate tax. Do not use annualized numbers on the return; use them only to determine filing requirements and qualifications for credits. See General Information, page 6, for complete annualizing instructions.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Refund only: If apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000 and the taxpayer is filing this form only to claim a refund, skip lines 9-15 and 21-24.

Line 1, Taxable Year. If the business operates on a fiscal year, enter the beginning and ending dates, month and year, of the annual accounting period. For periods less than 12 months, enter the beginning and ending dates that correspond to the taxable period reported to the IRS.

Line 3, Business Start Date. Enter the start date of the first Michigan business activity.

Line 4, Principal Business Activity. Enter a brief description of business activity (e.g., forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, electric, gas, sanitary services, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance or services).

Line 5, Account Number. Be sure to use the same account number on all forms. Use the federal employer identification number (FEIN) or the Michigan Treasury (TR) assigned number. If the organization type is individual and an account number does not exist yet, enter the taxpayer's Social Security number and enter an "S" in the box to the right. For all other organization types that do not have an account number, leave line 5 blank.

Line 7, Organization Type. Check the box that describes the organization type. Limited Liability Companies should check the appropriate box based on their federal return.

Line 8, Gross Receipts. Use the checklist on page 18 as a guide to be sure receipts are totalled correctly. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to determine gross receipts.

① **Note:** Line 8 is used only to determine filing requirements and small business credit eligibility; it is not part of the tax calculation.

Line 9, Business Income. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to determine business income.

Line 10, Carryover or Carryback.

✓ **Fiduciaries and corporations.** Enter the sum of applicable net operating loss and capital loss from the federal schedule that was included in the business income reported on line 9. This cannot be a negative number.

Line 11, Compensation and Director Fees.

✓ **Corporations.** Complete Form C-8000KC, *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers*, on page 41, before continuing. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

✓ **Partnerships and LLC Partnerships.** Complete Form C-8000KP, *SBT Schedule of Partners*, on page 45, before continuing. Attach the completed schedule to the return.

Line 14, Unincorporated/S Corporation Credit.

Taxpayers who are unincorporated or are S Corporations are allowed a credit against the SBT. Multiply line 13 by the percent from the table below and enter the result on line 14.

Unincorporated/S Corporation Tax Credit Table

<u>If business income* is:</u>	<u>The credit is:</u>
\$20,000 or less.....	20% of the liability
\$20,001- \$39,999	15% of the liability
\$40,000 or more	10% of the liability

*See page 6 for tax years less than 12 months.

Line 17, Estimated Tax Payments. Enter the total tax paid with Form C-8002, *SBT Quarterly Tax Return*, or the estimated single business tax paid with Form 160, *Combined Return for Michigan Taxes*. Include all payments made on returns that apply to the current year.

Line 19, Refundable Credits. If claiming a Michigan Economic Growth Authority Employment Tax Credit, a Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit Credit, an Apprenticeship Credit, or a Next Energy Credit, see Form C-8000MC, *SBT Miscellaneous Credits*, on page 47.

Line 22, Penalty and Interest. If penalty and interest are owed for not filing estimated returns or for underestimating a tax, complete Form C-8020, *SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax*, on page 67, to compute penalty and interest due. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute penalty and interest and bill for payment.

Line 23, Penalty and Interest. See "Computing Penalty and Interest" on page 8.

Line 25, Overpayment. If the amount of overpayment, less any penalty and interest due on lines 22 and 23, is less than zero, enter the difference (as a positive number) on line 24. If the amount is greater than zero, enter on line 25.

① **Reminder:** See "Signing the Return" on page 8.

Federal Forms: Attach copies of these federal forms to the return.

✓ **Corporations** - *U.S. 1120* (pages 1-4) or *U.S. 1120-A* (pages 1-2), *Schedule D, Form 851, Form 4562* and *Form 4797*. If filing as part of a consolidated federal return, attach a proforma or consolidated schedule.

✓ **S Corporations** - *U.S. 1120S* (pages 1-4)*, *Schedule D, Form 851, Form 4562, Form 4797* and *Form 8825*.

✓ **Individuals** - *U.S. 1040* (pages 1-2), *Schedules C, C-EZ, D, E* and *Form 4797*.

✓ **Fiduciaries** - *U.S. 1041* (pages 1-4), *Schedule D* and *Form 4797*.

✓ **Partnerships** - *U.S. 1065* (pages 1-4)*, *Schedule D, Form 4797* and *Form 8825*.

✓ **Limited Liability Companies** - Attach appropriate schedules shown above based on federal return filed.

***Do not send copies of K-1s. Treasury will request them if necessary.**

**2005 MICHIGAN
SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 2

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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TAX and CREDIT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

The standard small business credit and the alternate tax are **NOT** available if any of the following conditions exist:

- Gross receipts exceed \$10,000,000; **or**
- Adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds:
 - a. \$475,000 for corporations, partnerships and LLCs
 - b. \$115,000 for an individual or fiduciary; **or**
- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000, or any partner has distributive share of income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000, as determined on C-8000KC or C-8000KP. Form C-8000KC or C-8000KP must be attached.

The standard small business credit and the alternate credit must be **REDUCED** if any individual, shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$95,000 but not over \$115,000, or any partner has distributive share of income after loss adjustment of over \$95,000 but not over \$115,000, as determined on Form C-8000KC or C-8000KP. Form C-8000KC or C-8000KP must be attached.

Note: Members of controlled groups must attach a copy of Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit, and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups.*

If **not** claiming a small business credit, go to line 28 to claim contribution credits.

PART 1: ADJUSTED BUSINESS INCOME

3. Business income from C-8000, line 11	3.	_____	.00
4. Capital loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 21	4.	_____	.00
5. Net operating loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 22	5.	_____	.00
6. Subtotal. Add lines 3, 4 and 5.....	6.	_____	.00
7. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders from C-8000KC, line 6	7.	_____	.00
8. Compensation and director fees of officers from C-8000KC, line 7.....	8.	_____	.00
9. Adjusted business income. Add lines 6, 7 and 8.....	9.	_____	.00

If line 9 is less than zero, skip lines 10-12 and enter 100% on line 13.

PART 2: SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT

10. Tax base from C-8000, line 32	10.	_____	.00
11. Tax base for credit. Multiply line 10 by 45% (.45)	11.	_____	.00
If line 9 exceeds line 11, this credit cannot be taken. Skip line 12 and enter zero on line 13.			
12. Income percentage. Divide line 9 by line 11 and multiply by 100 to find percentage	12.	_____	%
13. Credit percentage. Subtract line 12 from 100%	13.	_____	%
14. Tax from C-8000, line 44.....	TAX 14.	_____	.00
15. Standard Small Business Credit. Multiply line 13 by line 14	15.	_____	.00
16. Alternate tax. Multiply line 9 by 2% (.02).....	16.	_____	.00
17. Alternate Credit. Subtract line 16 from line 14	17.	_____	.00
18a. Small business credit. Enter the greater of line 15 or 17	18a.	_____	.00
b. Reduced small business credit. Use the Reduced Credit Table on page 2 of this form to find the reduced credit percentage. Multiply line 18a by _____%	18b.	_____	.00
19. Tax after small business credit. Subtract line 18a or 18b, whichever is applicable, from line 14	19.	_____	.00

If gross receipts are equal to or less than \$9 million and contribution credits are not being claimed, enter the amount on line 19 on Form C-8000, line 45. Otherwise, go to page 2 of this form.

PART 3: GROSS RECEIPTS REDUCTION

Complete this section if gross receipts are more than \$9,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000.

20. Gross receipts from C-8000, line 10. See instructions for tax years less than 12 months	20.	_____	.00
21. Excess gross receipts. Subtract \$9,000,000 from line 20	21.	_____	.00
22. Excess percentage. Divide line 21 by \$1,000,000	22.	_____	%
23. Allowable percentage. Subtract line 22 from 100%	23.	_____	%
24. Tax from line 14 or C-8000, line 44	24.	_____	.00
25. Multiply the percentage on line 23 by the credit on line 18a or line 18b, whichever is applicable	25	_____	.00
26. Tax after small business credit. Subtract line 25 from line 24	▶26.	_____	.00

If no contribution credits are claimed, enter the amount on line 26 on Form C-8000, line 45.

PART 4: CONTRIBUTION CREDITS

Complete this section ONLY if claiming contribution credits. See the instructions for these credits on page 24.

27. Enter the amount from line 19 or 26, whichever applies. Affiliated or controlled groups or entities under common control, enter the amount from C-8009, line 33 or 34	27.	_____	.00
28. If you did not claim a small business credit , enter the amount from C-8000, line 44	28.	_____	.00
29a. Community Foundations donations	▶29a.	_____	.00
b. Credit. Enter the smaller of 50% of line 29a, \$5,000, or 5% of the tax on C-8000, line 43	29b.	_____	.00
c. Find the code on page 75 for any community foundations contributed to and enter here	▶29c.	_____	
30. Subtract line 29b from line 27 or 28	30.	_____	.00
31a. Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit donations	▶31a.	_____	.00
b. Credit. Enter the smaller of 50% of line 31a, \$5,000 or 5% of the tax on C-8000, line 43	31b.	_____	.00
32. Subtract line 31b from line 30	32.	_____	.00
33a. Public Contributions	▶33a.	_____	.00
b. Credit. Enter the smaller of 50% of line 33a, \$5,000, or 5% of line 32	33b.	_____	.00
34a. Public Utility Property Tax for taxable year	▶34a.	_____	
b. Credit. Enter 5% of line 34a. This amount cannot exceed the tax liability	34b.	_____	.00
35. Add lines 33b and 34b	35.	_____	.00
36. Tax After Credits. Subtract line 35 from line 32. Enter here and on Form C-8000, line 45	36.	_____	.00

REDUCED CREDIT TABLE	
If allocated income* is:	The reduced credit is:
\$0 - \$ 95,000	100% of the small business credit
\$95,001 - \$ 99,999	80% of the small business credit
\$100,000 - \$104,999	60% of the small business credit
\$105,000 - \$109,999	40% of the small business credit
\$110,000 - \$115,000	20% of the small business credit

*See page 6 for tax years less than 12 months.

Instructions for Form C-8000C, Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits

Purpose: To allow taxpayers to choose either the standard or alternate small business credit and to claim contribution credits.

The small business credit is reduced if an individual, a partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

①**Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. A manager of an LLC is treated as an officer if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

General Instructions - Eligibility

Taxpayers are **not** eligible for either the standard small business credit or the alternate tax if any of the following conditions exist:

- Gross receipts exceed \$10 million.
- Adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds:
 - \$475,000 for corporations, partnerships and LLCs
 - \$115,000 for individuals or fiduciaries.
- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000 or any partner has distributive share of income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000, as determined on Form C-8000KC or Form C-8000KP.
- ✓ **Corporations - Allocated income** for regular corporations is either:
 - a. Shareholders' or officers' compensation and directors' fees from Form C-8000KC, column K, or
 - b. Shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from Form C-8000KC, column M.

If either a or b is greater than \$115,000, the corporation is not eligible for the small business credit. In addition, if either a or b is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000, the corporation must reduce the small business credit based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

- ✓ **S Corporation - Allocated income** for S Corporations is shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from Form C-8000KC, column M.

If the tax year is less than 12 months, gross receipts, adjusted business income, partners' and shareholders' or officers' share of business income must be annualized to determine eligibility and to compute the small business credit. If annualized gross receipts exceed \$9 million but do not exceed \$10 million, annualize figures to compute Part 3. Part-year partners or shareholders must annualize their share of business income to determine their eligibility. See Annualizing on page 6.

Loss Adjustment. If taxpayers are not eligible for the full small business credit or the alternate tax calculation due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier, they may benefit from Form 3307, *SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet for the Small Business Credit*, on page 25. If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which a taxpayer is claiming a credit and a small business credit was received for that same year, then adjust for the loss. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed \$9 million. It will also not change the amount of compensation on Form C-8000KC, Column K for a C Corporation.

Controlled groups or entities under common control, as defined in the IRC, are not eligible for the standard small business credit or alternate tax unless the business activities of the entities are consolidated, whether or not a consolidated SBT return is filed. This means the gross receipts, adjusted business income and tax base of **all** members of the group must be combined to determine eligibility and to compute this credit.

In other words, if the combined gross receipts exceed \$10 million, the combined adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds \$475,000, or any one individual, partner, shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$115,000 from any one member of the group, the group is not eligible for the credit.

If the group is eligible and files a consolidated SBT return, compute either the standard small business credit or alternate tax on a consolidated basis using Form C-8000C.

If separate SBT returns are filed, determine the combined credit and each member's share of the credit on Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups*, on page 59. Attach a copy of Form C-8009 to each member's SBT return.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

① **Note:** Skip to line 28 if this form is being used only to claim contribution credits and not a small business credit.

PART 1: Adjusted Business Income

Business income is adjusted by loss carryforwards and carrybacks from Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*. It is also adjusted by compensation and director's fees of active shareholders and officers from Form C-8000KC, *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers*, on page 41.

PART 2: Small Business Credit

Compute either the standard or alternate credit.

The alternate tax computation is a simplified way of computing SBT while still allowing a small business credit. If filing *only* the alternate tax, a taxpayer may be able to complete Form C-8044, *Single Business Tax Simplified Return*, on page 17, instead.

① **Note:** The Simplified Return does not allow a contribution credit to be claimed or the calculation for reduced credit percentage required if an individual, partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000. Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, must be filed.

Taxpayers may want to compute tax with the standard small business credit and with the alternate credit, then choose the most advantageous credit.

① **Note:** If an individual, partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000, a reduction to the small business credit is required. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income. No reduction is required if allocated income is \$95,000 or less. Use the Reduced Credit Table on the form to determine the reduced credit that applies.

① **Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. A manager of an LLC is treated as an officer if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

Line 18b, Reduced Small Business Credit. Enter the percent from the Reduced Credit Table on the form and multiply line 18a by that amount. Enter the result on line 18b.

Line 19, Tax After Small Business Credit. Subtract either line 18a or 18b, whichever applies, from line 14 and enter on this line.

① **Note:** If gross receipts are equal to or less than \$9 million and no contribution credits are being claimed, enter this amount on Form C-8000, line 45.

PART 3: Gross Receipts Reduction

Complete this section only if gross receipts are more than \$9 million but do not exceed \$10 million. Annualize for tax periods less than 12 months.

Line 26, Tax After Small Business Credit. If contribution credits are not being claimed, enter this amount on Form C-8000, line 45.

PART 4: Contribution Credits. Complete Part 4 only to claim contribution credits.

Line 29, Community Foundations Credit. A partial credit is allowed when donating to the endowment fund of a certified community foundation. A complete list of Certified Community Foundations is on page 75. Write the foundation code on line 29c. If a valid code is not entered, a credit will not be received.

Line 31, Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit. A partial credit is allowed when making a cash donation to a qualifying shelter for homeless persons, food kitchen, food bank or other entity whose primary purpose is to provide overnight accommodations, food or meals to indigent persons. For more information, see *Revenue Administrative Bulletin 1992-10* at www.michigan.gov/bustax.

① **Note:** Individuals and fiduciaries claiming credits under Section 261 of the Income Tax Act are not eligible for the Community Foundation Credit or the Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit.

Line 33, Public Contribution Credit.

✓ **Corporations, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies** - A partial credit is allowed when donations are made during the taxable year to institutions of higher learning located in Michigan, Michigan public libraries, the Michigan colleges foundation, public broadcasting stations located in Michigan and any nonprofit corporation, fund, foundation, trust or association organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of institutions of higher learning located in Michigan.

Line 34, Public Utility Property Tax Credit.

✓ **Corporations** - Enter the total of all taxes imposed for the taxable year under PA 282 of 1905. This credit is for taxes assessed on properties of railroad, telegraph and other public utility companies. Taxpayers whose business activities consist of transportation services other than oil or gas by pipeline are not eligible for this credit.

Line 36, Tax After Credits. Subtract line 35 from line 32. Enter the result on Form C-8000, line 45.

Attach this schedule to the return.

SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet for the Small Business Credit

Issued under authority of P.A. 257 of 1990.

Use this worksheet to qualify for an otherwise disallowed small business credit or alternate tax by adjusting current year adjusted business income. This is available only if a taxpayer had a negative adjusted business income in any of the five tax years immediately preceding this tax year and received a small business credit in the loss year. Partnerships and members of controlled groups - see instructions. Note: A loss adjustment cannot be used to reduce compensation from Form C-8000KC, column K. It can only be used to reduce the amount of allocated business income, column L.

PART 1: CURRENT YEAR AMOUNTS

Use this section to determine the amount of loss adjustment to the business income needed to qualify for the small business credit.

Business Income Disqualifier is \$475,000 (\$115,000 for individuals).

1. Adjusted Business Income from C-8000C, line 9 1. \$ _____ .00
2. Less the disqualifier 2. \$ _____ .00
3. Loss adjustment. Subtract line 2 from line 1 3. \$ _____ .00

Shareholder Compensation Disqualifier is \$115,000.

4. Enter the amount from C-8000C, line 6 4. \$ _____ .00
5. Disqualifier 5. \$ _____ .00
6. Enter compensation and director fees from C-8000KC, column K of the shareholder creating the disqualifier or reduction 6. \$ _____ .00
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 7. \$ _____ .00
8. Divide line 7 by the percent of ownership (____%) from C-8000KC, column G for the shareholder on line 6 8. \$ _____ .00
9. Loss adjustment. Subtract line 8 from line 4 9. \$ _____ .00

PART 2: AVAILABLE LOSS

Use this section to determine the loss available from the five preceding years.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
10. Did taxpayer receive a small business credit? Complete only those columns in which "Y" is entered.					
11. Enter adjusted business income as reported on C-8000C, line 9 for each tax year that reported a loss.					
12. Amount of loss entered on line 11 used as an adjustment in a prior year.					
13. Loss available for current return. Subtract line 12 from line 11.					
14. Enter the amount from line 3 or 9, whichever is larger.					
15. Loss available for future returns. Subtract line 14 from line 13.					

Attach this worksheet to the return.

Instructions for Form 3307, Loss Adjustment Worksheet for the Small Business Credit

Purpose: To adjust the adjusted business income to qualify for the small business credit or minimize the reduction percentage required.

If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which a credit is being claimed, and the taxpayer received a small business credit for that same year, adjust for the loss before figuring eligibility for the small business credit. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed \$9 million. Also, it will not change the amount of compensation on Form C-8000KC, column K for a C Corporation.

PART 1: Current Year Amounts

Use this part to determine the amount of loss adjustment necessary to qualify for the small business credit.

If a taxpayer is not eligible for the credit because the adjusted business income exceeds \$475,000, complete lines 1 through 3.

If a taxpayer is not eligible because a shareholder's allocated income exceeds \$115,000 or a partner's distributive income exceeds \$115,000, complete lines 4 through 9 for the shareholder or partner creating the disqualifier.

Ⓢ **Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

A taxpayer may need to calculate both if there is more than one disqualifier. Complete lines 4 through 9 for *each* shareholder or partner who creates a disqualifier. The loss adjustment required is the largest amount needed to eliminate all disqualifiers.

Reduced small business credit. A reduction of the small business credit is required if an individual, a partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

Complete lines 4 through 9 for the shareholder or partner creating the need to reduce the small business credit.

The loss adjustment worksheet should always be calculated initially using \$95,000 on line 5. This calculation will establish taxpayer eligibility without the need to reduce the small business credit. However, if the total loss available for the current year on line 13 does

not equal or exceed the loss adjustment required on line 9, the taxpayer may still calculate a lesser loss adjustment to claim a reduced credit.

Try the calculation more than once. Substitute the numbers shown on the chart below on line 5, in order to maximize the claimed small business credit:

<u>Line 5</u>	<u>Eligible % of credit</u>
\$ 95,000	100% - no reduction
\$ 99,999	80%
\$104,999	60%
\$109,999	40%
\$115,000	20%

The SBT loss adjustment worksheet is for corporations. To use it for a partnership or member of a controlled group, make these changes.

- ✓ **Partnerships.** Enter on line 6 any guaranteed payments made to the partner creating a \$115,000 disqualifier. On line 8, divide by the percentage of ownership from Form C-8000KP, column D.
- ✓ **Controlled Groups.** A member of a controlled group may use this form for the shareholder compensation disqualifier (lines 4 through 9). The adjustment must come from the same company. The business income disqualifier must be calculated on a consolidated basis. Substitute consolidated figures for lines 1 through 3 and lines 10 through 15.

PART 2: Available Loss

Use this section to determine the loss available from the five preceding years.

Line 10. Enter "Y" under each year that a small business credit was received.

Line 11. Enter the adjusted business income from Form C-8000C, line 9, for each tax year that reported a loss. Report the loss in parentheses.

Lines 12 - 15. Continue to fill out each year's column only if the taxpayer entered a "Y" on line 10 *and* the adjusted business income reported on line 11 was a loss.

Ⓢ **Note:** To benefit from a loss adjustment, the total loss available for the current year, line 13, must equal or exceed the loss adjustment required on line 14.

Attach this worksheet to the return.

**2005 MICHIGAN
SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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PART 1: DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN TAX YEARS BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1989

3. Enter all depreciable **real property located in Michigan** that was sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Include property acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)

4. Total columns 3e and 3f. A loss on 4f will increase recapture 4.
5. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 4f is a gain, subtract it from 4e. If line 4f is a loss, add it to 4e 5. .00
If taxable in another state, complete lines 6 and 7; otherwise, go to line 8.
6. Apportioned gains or (losses). Multiply line 4f by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or line 19, whichever applies 6. .00
7. Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. If line 6 is a gain, subtract it from 4e. If line 6 is a loss, add it to 4e 7. .00

PART 2: DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN TAX YEARS BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1989

8. Enter all depreciable **personal property** that was sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Include property acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)

9. Total columns 8e and 8f. A loss on 9f will increase recapture 9.
10. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 9f is a gain, subtract it from 9e. If line 9f is a loss, add it to 9e 10. .00
If taxable in another state, complete line 11; otherwise, go to line 12.
11. Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. Multiply line 10 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 23 11. .00

Instructions for Form C-8000D, Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction

Purpose: To adjust the tax base for the disposal or transfer of depreciable real or personal property acquired in tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2000.

If the taxpayer disposed of depreciable real or personal property that was acquired in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1976 and before January 1, 2000, complete this form and attach it to the annual return.

① **Note:** A sale of qualifying property reported on the installment method for federal income tax purposes causes a recapture of the entire gross proceeds in the year of the sale. The recapture is reduced by any gain reported in federal taxable income in the year of the sale. The gain attributable to the installment sale that is reported in subsequent years is subtracted from the tax base for those years.

Use Part 4 to compute the recapture for property moved out of the state. If more space is needed, attach separate schedules.

****Required information when including multiple dispositions as one entry:** For all dispositions, Date Acquired must be the same **and** Date Sold or Date Transferred must be the same. All dispositions that have variable dates must be listed separately. In Parts 1, 2 and 3 below, the calculation of gross proceeds may be reduced by selling expenses.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the Annual Return.

PART 1: Disposition of Depreciable Real Property Acquired in Tax Years Beginning Before October 1, 1989

Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of depreciable **real property** (property as described in IRC Section 1250) **located in Michigan** that was acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

Line 3, Columns a through f. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through f.**

Line 4, Columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f, enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 5, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 4, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 4, column e. A loss on line 4, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 6, Apportioned Gains or (Losses). Multiply line

4f by the percentage from Form C-8000H, *SBT Apportionment Formula*, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Line 7, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. If line 6 is a gain, subtract it from 4e. If line 6 is a loss, add it to 4e.

PART 2: Disposition of Depreciable Personal Property Acquired in Tax Years Beginning Before October 1, 1989

Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of depreciable **personal property, wherever it is located**, that was acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

Line 8, Columns a through f. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through f. **

Line 9, Columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f, enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 10, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 9, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 9, column e. A loss on line 9, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 11, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds if Taxable in Another State. Multiply adjusted proceeds on line 10 by the capital acquisition apportionment percentage for the current year from Form C-8000H, line 23.

PART 3: Disposition of Real and Personal Property That Was Sold or Otherwise Disposed of During the Tax Year

Include the following:

- Property acquired in tax years beginning after September 30, 1989 and before January 1, 1997
- Real and personal property acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and prior to January 1, 2000, located in Michigan or moved into Michigan after acquisition
- Mobile tangible assets acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and prior to January 1, 2000, whether located in Michigan or outside Michigan.

Mobile tangible assets are all of the following:

- Motor vehicles that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more and are used to transport property or persons for compensation
- Rolling stock (railroad freight or passenger cars,

locomotives or other rail cars), aircraft and watercraft used by the owner to transport property or persons for compensation or used by the owner to transport the owner's property for sale, rental or further processing, and

- Equipment used directly in completion of, or in construction contracts for, the construction, alteration, repair or improvement of property.

Line 12, Columns a through f. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through f. **

Line 13, Columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 14, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 13, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 13, column e. A loss on line 13, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 15, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds if Taxable in Another State. Multiply the amount on line 14 by the apportionment percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

PART 4: Transfers Out of Michigan of All Depreciable Real and Personal Property, Other Than Mobile Tangible Assets, Acquired in Tax Years Beginning After December 31, 1996, That Were Eligible for a Capital Acquisition Deduction.

Line 16, Columns a through e. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through e. **

Line 18, Apportioned Total Federal Basis. Multiply the amount on line 17 by the apportionment percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

PART 5: Total Recapture.

Line 19. Enter the total adjustment required as a recapture for the capital acquisition deduction. Also enter on Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, line 35.

If taxable only in Michigan, add lines 5, 10, 14 and 17. If taxable in another state, add lines 7, 11, 15 and 18.

Attach this schedule to the return.

**2005 MICHIGAN
SBT Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging
For Persons Other Than Corporations**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

IMPORTANT: There must be four (4) taxable years preceding 2005 to qualify for business income averaging.	
1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) or TR Number
A. TAXABLE YEARS (Years Ending In)	B. BUSINESS INCOME* (Form C-8000, line 11, cannot be less than zero)
3. 2005	.00
4. 2004	.00
5. 2003	.00
6. 2002	.00
7. 2001	.00
8. Total Business Income Add lines 3 through 7.	.00
9. Average Business Income Divide the amount on line 8 by the number 5.	.00

If the amount on line 9 is greater than line 3, do not average business income. If the amount on line 9 is less than line 3, use the amount on line 9, Average Business Income, to compute the statutory exemption only. See the instructions for Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*.

***IMPORTANT:** If business income is not available because no annual return was required, determine business income on the appropriate worksheet in the instruction booklet. **Attach this schedule to the return.**

Instructions for Form C-8000G, Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging

Purpose: For **persons other than corporations** to average the taxpayer's business income with the previous four years to compute the taxpayer's statutory exemption.

✔ **Individuals, Partnerships, Fiduciaries and Limited Liability Companies** - If the taxpayer had four taxable years preceding the taxable year 2005 (2001 through 2004), average business income to determine the 2005 statutory exemption.

① **Note:** Business income averaging is used only to figure the statutory exemption. Do not use it as the current year business income on any form.

Taxable Year

A taxable year is one with business activity, whether or not an annual return was filed. A tax year for the SBT is the same period covered by the federal return.

Reorganizations

Certain reorganizations do not interrupt the averaging of the business income. If the parties of the reorganization are not corporations and controlling interest is kept in the resulting organizations (80 percent ownership) by previous owners, the taxable years of the previous owners may be used. Qualifying reorganizations must attach an explanation giving the name and account number of all persons involved and the date and description of the reorganization (e.g., individual to fiduciary).

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

Lines 3 through 7. For each taxable year, enter business income in column B as reported on the annual return. If business income for any taxable year is negative, enter "0." If the taxpayer was not required to file an annual return because gross receipts were less than filing requirements, use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to determine business income. Attach the worksheet to this form.

If any tax year was less than 12 months, annualize the business income. To annualize, multiply the business income from the annual return by 12 and divide the result by the number of months the business operated. Enter the result in column B. Individuals are not required to annualize. For complete annualizing instructions and an explanation of a partial month, see General Information, page 6.

Line 8. Add the business income on lines 3 through 7 in column B.

Line 9. Divide the total business income determined on line 8 by the number 5 and enter this on line 9. If line 9 is greater than line 3, do not average business income. If line 9 is less than line 3, use the amount on line 9 to figure the statutory exemption. See the instructions for Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*, on page 72. Do not use the averaged amount as the current year business income on any form.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2005 MICHIGAN SBT Apportionment Formula

**2005
C-8000H**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 5

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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PART 1: COMPUTATION OF APPORTIONMENT PERCENTAGE

If 100% of property and payroll is attributable to Michigan, include documentation to substantiate nexus with another state.

	A.		B.		C.
PROPERTY FACTOR*			Weighting Factors		Weighted Percentage
Complete if filer has property outside of Michigan regardless of whether filer has Michigan property.					
3. Average value of Michigan property held during the year..... ▶ 3.	.00				
4. Multiply Michigan rentals by 8 and enter the result..... ▶ 4.	.00				
5. Total Michigan property. Add lines 3 and 4..... 5.	.00				
6. Average value of total property held during the year..... ▶ 6.	.00				
7. Multiply total rentals by 8 and enter the result..... ▶ 7.	.00				
8. Total property. Add lines 6 and 7..... 8.	.00				
9. Percentage. Divide line 5 by line 8..... 9.	%		x 5%		9. %
PAYROLL FACTOR					
Complete if filer has payroll outside of Michigan regardless of whether filer has Michigan payroll.					
10. Michigan wages ▶ 10.	.00				
11. Total wages ▶ 11.	.00				
12. Percentage. Divide line 10 by line 11 12.	%		x 5%		12. %
SALES FACTOR					
13. Michigan sales ▶ 13.	.00				
14. Total sales ▶ 14.	.00				
15. Percentage. Divide line 13 by line 14 15.	%		x 90%		15. %
16. Apportionment percentage. Add column C, lines 9, 12 & 15** Use this percentage to apportion: (1) The tax base on C-8000, line 33, (2) The recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction (CAD) on C-8000D, and (3) The capital investments and recapture on C-8000ITC.....					16. %

* The State Treasurer may require periodic averaging of property values during the tax year if this is reasonably required to reflect the average value of the filer's property.

** If filer does not have three factors, i.e., if line 8, 11 or 14 is zero, see *Formulas for Special Situations* on page 35.

PART 2: TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, OR TAXPAYERS AUTHORIZED TO USE A SPECIAL FORMULA, USE THE LINES PROVIDED BELOW

Attach an explanation.

17. Michigan..... ▶ 17.	.00			
18. Total ▶ 18.	.00			
19. Apportionment percentage. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to apportion: (1) The tax base on C-8000, line 33, (2) The recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction (CAD) on C-8000D, and (3) The capital investments and recapture on C-8000ITC.....		19		%

PART 3: CAPITAL ACQUISITION APPORTIONMENT

This part is only used for certain CAD recaptures. Complete this part only if depreciable personal property that was acquired in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989 was disposed of during the year.

20. Property factor from line 9, column A..... 20.	%			
21. Payroll factor from line 12, column A 21.	%			
22. Total. Add lines 20 and 21 22.				%
23. Average percentage. Divide line 22 by 2; if only one factor exists, enter the amount from line 22. Use this percentage to compute recapture of capital acquisition deduction on C-8000D, line 11.....		23.		%

Instructions for Form C-8000H, Apportionment Formula

Purpose: To determine the portion of tax base attributable to Michigan for a taxpayer whose business activity is subject to tax both within and without Michigan.

A taxpayer is subject to tax in another state if, in that state, the taxpayer is subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a corporation stock tax, a tax of the type imposed under the Michigan SBT Act, or that state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to one or more of the taxes regardless of whether the tax is imposed. A taxpayer will be subject to a tax in another state if the taxpayer has due process and commerce clause nexus with that state.

General Instructions

Michigan tax is based only on the business activity conducted in Michigan. This activity is measured by three factors: property, payroll and sales.

Each factor is weighted. The weighted figures are then added to determine the portion of activity taxable in Michigan. The property and payroll factors are weighted at 5 percent and the sales factor is weighted at 90 percent. See example 1 on page 35. There are different formulas for transportation companies, financial organizations and other authorized taxpayers. See "Formulas for Special Situations" on page 35.

Carry all percentages to six decimal places. Do not round percentages. For example, 24.154256 percent becomes 24.1542 percent (.241542).

Complete the apportionment schedule using amounts for the taxpayer's business activity only. Do not include amounts from an interest in a partnership, S Corporation or LLC.

Property Factor

The property factor is equal to the average value of all real and tangible personal property owned or rented in Michigan divided by the average value of all property owned or rented everywhere, multiplied by the weighted factor. **Tangible personal property** includes machinery, tools, inventory, implements, equipment, goods, wares and merchandise. **Real property** includes land, buildings, leasehold improvements and construction in progress.

Determine the **average value** of property by averaging the values at the start and end of the tax period. The State Treasurer may require the periodic averaging of values during the tax year if reasonably required to reflect properly the average value of a taxpayer's property.

Value property owned at its original cost.

Value property rented at eight times the net annual rental rate, which is the annual rental rate paid, less any rental rate received from subrentals.

The factor is computed by dividing the total value of Michigan property on line 5 by the total value of all property belonging to the taxpayer on line 8.

Payroll Factor

Payroll consists of wages paid during the tax year.

The payroll factor is equal to total wages paid in Michigan divided by the total wages paid everywhere, multiplied by the weighted factor. **Total payroll should equal the amount entered on Form C-8000, line 12.**

For purposes of apportionment only, **wages** means wages as defined in IRC Section 3401.

Wages are considered paid in Michigan if:

- The employee's service is performed entirely in Michigan;
- The employee's service is performed in Michigan and in other states, but the service performed outside Michigan is incidental to the employee's service in Michigan;
- Some of the employee's service is performed in Michigan and the base of operations or the place from which the service is controlled is in Michigan; or
- The base of operations or place from which the service is controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in Michigan.

The factor is computed by dividing the wages paid in Michigan during the tax year on line 10 by the total wages paid everywhere on line 11.

Sales Factor

Sales include the amounts received by the taxpayer as consideration from the following:

- The transfer of title to, or possession of, property that is stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the tax period, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business.
- Performance of services which constitute business activity.
- Rental, leasing, licensing or use of tangible or intangible property which constitutes business activity.

Financial Organizations

The apportionment percentage used by a financial organization is based on gross business. **Gross business** is the sum of:

- Fees, commissions or other compensation for financial services;
- Gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds or other securities;
- Interest charged to customers for carrying debit balances of margin accounts without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying the accounts;
- Interest and dividends received; plus
- Any other gross income resulting from operations as a financial organization.

Enter on line 17 gross business in Michigan during the tax year. Refer to RAB 2002-14, Single Business Tax – Apportionment and Sourcing for Financial Organizations, for more information. Enter on line 18 the total gross business everywhere during the tax year. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to figure apportioned tax base on Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, line 33.

Line-By-Line Instructions

If 100 percent of the property and payroll are attributable to Michigan, the taxpayer must show proof that nexus has been created with another state. Attach the name of the state and a description of the activity, including the number of days in that state, to help us verify nexus.

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Computation of Apportionment Percentage

Line 9, Percentage. Multiply the amount in column A by 5 percent and enter the total in column C.

① **Note:** The State Treasurer may require periodic averaging of property values during the tax year if this is reasonably required to reflect the average value of the filer's property.

Line 12, Percentage. Multiply the amount in column A by 5 percent and enter the total in column C.

Line 15, Percentage. Multiply the amount in column A by 90 percent and enter the total in column C.

Line 16, Apportionment Percentage. Add the percentages in column C, lines 9, 12 and 15 to arrive at the apportionment percentage. Use this percentage to apportion: (1) the tax base on Form C-8000, line 33, unless the taxpayer has fewer than three factors or

uses a formula for a special situation, (2) the recapture of capital acquisition deduction on Form C-8000D, and (3) the capital investments and recapture on Form C-8000ITC.

PART 2: Transportation Services, Financial Organizations, or Taxpayers Authorized to Use a Special Formula

Lines 17-19. Use these lines if the taxpayer: (1) provides transportation services, (2) is a financial organization, or (3) is authorized by the State Treasurer to use a special formula. See "Formulas for Special Situations" on page 35. Attach a detailed explanation if these lines are used.

PART 3: Capital Acquisition Apportionment

Complete this section only if the taxpayer disposed of depreciable personal property that was acquired in a tax year beginning before October 1, 1989.

Line 23, Average Percentage. If both property and payroll factors exist (e.g., amounts greater than zero were entered on lines 8 and 11), divide line 22 by 2 to get the average percentage. If only one factor exists, enter the percentage shown on line 22.

Use this percentage to compute the recapture of capital acquisition deduction on Form C-8000D, line 11.

Attach this schedule to the return.

**2005 MICHIGAN
SBT Investment Tax Credit**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 6

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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PART 1: CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Read the instructions to ensure eligibility before claiming this credit.

3. Enter all eligible depreciable tangible assets **located in Michigan** that were acquired during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Cost Paid or Accrued During Tax Year

4. Total column 3d ▶ **4.** _____ .00

5. Enter all eligible depreciable tangible assets purchased or acquired for use outside of Michigan in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996 that were **transferred into Michigan** during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Physically Located in Michigan	d. Federal Adjusted Basis as of Date Moved

6. Total column 5d ▶ **6.** _____ .00

7. Enter all depreciable **mobile tangible assets** that were acquired during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Cost Paid or Accrued During Tax Year

8. Total column 7d ▶ **8.** _____ .00

9. **Apportioned Mobile Tangible Assets.** If you are subject to apportionment, multiply line 8 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies **9.** _____ .00

10. Total Capital Investments. Add lines 4, 6 and 8 or lines 4, 6 and 9, whichever applies ▶ **10.** _____ .00

11. Enter the total cost paid or accrued of all depreciable real and personal property located **everywhere** that was acquired during the tax year. (Authorized under MCL 208.80(3)) ▶ **11.** _____ .00
This figure is for statistical purposes and should **not** be used in any calculation.

Instructions for Form C-8000ITC, Investment Tax Credit

Purpose: To calculate an Investment Tax Credit (ITC) or an ITC recapture to be applied against the tax liability.

For tax years beginning after 1999, taxpayers may claim an ITC for a percentage of the net costs paid or accrued in a taxable year for qualifying tangible assets physically located in Michigan. The assets must be of a type that are or will become eligible for depreciation or amortization for federal income tax. Mobile tangible assets, wherever located, which would be subject to apportionment in the same manner as the tax base, and assets purchased or acquired for use outside the state and later moved into the state, also qualify for the ITC. The ITC must be taken before any other credit.

The ITC is calculated by multiplying net capital investments made in Michigan during the taxable year by an annualized percentage determined by dividing the SBT tax rate in effect for the year by the pre-1999 rate of 2.3 percent. The result is multiplied by a percentage based on adjusted gross receipts.

The ITC is not available and ITC recapture is not required if a gross receipts reduction to the adjusted tax base is taken to arrive at the tax liability. If the adjusted tax base is greater than 50 percent of the adjusted gross receipts, the adjusted tax base may be reduced by the excess on Form C-8000S, *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base*. In addition, the SBT Act allows taxpayers to reduce the adjusted tax base when the percentage of the tax base attributable to compensation exceeds 63 percent. If this reduction is elected, the ITC must also be reduced.

If a taxpayer acquires depreciable real or personal property during the taxable year or disposed of depreciable real or personal property that was acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999, complete this form and attach it to the annual return.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

In Parts 1 and 2 below, the calculation of gross proceeds may be reduced by selling expenses.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Capital Investments

Use Part 1 to determine the total eligible capital investments for the tax year. If more space is needed for any item, attach a separate sheet with appropriate information.

Line 3. Enter the description, location, date acquired and the total cost paid or accrued of all eligible depreciable tangible assets located in Michigan that were acquired during the tax year.

Line 5. Enter the description, location, date physically located in Michigan and the federal adjusted basis as of the date moved of all eligible depreciable tangible assets purchased or acquired for use outside of Michigan in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996 that were moved into Michigan during the tax year for a business use. Do not include mobile tangible assets. The cost is the federal basis

used for determining gain or loss as of the date the asset is physically located within the state.

Line 7. Enter the description, location, date acquired and the total cost paid or accrued for all depreciable mobile tangible assets that were acquired during the tax year, whether located in Michigan or outside Michigan.

Mobile tangible assets are all of the following:

- Motor vehicles that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more and are used to transport property or persons for compensation
- Rolling stock (railroad freight or passenger cars, locomotives or other railcars), aircraft and watercraft used by the owner to transport property or persons for compensation or used by the owner to transport the owner's property for sale, rental or further processing
- Equipment used directly in completion of, or in construction contracts for, the construction, alteration, repair or improvement of property.

Line 9, Apportioned Mobile Tangible Assets. If taxable in another state, multiply line 8 by the percentage from Form C-8000H, *SBT Apportionment Formula*, line 16 or 19, whichever is applicable.

Line 10, Total Capital Investments. Add lines 4, 6 and 8 or 9, whichever applies. This amount will be used to determine the Net Capital Investment in Part 3.

Line 11. This figure is being requested for statistical purposes only. Collection of this information is authorized under MCL 208.80(3).

PART 2: Recapture of Capital Investments

Use Part 2 to compute the adjusted proceeds (proceeds include any benefit derived) from the disposition of depreciable real or personal property that was acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and the recapture for property moved out of state. If more space is needed for any item, attach a separate sheet with the appropriate information.

****Required information when including multiple dispositions as one entry:** For all dispositions, Date Acquired must be the same **and** Date Sold or Date Transferred must be the same. All dispositions that have variable dates must be listed separately.

Line 12, columns a through f. Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of **depreciable tangible assets located in Michigan** that were acquired or moved into Michigan after acquisition in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and were sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a-f. **

Line 13, columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 14, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 13, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 13, column e. A loss on line 13, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 15, Apportioned Gains or (Losses). Multiply line 13f by the percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Line 16, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. If line 15 is a gain, subtract it from 13e. If line 15 is a loss, add it to 13e.

Line 17, Mobile Tangible Assets. Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of **depreciable mobile tangible assets** that were acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and were sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a-f.**

Line 18, columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f, enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 19, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 18, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 18, column e. A loss on line 18, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 20, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. Multiply line 19 by the percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Line 21. Enter all the **depreciable tangible assets** other than mobile property acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 that were eligible for the ITC in tax years beginning after December 31, 1999 and were **transferred outside Michigan** during the tax year. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a-e. **

Line 23, Total Recapture of Capital Investments. If taxable only in Michigan, add lines 14, 19 and 22. If taxable in another state, add lines 16, 20 and 22.

PART 3: Net Capital Investment

Line 24, Net Capital Investment. Subtract line 23, Total Recapture of Capital Investments from line 10, Total Capital Investments.

PART 4: Calculation of Investment Tax Credit

Line 26, ITC. Multiply the result of line 25 by the adjusted gross receipts percentage from the table below. Please indicate that percentage on the form.

INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Adjusted Gross Receipts Percentage Table

<u>Adjusted gross receipts</u>	<u>Use this percentage</u>
\$1,000,000 or less	2.3% (.023)
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	1.5% (.015)
\$2,500,001 - \$5,000,000	1.0% (.01)
\$5,000,001 and above	0.85% (.0085)

Adjusted gross receipts for the purpose of the ITC means gross receipts, apportioned or allocated to Michigan, plus recapture of the Capital Acquisition Deduction for assets

acquired in tax years beginning before January 1, 2000 and the ITC recapture adjustments on line 23 of this form for assets acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1999. Adjusted gross receipts must be annualized if the return is for a period of less than 12 months. Controlled groups must use the amount on Form C-8010AGR, *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups*, line 6.

ⓘ **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see "Notice to Single Business Tax Filers" on page 77 of this booklet.

Line 27, Investment Tax Credit. Multiply line 26 by line 24, Net Capital Investment. If the result is a negative number, do not complete Part 5, go to Part 6.

Complete Part 5 only if a compensation reduction was taken on Form C-8000S, SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base. If a compensation reduction was not taken, go to part 6.

PART 5: Compensation Reduction Adjustment to Investment Tax Credit.

Line 29. Multiply line 28 by the percentage used on Form C-8000S, line 6. Please indicate that percentage on the form.

Line 30, Reduction. Multiply line 29 by line 27. This reduction cannot exceed the ITC reported on line 27. If this amount is greater than line 27, a taxpayer is not eligible for this credit and should enter zero on line 31.

Line 31, Reduced Investment Tax Credit. Subtract line 30 from line 27.

PART 6: Determining Tax Liability.

Line 32. Enter the amount from Form C-8000, line 43, Tax Before All Credits.

Line 33. Enter the amount from either line 27 or 31, whichever applies.

Line 35. Add lines 33 and 34 and enter the total. If the total is a negative amount, the tax liability will increase.

Line 36. Enter the smaller of lines 32 or 35.

Line 37, Tax Liability. Subtract line 36 from line 32. If line 36 is a negative number, it must be added to line 32 to determine tax liability. This amount is entered on Form C-8000, line 44.

Line 38, Credit Carryforward. If the total of available credit on line 35 is greater than the tax liability on line 32, enter the difference here. This amount can be carried forward for nine years from the year it was created.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2005 MICHIGAN SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers
For all corporations claiming statutory exemption or small business credit

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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PART 1: SHAREHOLDERS AND OFFICERS - See instruction booklet.

3A. Shareholder (including corporation and trust) or officer name (Last, First, Initial)	B. Social Security Number	C. If an officer, check here.	D. % Time	E. % Stock	F. % Stock with attribution	G. % Stock from col. F less any attribution between 2 active shareholders
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						
e.						
f.						
g.						
h.						
☞ % of stock (not listed above) owned by shareholders who own less than 20% and receive no compensation.					%	
Continue below using same a through h line references.				Total	100%	
H. Dividends -used to determine active shareholders	I. Salaries, wages and/or director fees	J. Employee insurance plans, pensions, etc.	K. Total compensation and director fees for officers and/or shareholders -add columns I & J	L. Share of business income/loss -Form C-8000C, line 6 x column G.	M. Total shareholder/officer income -add columns K & L.	
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						
e.						
f.						
g.						
h.						

If more space is needed, attach additional C-8000KC forms. Identify each additional form and complete Part 1.

PART 2: STATUTORY EXEMPTION - See definition of qualified shareholder in the instruction booklet.

4. Qualified shareholders. Add the number of qualified shareholders from Part 1.
Enter here and on C-8043, line 8a 4. _____
5. Compensation and director fees of ALL shareholders. Add amounts in column K for each shareholder showing ownership in column E. Enter here and on C-8043, line 5 5. _____ .00

PART 3: SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT - See definition of active shareholder in the instruction booklet.

6. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders. Add amounts in column K for each active shareholder. Enter here and on C-8000C, line 7 or C-8044, line 11 6. _____ .00
7. Compensation and director fees of officers. Add amounts in column K for each officer who is not an active shareholder. Enter here and on C-8000C, line 8 or C-8044, line 11 7. _____ .00

Instructions for C-8000KC

Schedule of Shareholders and Officers

Purpose: For all **corporations** to determine eligibility for the standard small business credit or alternate tax and for professional and S Corporations to determine which shareholders qualify for the increased exemption.

① **Note:** For purposes of computing the statutory exemption only, a member of an LLC is treated as a shareholder if the LLC is taxed as a corporation. For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a manager of an LLC is treated as an officer if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

If filing as a corporation and claiming a statutory exemption, standard small business credit or calculating the alternate tax, complete this form and attach it to the annual return to report:

- Qualified shareholders for the increased statutory exemption
- Compensation and director fees of all shareholders for the computation of the statutory exemption
- Shareholders and officers qualifications for the small business credit or alternate tax
- Compensation and director fees of active shareholders and all officers for the computation of the small business credit or alternate tax.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed here are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Shareholders and Officers

Line 3 (Columns A-M). In column 3A, a through h, list and describe all shareholders and officers who:

- Are employees of the corporation;
- Are directors of the corporation; or
- Own 20 percent or more of the stock of the corporation, including those by attribution.

Shareholder means a person who owns outstanding stock in the business. An individual is considered as owning the stock, directly or indirectly, by or for family members as defined by IRC Section 318(a)(1). An **officer** of any corporation, **other than an S Corporation**, includes the chairperson of the board, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, or persons performing similar duties.

Columns A and B: Identify each officer and shareholder (including corporation and trust and those with ownership by attribution) by name and Social Security number. Corporations or trusts should be identified using federal employer identification number (FEIN) or Michigan Treasury (TR) number.

① **Note:** Rules of attribution do not differentiate between an adult and a minor child [IRC Section 318(a)(1)].

Column D: Enter the percentage of each shareholder's time that is spent working in this business. This is used for the statutory exemption only.

Column E: Enter the percentage of outstanding stock each officer or shareholder owns. If a shareholder owned stock for a period less than the corporation's tax year, multiply that shareholder's percentage of ownership by the number of months owned and divide the result by the number of months in the corporation's tax year.

Taxpayers must account for 100 percent of the stock. If it is not accounted for, processing of the return may be delayed.

Column F: Enter the percentage of outstanding stock each shareholder owns, including attribution of ownership from family members under IRC section 318(a)(1). The percentage of ownership in column F **must be greater than or equal to** the percentage of ownership in column E.

Column G: Enter the percentage of outstanding stock each shareholder owns, including attribution of ownership **only** from, or to, family members who are **not** active shareholders. See definition of active shareholders on the next page. For the purposes of determining disqualification, an active shareholder's share of business income is not attributed to another active shareholder.

① **Note:** Column G is the same as Column F, minus any attribution between two active shareholders. All columns should add up to at least 100 percent.

Example

In this case, the husband and daughter are active shareholders. The wife and son are not active because compensation, directors fees or dividends from the business are less than \$10,000.

	STOCKPERCENTAGE		
	<u>Column E</u>	<u>Column F</u>	<u>Column G</u>
Husband (active)	40%	100% (all shareholders)	70% (husband/wife/son)
Wife (inactive)	10%	100% (all shareholders)	100% (all shareholders)
Son (inactive)	20%	70% (husband/wife/son)	70% (husband/wife/son)
Daughter (active)	30%	80% (husband/wife/ daughter)	40% (wife/daughter)

Column H: Enter total dividends received by each shareholder during the tax year from this business (used to determine active shareholders). This includes regular distributions for an S Corporation.

Column I: Enter salaries, wages and director's fees from Form C-8000, line 12 that are attributable to each shareholder or officer.

ⓘ **Note:** All compensation must be included, whether the shareholder/officer worked in Michigan or not.

Column J: Enter employee insurance payments and pensions from Form C-8000, lines 13 through 15, that are attributable to each shareholder or officer.

Column L: In determining share of business income/loss, the Department of Treasury cannot attribute stock ownership between two active shareholders.

Multiply the amount on Form C-8000C, *SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits*, line 6 (sum of business income and losses), by the percentage in column G for each shareholder and enter the result in column L.

Members of a controlled group or affiliated companies. Multiply the percentage in column G by the sum of the following:

- Business income on Form C-8000, line 11
- Any capital loss carryover or carryback on Form C-8000, line 21
- Any net operating loss carryover or carryback on Form C-8000, line 22.

Remember, percentages in column G must be equal to or greater than those in column E.

PART 2: Statutory Exemption

Line 4, Qualified Shareholders. S Corporations and professional corporations, enter on line 4 the number of shareholders who qualify for the increased exemption. Enter the same number on Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*, line 8a.

A qualified shareholder:

- Is a shareholder of an S Corporation or professional corporation (PC), and
- Is a full-time employee of the taxpayer or devotes at least 51 percent of his or her time to the business (column D = 51 percent or more), and
- Owns, without attribution, at least 10 percent of the business (column E = 10 percent or more), and
- Has a share of business income of at least \$12,000. Share of business income = compensation + share of business income determined without attribution.

For short-period returns or a part-year shareholder,

the shareholder's business income must be annualized to meet this requirement. See page 6.

ⓘ **Note:** A person cannot serve as a qualified shareholder in more than one business.

Line 5, Compensation and Director Fees of All Shareholders. All corporations, regardless of type, should add the compensation and director fees in column K for each shareholder showing ownership in column E and enter the result on Form C-8043, line 5.

ⓘ **Note:** Complete Form C-8043 to determine the allowable exemption.

PART 3: Small Business Credit

Line 6, Compensation and Director Fees of Active Shareholders. Add compensation and director fees in column K for each active shareholder and enter the result on line 6 and on Form C-8000C, line 7.

An active shareholder:

- Is a shareholder of the corporation, *including through attribution*, and
- Owns at least 5 percent of outstanding stock, *including through attribution* (column F = 5 percent or more), and
- Receives at least \$10,000 in compensation, director fees or dividends from the business (sum of columns H and K = \$10,000 or more).

For short-period returns or a part-year shareholder, the shareholder's compensation, director fees and dividends must be annualized to meet this requirement. See page 6 for complete annualization instructions.

Line 7, Compensation and Director Fees of Officers. Add the compensation and director fees in column K for each officer who is **not** an active shareholder and enter the result on line 7 and on Form C-8000C, line 8.

Remember, officers of an S Corporation are not included in this calculation.

ⓘ **Note:** If filing Form C-8044, *Single Business Tax Simplified Return*, enter the total of lines 6 and 7 on line 11 of that form.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2005 MICHIGAN SBT Schedule of Partners

For all partnerships claiming statutory exemption or small business credit.
Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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PART 1: PARTNER IDENTIFICATION

3.	A. Name (Last, First, Initial)	B. Social Security Number	C. % Time	D. % Own	E. Share of Business Income*
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					
g.					
h.					
i.					
j.					
k.					
l.					
m.					
n.					
o.					

*If any partner has a share of business income in column E of over \$115,000, after loss adjustment, the partnership is not eligible for either the standard small business credit or the alternate credit.

If more space is needed, submit additional C-8000KP forms. Identify each additional form and complete Part 1 only.

PART 2: QUALIFIED PARTNERS FOR STATUTORY EXEMPTION

A qualified partner is one who:

- Spends at least 51% of his or her time working in the business, i.e., column C is 51% or more, **and**
- Owns at least 10% of the business, i.e., column D is 10% or more, **and**
- Whose share of business income in column E, is at least \$12,000.

4. Total number of partners 4. _____

5. **Total number of qualified partners.** Add number of qualified partners from Part 1.
Enter here and on C-8043, line 8a 5. _____

Instructions for Form C-8000KP, Schedule of Partners

Purpose: For all **partnerships** to determine eligibility for the partnership's standard small business credit or alternate tax and which partners qualify for the increased exemption.

① **Note:** For purposes of computing the statutory exemption and the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

For claiming an increased statutory exemption, a **qualified partner** is one who:

- Spends at least 51 percent of his or her time working in the business (i.e., column C is 51 percent or more), **and**
- Owns at least 10 percent of the business (i.e., column D is 10 percent or more), **and**
- Has a share of business income in column E of at least \$12,000.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed here are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the Annual Return.

PART 1: Partner Identification

Line 3 (Columns A-E).

Columns A and B: Identify each partner (including corporation and trust) by name and Social Security number. Corporations or trusts should be identified using Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or Michigan Treasury (TR) number.

Column C: Enter the percentage of each partner's time spent working in the business.

Column D: Enter the percentage of profits or capital interest of this partnership owned by each partner. If a partner owned this interest for a period less than the partnership's tax year, multiply that partner's percentage of ownership by the number of months owned and divide the result by the number of months in this partnership's tax year.

Column E: Enter each partner's distributive share of income, losses and deductions from U.S. 1065, *Schedule K-1*. See partnership business income on Worksheet 3, on page 16. Each partner's distributed share includes guaranteed payments to partners. If any partner has a share of business income in column E of over \$115,000, the partnership is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate credit.

PART 2: Qualified Partners for Statutory Exemption

Line 5. Enter the total number of partners who qualify for the increased exemption. Enter this same number on Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*, line 8a.

For short-period returns or part-year partners, the partner's share of business income must be annualized to meet this requirement.

① **Note:** A person cannot be a qualified partner or shareholder in more than one business.

Example of Qualified Partners

Business Income reported on Form C-8000, line 11, equals \$34,000, which includes guaranteed payments to partners of \$18,000. Guaranteed payments to partners are assigned to the appropriate partner, in this case \$9,000 each to partners A and B. Each partner's distributive share of the remaining income is then calculated based on the percentage of the partnership owned.

<u>Partners</u>	<u>%Time</u>	<u>%Own</u>	<u>Share</u>
A	100	25	\$13,000
B	100	25	\$13,000
C	0	50	\$ 8,000

Only partners A and B of this partnership qualify. Both A and B devote at least 51 percent of their time, own at least 10 percent of the business and have business income of at least \$12,000. Business income of A and B includes \$4,000 ordinary income plus \$9,000 guaranteed payments.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2005 MICHIGAN SBT Miscellaneous Credits

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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Read the instructions to determine eligibility before claiming any of these credits.

PART 1: REFUNDABLE CREDITS

3. Enter the **MEGA Employment Tax Credit** from the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* 3. _____ .00
 4. Enter the amount of **WDSB Credit** allowed by the Bureau of Worker's Disability Compensation 4. _____ .00

APPRENTICESHIP CREDIT. ENTER NAICS CODE _____

- | | A | B | C |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 5. Enter all payroll and wages paid to each apprentice or special apprentice. Include the value of fringes and other payroll expenses 5. | | | |
| 6. Multiply line 5 by 50% 6. | | | |
| 7. Enter all educational costs paid for each apprentice or special apprentice during the tax year 7. | | | |
| 8. Add lines 6 and 7 8. | | | |
| 9. Enter the amount on line 8 - limited to \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$4,000 (see instructions) 9. | | | |
10. **Apprenticeship Credit.** Add line 9 across 10. _____ .00

NEXT ENERGY PAYROLL CREDIT. Available only to businesses located within an alternative energy renaissance zone.

Enter the street address of property or parcel number: _____

11. Enter the total payroll of research, development or manufacturing employees who work primarily within the zone 11. _____ .00
 12. **Payroll Credit.** Multiply line 11 by the income tax rate for the tax year 12. _____ .00
 13. **Subtotal for Apprenticeship and Next Energy Payroll Credit.** Add lines 10 and 12 13. _____ .00

TOTAL REFUNDABLE CREDITS

14. Add lines 3, 4 and 13. Enter here and on Form C-8000, line 53 or C-8044, line 19 14. _____ .00

PART 2: NONREFUNDABLE CREDITS

15. Enter the amount from Form C-8000, line 45 15. _____ .00
 16. Amount of the Unincorporated Credit from Form C-8000, line 46 16. _____ .00
 17. **Tax after Unincorporated Credit.** Subtract line 16 from line 15 17. _____ .00

ENTERPRISE ZONE CREDIT. This credit is available only to certified firms located in Benton Harbor.

If this credit is not being claimed, carry the amount from line 17 to line 31.

Enter the street address of the property or parcel number: _____

18. Enter the average value of property located within the zone. 18. _____ .00
 19. Multiply rentals within the zone by 8 and enter the result 19. _____ .00
 20. Total property value within the zone. Add lines 18 and 19 20. _____ .00
 21. Enter the average value of all Michigan property 21. _____ .00
 22. Multiply Michigan rentals by 8 and enter the result 22. _____ .00
 23. Add lines 21 and 22 23. _____ .00
 24. Divide line 20 by line 23 24. _____ .00
 25. Enter the total payroll within the zone 25. _____ .00
 26. Enter total Michigan payroll 26. _____ .00
 27. Divide line 25 by line 26 27. _____ .00
 28. Add lines 24 and 27 28. _____ .00
 29. Divide line 28 by 2. If there is only one factor, enter the amount from line 28 29. _____ .00
 30. **Enterprise Zone Credit.** Multiply line 17 by line 29 30. _____ .00
 31. **Tax After Enterprise Zone Credit.** Subtract line 30 from line 17. If less than zero, enter zero 31. _____ .00

MICHIGAN HISTORIC PRESERVATION CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 31 to line 36.

32. Total available credit. Enter the amount from Form 3581, line 11	32.	_____	.00
33. Recapture of Michigan Historic Preservation Credit.	33.	_____	.00
34. Subtotal. Subtract line 33 from line 32	34.	_____	.00
35. Michigan Historic Preservation Credit. Enter amount from line 31 or 34, whichever is smaller	35.	_____	.00
36. Tax After Michigan Historic Preservation Credit. Subtract line 35 from line 31. (If line 35 is negative, add its positive value to line 31)	36.	_____	.00
37. Credit forward. If line 34 is greater than line 31, enter the difference	37.	_____	.00

LOW-GRADE HEMATITE PELLETT CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 36 to line 42.

38. Current year credit. Enter the number of long tons _____ x \$1.00	38.	_____	.00
39. Enter any unused credit from the previous year	39.	_____	.00
40. Total available credit. Add lines 38 and 39	40.	_____	.00
41. Low-grade Hematite Pellet Credit. Enter the amount from line 36 or line 40, whichever is smaller	41.	_____	.00
42. Tax After Low-grade Hematite Pellet Credit. Subtract line 41 from line 36. If less than zero, enter zero	42.	_____	.00
43. Credit forward. If line 40 is greater than line 36, enter the difference	43.	_____	.00

NEXT ENERGY BUSINESS ACTIVITY CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 42 to line 46.

44. Available Credit. Enter the Next Energy Business Activity Credit from the Certificate issued by the MEDC	44.	_____	.00
45. Next Energy Credit. Enter amount from line 42 or line 44, whichever is smaller	45.	_____	.00
46. Tax After Next Energy Credit. Subtract line 45 from line 42. If less than zero, enter zero	46.	_____	.00

PHARMACEUTICAL CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 46 to line 61.

47. Qualified Research Expenses (QRE) for pharmaceutical business activity in Michigan for 2005	47.	_____	.00
48. QRE for pharmaceutical business activity in Michigan (2004)	48.	_____	.00
49. QRE for pharmaceutical business activity in Michigan (2003)	49.	_____	.00
50. QRE for pharmaceutical business activity in Michigan (2002)	50.	_____	.00
51. Add lines 48, 49 and 50	51.	_____	.00
52. Average QRE for 3 preceding years. Divide line 51 by 3	52.	_____	.00
53. Increased QRE. Subtract line 52 from line 47	53.	_____	.00
54. Multiply line 53 by 6.5% (0.065)	54.	_____	.00
55. Multiply line 52 by 200% (2.00)	55.	_____	.00
56. Available Credit. Enter the lesser of lines 54 or 55	56.	_____	.00
57. Enter any unused credit from the previous year	57.	_____	.00
58. Enter amount of credit assigned to taxpayer from another taxpayer	58.	_____	.00
59. Total available credit. Add lines 56, 57 and 58	59.	_____	.00
60. Pharmaceutical Credit: Enter the amount from line 46 or line 59, whichever is smaller	60.	_____	.00
61. Tax After Pharmaceutical Credit. Subtract line 60 from line 46. If less than zero, enter zero	61.	_____	.00
62. Credit Forward. If line 59 is greater than line 46, enter the difference	62.	_____	.00

QUALIFIED START-UP BUSINESS CREDIT. To claim this credit you must attach a certification letter from MEDC.

If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 61 to line 66.

63. If a certification letter is attached, enter the amount from line 61	63.	_____	.00
64. Recapture of Qualified Start-Up Business Credit	64.	_____	.00
65. Subtotal. Subtract line 64 from line 63	65.	_____	.00
66. Tax After Qualified Start-Up Business Credit. Subtract line 65 from line 61 (If line 65 is negative, add its positive value to line 61.)	66.	_____	.00

DONATED AUTOMOBILE CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 66 to line 68.

67. Enter 50% of the Value of Donated Vehicle from attached Form 4284, <i>Donor Tax Credit Certificate for Donated Automobile</i> , or \$100, whichever is smaller	67.	_____	.00
68. Tax After Donated Automobile Credit. Subtract line 67 from line 66. If less than zero, enter zero	68.	_____	.00

CREATED JOBS CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 68 to line 71. If claiming this credit, complete and attach the Created Jobs Credit Worksheet I on page 5 of this form.

- 69. Total available credit. Enter the amount from the Created Jobs Credit Worksheet I, line 5i 69. _____ .00
- 70. **Created Jobs Credit.** Enter the amount from line 68 or 69, whichever is smaller 70. _____ .00
- 71. **Tax After Created Jobs Credit.** Subtract line 70 from line 68 71. _____ .00
- 72. Credit Forward. If line 69 is greater than line 68, enter the difference 72. _____ .00
- 73. Enter the subtotal of the Apprenticeship and Next Energy Payroll Credits from line 13 73. _____ .00
- 74. **Tax After Apprenticeship and Next Energy Payroll Credit.** Subtract line 73 from line 71.
If less than zero, enter zero 74. _____ .00

“OLD” BROWNFIELD CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 74 to line 79.

Enter the street address of the property or parcel number: _____

- 75. Enter any unused credit from the previous years 75. _____ .00
- 76. **Recapture of Old Brownfield Credit.** 76. _____ .00
- 77. Subtotal. Subtract line 76 from line 75. 77. _____ .00
- 78. **Old Brownfield Credit.** Enter the amount from line 74 or line 77, whichever is smaller 78. _____ .00
- 79. **Tax After Old Brownfield Credit.** Subtract line 78 from line 74.
(If line 78 is negative, add its positive value to line 74.) 79. _____ .00
- 80. Credit Forward. If line 77 is greater than line 74, enter the difference 80. _____ .00

RENAISSANCE ZONE CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 79 to line 82. If claiming this credit, complete the Renaissance Zone Worksheet on page 4 of this form.

- 81. **Renaissance Zone Credit.** Enter the amount from the Renaissance Zone Worksheet, line 24 81. _____ .00
- 82. **Tax After Renaissance Zone Credit.** Subtract line 81 from line 79. If less than zero, enter zero 82. _____ .00
- 83. If a WDSB Credit is being claimed, enter the amount from line 4 83. _____ .00
- 84. **Tax After WDSB Credit.** Subtract line 83 from line 82. If less than zero, enter zero. 84. _____ .00

“NEW” BROWNFIELD CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 84 to line 91.

- 85. Enter the amount of available credit from the *SBT Brownfield Redevelopment Credit Certificate of Completion*, or the amount of credit from the *SBT Brownfield Credit Assignment* form 85. _____ .00
- 86. Enter any unused credit from the previous years 86. _____ .00
- 87. Total Available Credit. Add lines 85 and 86 87. _____ .00
- 88. **Recapture of New Brownfield Credit.** 88. _____ .00
- 89. Subtotal. Subtract line 88 from line 87. 89. _____ .00
- 90. **New Brownfield Credit.** Enter the amount from line 84 or 89, whichever is smaller 90. _____ .00
- 91. **Tax After New Brownfield Credit.** Subtract line 90 from line 84.
(If line 90 is negative, add its positive value to line 84.) 91. _____ .00
- 92. Credit Forward. If line 89 is greater than line 84, enter the difference 92. _____ .00

MEGA BUSINESS ACTIVITY CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 91 to line 97.

- 93. Enter the MEGA Business Activity Credit from the Annual Tax Credit Certificate 93. _____ .00
- 94. Enter any unused credit from the previous years 94. _____ .00
- 95. Total Available Credit. Add lines 93 and 94 95. _____ .00
- 96. **MEGA Business Activity Credit.** Enter the amount from line 91 or line 95, whichever is smaller 96. _____ .00
- 97. **Tax After MEGA Business Activity Credit.** Subtract line 96 from line 91. If less than zero, enter zero 97. _____ .00
- 98. Credit Forward. If line 95 is greater than line 91, enter the difference 98. _____ .00

TOTAL NONREFUNDABLE CREDITS

- 99. Add lines 30, 35, 41, 45, 60, 65, 67, 70, 78, 81, 90 and 96. Enter here and on Form C-8000, line 47 99. _____ .00

RENAISSANCE ZONE CREDIT WORKSHEET

1. Tax liability before Renaissance Zone Credit. Enter the amount from C-8000MC, line 79	1.	.00
Enter the street address of the property or parcel number: _____		
Business Activity Factor:		
2. Enter the average value of property located within the zone	2.	.00
3. Multiply rentals within the zone by 8 and enter the result	3.	.00
4. Total property value within the zone. Add lines 2 and 3	4.	.00
5. Enter the average value of all Michigan property	5.	.00
6. Multiply Michigan rentals by 8 and enter the result	6.	.00
7. Add lines 5 and 6	7.	.00
8. Divide line 4 by line 7	8.	%
9. Enter total payroll for services performed within the zone	9.	.00
10. Enter total Michigan payroll	10.	.00
11. Divide line 9 by line 10	11.	%
12. Add lines 8 and 11	12.	%
13. Business Activity Factor. Divide line 12 by 2. If there is only one factor, enter the amount from line 12	13.	%
14. Credit based on the Business Activity Factor. Multiply line 13 by line 1	14.	.00
Adjusted services performed in the Renaissance Zone:		
15. Enter the amount on line 9	15.	.00
16. Enter the depreciation added to tax base for property exempt under MCL 211.7ff. Claim property exempt in the tax year; claim new property* that will be exempt in the immediately following tax year	16.	.00
17. Add lines 15 and 16	17.	.00
18. Partnerships, LLCs, S Corporations and individuals only:		
A. Enter business income	18A.	.00
B. Enter apportionment factor	18B.	%
C. Enter amount from line 13	18C.	%
D. Multiply line 18A by line 18B by line 18C	18D.	.00
E. Add lines 17 and 18D	18E.	.00
19. Adjusted Services:		
A. Enter the amount from line 17, or, if taxpayer is a Partnership, LLC, S Corp or Individual, amount from line 18E	19A.	.00
B. Multiply line 19A by 10% (.10)	19B.	.00
20. Credit for businesses first located within a Renaissance Zone after November 30, 2002. Enter lesser of line 14 or line 19B	20.	.00
Renaissance Zone Credit for Businesses first located within a Renaissance Zone before December 1, 2002 ONLY		
21 A. Enter Renaissance Zone Credit allowed in 2002	21A.	.00
B. Total payroll for services performed within the Zone in 2002	21B.	.00
C. Depreciation for property exempt under MCL 211.7ff claimed in 2002	21C.	.00
D. Add lines 21B and 21C	21D.	.00
E. Subtract line 21D from line 17. If less than zero, enter zero	21E.	.00
F. Multiply line 21E by 2% (.02)	21F.	.00
G. Add lines 21A and 21F	21G.	.00
22. Enter the lesser of line 14 or line 21G	22.	.00
23. Enter the amount from line 20	23.	.00
24. Renaissance Zone Credit. Enter the greater of lines 22 or 23 here and on C-8000MC, line 81	24.	.00

**i.e., property that has not been subject to, or exempt from the collection of taxes under the General Property Tax Act and has not been subject to, or exempt from ad valorem property taxes levied in another state, except that receiving an exemption as inventory property does not disqualify property.*

CREATED JOBS CREDIT - WORKSHEET I

Part 1: Gross Receipts Qualifier

(Include all members of a controlled group whether or not a member is required to file an SBT annual return. NOTE: If not a controlled group member, enter line 10 from C-8000 as total.)

	Member Name	Date Tax Year Ends	FEIN or TR Number	Gross Receipts
1a.				
1b.				
1c.				
1d.				
1e.				
TOTAL				

If Gross Receipts Total (above) exceeds \$10 million, taxpayer is **not** eligible for this credit. **Do not** complete this worksheet.

Part 2: Employee Requirement Qualifier

In 2005, did taxpayer have at least one employee who meets **all** of the following requirements:

- (i) Employee worked in Michigan for taxpayer in a job that did not exist in the state in 2004; and
- (ii) Employee received health, welfare and noninsured benefit plan from taxpayer; and
- (iii) Employee's 2005 compensation is not being used to calculate a MEGA credit; and
- (iv) Employee did not transfer into this job from a previous position in Michigan with the taxpayer, a related entity [see MCL 208.37f(8)(f)] of the taxpayer, or an entity with which the taxpayer files a consolidated return; and
- (v) Employee performs high-tech activity as defined under MCL 207.803, OR taxpayer's business activity is included in NAICS 33, 321 or 322.

Yes No - If you answered "No" to Part 2, taxpayer is **not** eligible for this credit. **Do not** complete this worksheet.

Part 3: Individual Employee Calculation

Complete Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II for each employee (do not attach Worksheet II, but save it for your records.)

Part 4: Capital Investment Information

4a. Total capital investment made in 2005 at Michigan locations which are the principal place of employment of a qualified employee. (See Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II, Part 2). Capital investments must qualify for SBT ITC and the amount cannot be higher than line 10 from C-8000ITC. Use this figure to determine the credit percentage (see Table below). 4a. _____ .00

Capital Investment	Percentage to be Used in Line 5i of this Worksheet
Less than \$150,000	0.5% (.005)
\$150,000 - \$749,999	1.5% (.015)
\$750,000 or above	2.0% (.020)

Part 5: Created Jobs Credit Calculation

- 5a. Total 2005 FTE: Add total from line 1j of Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II for all employees 5a. _____
- 5b. Total 2004 FTE: Add total from line 1e of Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II for all employees 5b. _____
- 5c. 2004-2005 FTE increase: Subtract 5b from 5a. If zero or less, taxpayer is not eligible. 5c. _____
- 5d. 2005 Qualified Employee Compensation: Add total of 3b from Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II for all qualified employees 5d. _____ .00
- 5e. 2005 Qualified FTE: Add the total of line 3a from Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II for all qualified employees 5e. _____
- 5f. 2005 Average Compensation for Qualified Employee: Divide 5d by 5e 5f. _____ .00
- 5g. FTE Eligible for Created Jobs Credit: Enter the lesser of 5c or 5e 5g. _____
- 5h. Total Compensation Eligible for Created Jobs Credit: Multiply 5f by 5g 5h. _____ .00
- 5i. Created Jobs Credit: Multiply 5h by _____% (from table in Part 4 of this Worksheet).
Enter this amount on line 69 of C-8000MC. 5i. _____ .00

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CREATED JOBS CREDIT - WORKSHEET II

**Complete one Created Jobs Credit Worksheet II for each employee and save it for your records.
Do not attach them to your C-8000MC.**

Employee Name or ID

Part 1: Calculation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) for 2004 and 2005:

- 1a. Enter the number of weeks employee worked in Michigan in 2004 1a. _____
- 1b. Employee's 2004 Employment Period Ratio: Divide 1a by 52 1b. _____

- 1c. Enter the number of hours employee worked in Michigan in 2004 1c. _____
- 1d. Employee's 2004 Hours Worked Ratio: Divide 1c by _____ the FTE annual
hours of work standard set by taxpayer (1750-2080 hours) 1d. _____

- 1e. Employee's 2004 FTE: Take smaller of 1b and 1d 1e. _____

- 1f. Enter the number of weeks employee worked in Michigan in 2005 1f. _____
- 1g. Employee's 2005 Employment Period Ratio: Divide 1f by 52 1g. _____

- 1h. Enter the number of hours employee worked in Michigan in 2005 1h. _____
- 1i. Employee's 2005 Hours Worked Ratio: Divide 1h by the FTE annual
hours of work standard set by taxpayer and reported in 1d above 1i. _____

- 1j. Employee's 2005 FTE: Take smaller of 1g and 1i 1j. _____

Part 2: Employee Information

- (i) Was employee hired by taxpayer in 2005 to perform a job in Michigan? Yes No
- (ii) Was employee provided with health, welfare and noninsured benefit plans? Yes No
- (iii) Is the employee's job used in the calculation of a MEGA credit? Yes No
- (iv) Did the employee transfer into this job from a previous position in Michigan with the taxpayer, a
related entity [see MCL 208.37f(8)(f)] of the taxpayer, or an entity with which the taxpayer files a
consolidated return? Yes No
- (v) Did the employee perform high-tech activities as defined under MCL 207.803? Yes No
- (vi) Enter your NAICS code: _____

Complete Part 3 of this Worksheet only if you answered:

- (A) **Yes** to questions (i), (ii) and (v), and **No** to questions (iii) and (iv); **OR**
- (B) **Yes** to questions (i), (ii) and **No** to questions (iii), (iv) and (v), and your NAICS code is 33, 321 or 322.

Part 3: Calculation of Compensation and FTE for this Qualified Employee in 2005:

- 3a. Employee's 2005 Qualified FTE: Copy figure from 1j in Part 1 of this worksheet 3a. _____
- 3b. Employee's 2005 Qualified Compensation: Enter compensation paid to Qualified
employee in 2005 (enter \$85,000 if more than \$85,000) 3b. _____ .00

Note: For purposes of determining compensation paid to employees, you may not include compensation paid to a spouse, parent, sibling, child, stepchild, adopted child, or stepparent of an active shareholder or officer (as defined in MCL 208.36), a shareholder of an S corporation, partner of a partnership, a member of a limited liability company, or an individual who is a sole proprietor.

Instructions for Form C-8000MC, Miscellaneous Credits

Purpose: To allow eligible taxpayers to claim the Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA), Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit (WDSB), Apprenticeship, Next Energy, Enterprise Zone, Michigan Historic Preservation, Low Grade Hematite Pellet, Pharmaceutical, Renaissance Zone and Brownfield credits. Review the descriptions carefully before claiming a credit as there are strict eligibility requirements. Follow the instructions on the form for each credit.

PART 1: Refundable Credits

The MEGA Employment Tax Credit promotes economic growth and jobs in Michigan. Projects must be certified by MEGA. Approved businesses receive a certificate from MEGA each year showing the total amount of tax credit allowed. Attach the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* to the return to substantiate a claim. The credit will be disallowed if the certificate is not attached. For more information, call the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) at (517) 373-9808 or visit the MEDC Web site at medc.michigan.org/miadvantage/incentives.

The WDSB Credit is available to self-insured employers only for the amount authorized by the Department of Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG) during the tax year. The authorization date and the amount of credit are on the credit list (LW06401-Z04) given to taxpayers by DLEG. Attach a copy of the credit list(s) to the return to substantiate claims. For more information on WDSB credit eligibility, call DLEG, Bureau of Workers' Disability Compensation, at (517) 322-1879 or (888) 396-5041 or visit the DLEG Web site at www.michigan.gov/wca.

The Apprenticeship Credit encourages businesses to hire and provide training to qualified students. The credit equals 50 percent of the payroll expenses paid for the benefit of an apprentice in a qualified program *plus* 100 percent of the cost of classroom instruction and related expenses. Apprentices must be 16-19 years old and enrolled in either high school or a GED program. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2003, the maximum credit allowed annually per apprentice is \$4,000 for companies classified as a tool and die company under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), and \$2,000 for all other companies. In addition, NAICS classified tool and die companies will be allowed a credit of up to \$1,000 annually for qualified expenses incurred in the training of each special apprentice. A special apprentice is not an apprentice as defined above, but is a Michigan resident, 16 - 24 years of age, and is trained through a program that meets all statutory criteria.

To substantiate claims, attach a copy of an approved federal form *ETA 671* to the return for each apprentice. For more information, call the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, at (517) 377-1746 or visit Michigan's School-to-Registered Apprenticeship Program and Tax Credit Web site at www.michigan.gov/mdcd and click on "Program Fact Sheets."

The Next Energy Payroll Credit provides a payroll credit to qualified businesses located within an alternative energy renaissance zone. Qualified businesses must be engaged solely in the research, development or manufacturing of an alternative energy technology. The credit is equal to the payroll amount for the tax year attributable to employees who are working on alternative energy-related research, development or manufacturing and whose regular place of employment is within the zone, multiplied by the income tax rate for that year.

PART 2: Nonrefundable Credits

The Enterprise Zone Credit was created to encourage businesses to locate and expand in areas with high unemployment, low income, high property taxes and low property value. A certified business is eligible for a credit equal to the amount of tax liability attributable to business activity in the enterprise zone for 10 years from the date the business was certified. The only certified enterprise zone eligible for this credit is in Benton Harbor. No new applications are being accepted for this credit. Be sure to enter the street address or the parcel number of the property before beginning the calculation. For more information, see Revenue Administrative Bulletin 1993-10 or call the MEDC at (517) 373-9808.

The Michigan Historic Preservation Credit provides tax incentives for homeowners, commercial property owners and businesses to rehabilitate historic resources located in Michigan. The credit is based upon the qualified expenditures made for rehabilitating historic resources.

Form 3581, *Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit*, must be attached as well as all attachments requested on that form. Complete and attach Form 3614, *Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit Assignment*, if the credit is being assigned.

Ⓢ **Note:** If the resource is sold or the Certification of Completed rehabilitation is revoked less than five years after the credit is claimed, a percentage of the credit will be subject to recapture. If the credit has been assigned, the recapture is the responsibility of the assignee. The percentages below apply to the years subsequent to the year in which the credit was claimed.

- 100% - If less than 1 year
- 80% - If at least 1 year, but less than 2 years

- 60% - If at least 2 years, but less than 3 years
- 40% - If at least 3 years, but less than 4 years
- 20% - If at least 4 years, but less than 5 years

Questions regarding federal and state certification may be directed to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at (517) 373-1630. For additional information, visit the SHPO Web site at www.michigan.gov/shpo. Information about Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives is available at www2.cr.nps.gov.

The Low-Grade Hematite Pellet Credit provides a credit equal to \$1 per long ton of qualified low-grade hematite pellets consumed in an industrial or manufacturing process that is the business activity of the taxpayer. This credit shall be based on low-grade hematite pellets consumed on or after January 1, 2000. If the credit exceeds the tax liability, the difference may be carried forward for the next five tax years.

The Next Energy Business Activity Credit allows an eligible taxpayer to claim a credit for certain qualified business activity if certified under the Michigan Next Energy Authority Act.

“Qualified business activity” is research, development or manufacturing of an alternative energy marine propulsion system, an alternative energy system, an alternative energy vehicle or alternative energy technology (as defined in the Act) or renewable fuel. The credit for a tax year is equal to the amount by which the taxpayer’s SBT liability attributable to qualified business activity for the tax year exceeds the taxpayer’s baseline tax liability attributable to qualified business activity. Attach the certificate issued by MEDC for this credit to the return to substantiate a claim.

For more information, call the MEDC at (517) 373-9808 or visit their Web site at medc.michigan.org/miadvantage/incentives.

The Pharmaceutical Credit provides a credit for qualified research expenses (as defined in section 41 of the IRC) related to the taxpayer’s pharmaceutical-based business activity in Michigan. Eligible taxpayers must be primarily engaged in manufacturing, research, development and sale of pharmaceuticals; have at least 8,500 employees in Michigan whose primary place of employment is within a 100-mile radius of each other, where at least 5,000 of these Michigan employees must be engaged primarily in research and development of pharmaceuticals. If the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the difference may be carried forward for the next seven tax years. Complete and attach Form 4079, *Michigan Pharmaceutical Credit Assignment*, if the credit is being assigned.

The Qualified Start-Up Business Credit provides a credit for small, relatively new taxpayers with substantial research and development activity. For a qualified taxpayer, the credit is equal to the taxpayer’s SBT

liability for the year. To qualify, a taxpayer must apply to and obtain certification from MEDC, and attach that certificate to its SBT return. The application form is on the MEDC Web site (medc.michigan.org/miadvantage/incentives); call (517) 373-9808 for more information. Criteria generally are as follows:

- Fewer than 25 full-time equivalent employees
- Sales of less than \$1,000,000 in the year for which the credit is claimed
- Not publicly traded
- Research and development make up at least 15% of its expenses in the year of the credit
- During the immediately preceding seven years was in one of the first two years of contribution liability under the Michigan Employment Security Act.

ⓘ **Note:** A company claiming the Qualified Start-Up Business Credit must pay back a portion of the credit if they move out of the state within three years after the last tax year in which the credit was taken. The following amounts must be added to the tax liability:

- 100% of the total of all credits claimed if the move is within the first tax year after the last tax year for which a credit is claimed.
- 67% of the total of all credits claimed if the move is within the second tax year after the last tax year for which a credit is claimed.
- 33% of the total of all credits claimed if the move is within the third tax year after the last tax year for which a credit is claimed.

The Donated Automobile Credit is a nonrefundable credit equal to 50% of the fair market value of an automobile donated to a qualified organization that intends to provide the auto to a qualified recipient for transportation to work. A qualified organization is one certified by the Department of Treasury for this credit. The maximum credit for a year is \$100. Attach Form 4284, *Donor Tax Credit Certificate*, to substantiate this credit.

The Created Jobs Credit applies only to tax years beginning in 2005. It is a nonrefundable credit to employers with gross receipts of \$10 million or less, equal to a percentage of compensation paid to employees who performed “created jobs” in Michigan. The percentage varies from 0.5% to 2%, depending on the taxpayer’s capital investment in Michigan this year. A “created job” must meet the following criteria:

- Involve high-technology or manufacturing
- Did not exist in Michigan in the preceding tax year
- Represents an increase in taxpayer’s FTE employees in Michigan from the preceding year
- Employee did not transfer into the job from other Michigan employment for the taxpayer or a related entity

- Benefits include prescription, primary health care, and hospitalization coverage
- Not a qualified new job used to calculate a MEGA Employment Tax Credit or MEGA Business Activity Tax Credit.

Complete and attached the Created Jobs Credit - Worksheet I to claim this credit. Created Jobs Credit - Worksheet II must also be completed for each employee. Do not submit Worksheet II with your return, but retain it for your records.

The Old Brownfield Credit was available for tax years that began after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2001. The credit carryforwards from credits that were previously approved may still be applied against the current tax liability until the credit is used up or the 10-year limitation has been reached.

① **Note:** A partial recapture of the credit is required if tangible assets used in the calculation of the credit are sold, disposed of, or transferred from the property. The recapture is equal to 10% of the federal basis used for determining gain or loss as of the date of the sale, disposition or transfer.

The Renaissance Zone Credit encourages businesses and individuals to move into a designated zone to help revitalize the area. A business located and conducting business activity within the Zone may claim a credit for tax years beginning after December 31, 1996. Beginning with the 2003 tax year, the method of calculating the credit is different for businesses first locating and conducting business activity within a Renaissance Zone before December 1, 2002, and those businesses first locating and conducting business activity within a Renaissance Zone after November 30, 2002. Be sure to enter the street address or the parcel number of the property before beginning the calculation.

Business activities relating to a casino, including operating a parking lot, hotel, motel or retail store, cannot be used to calculate this credit. Businesses delinquent in filing or paying property tax, single business tax or city income tax as of December 31 of the prior tax year are not eligible for this credit. Taxpayers will be notified if a claimed credit is disallowed. Complete the Renaissance Zone Credit Worksheet to claim this credit.

For more information on Renaissance Zones, contact the MEDC at (517) 373-9808 or visit their Web site at medc.michigan.org/miadvantage/incentives. For information on the SBT credit, contact the Michigan Department of Treasury, Customer Contact Division, SBT Unit, at (517) 636-4700.

The New Brownfield Credit, extended through 2007, encourages businesses to make investment on eligible Michigan property that was used or is currently used for commercial, industrial or residential purposes and is

either a facility (environmentally contaminated property), functionally obsolete or blighted. Functionally obsolete or blighted property must be located in a qualified local governmental unit. For the purpose of this credit, the local Brownfield Redevelopment Financing Authority designates eligible property in an approved Brownfield plan.

For the credit to be valid, attach the *Certificate of Completion*, issued after the completion of the approval process, to the return. If the credit is being assigned, attach documentation verifying that the credit is valid. If the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the difference may be carried forward for the next 10 tax years.

① **Note:** The sale, disposal, or transfer to another location of **personal** property used to calculate this credit will result in an addition to the tax liability of the qualified taxpayer who was originally awarded the credit in the year in which the sale, disposal or transfer occurs. This is true even if the credit was assigned to someone else. This additional liability will be calculated by multiplying the same percentage as is used to calculate the credit (e.g., 10%) times the federal basis of the property used to calculate gain or loss as of the date of the sale, disposition or transfer.

PA 249 of 2003 transferred the administration of the SBT Brownfield credit program from the Department of Treasury to MEGA. For more information on the approval process, contact the MEDC at (517) 373-9808.

The MEGA Business Activity Tax Credit promotes economic growth and jobs in Michigan. Projects must be certified by MEGA. Each year, approved businesses receive a certificate from MEGA showing the total of tax credit allowed. Attach the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* to the return to substantiate a claim. The credit will be disallowed if the certificate is not attached. If the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the difference may be carried forward for the next 10 tax years. For more information, contact MEDC at (517) 373-9808 or visit medc.michigan.org/miadvantage/incentives.

Attach this schedule to the return.

**2005 MICHIGAN
SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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**NOTE: Carry all percentages to six decimal places.
Short-Method filers complete lines 9 - 14 only.**

PART 1: COMPENSATION REDUCTION

3. Total Compensation from C-8000, line 16.....	3.	_____ .00
4. Tax base from C-8000, line 32	4.	_____ .00
5. Divide line 3 by line 4 (maximum 100%).....	5.	_____ %
If line 5 is less than 63%, this reduction is not allowed.		
	—	_____ 63%
6. Subtract 63% from line 5 (maximum 37%)	6.	_____ %
7. Adjusted tax base from C-8000, line 40	7.	_____ .00
8. Reduction to adjusted tax base.		
Multiply line 6 by line 7.		
Complete Part 2 and the Worksheet in these instructions. Use the method that gives the greatest reduction		
	8.	_____ .00

PART 2: GROSS RECEIPTS REDUCTION

Short-Method filers complete lines 9-14 only	9. Gross receipts from C-8000, line 10.....	9.	_____ .00
	If taxable in another state, complete lines 10 and 11.		
	10. Enter percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies ...	10.	_____ %
	11. Apportioned gross receipts. Multiply line 9 by line 10	11.	_____ .00
	12. Recapture of capital acquisition deduction from C-8000D, line 19 ...	12.	_____ .00
	Note: If gross proceeds reported on Form C-8000D are included in gross receipts on line 9, refer to the Notice to Single Business Tax Filers on page 77 to determine the adjusted amount to report on line 12.		
	13. Adjusted gross receipts. Add line 9 or 11, whichever applies, and line 12	13.	_____ .00
	14. Gross receipts limitation. Multiply line 13 by 50%	14.	_____ .00
	Short-Method filers enter here and on C-8000, line 42 and indicate on C-8000, line 41 the Gross Receipts Reduction method.		

Complete lines 15 and 16 only after Parts 1 and 2 have been completed.

15. Reduction to adjusted tax base. Subtract line 14 from line 7, then complete Part 3. If line 15 is less than zero, the gross receipts reduction is not allowed	15.	_____ .00
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----------

PART 3: SUMMARY

16. Complete the Worksheet in the instructions for this form. Enter results from the Worksheet here and on Form C-8000, line 41	16.	_____ .00
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Instructions for Form C-8000S, Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base

Purpose: To allow filers to reduce adjusted tax base (ATB) by excess compensation or gross receipts. If either of the following applies, taxpayers may reduce their ATB before figuring their tax.

- **Compensation Reduction:** Total compensation from Form C-8000, *SBT Annual Return*, line 16, comprises more than 63 percent of tax base.
- **Gross Receipts Reduction:** ATB from Form C-8000, line 40, is greater than 50 percent of gross receipts plus recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction (CAD).

① **Note:** Taxpayers taking a compensation reduction must also reduce their Investment Tax Credit (ITC). Any net recapture of capital investment is not reduced and must be reported on Form C-8000ITC, *SBT Investment Tax Credit*. Taxpayers taking a gross receipts reduction are not eligible for an ITC and recapture of ITC is not required.

① **Important:** For some taxpayers eligible for an ITC, it may be more advantageous not to take a reduction in their ATB and instead take a full ITC. Complete the Worksheet on this page to determine the most favorable method.

Carry all percentages to six decimal places. Do not round percentages. For example 24.154256 percent becomes 24.1542 percent (.241542).

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Compensation Reduction

Lines 3 - 8. Compute the percentage of the tax base that is attributable to compensation, then compute the amount by which the ATB can be reduced. If the tax base is made up of more than 63 percent compensation, a taxpayer may reduce the ATB by the percentage that is more than 63 percent. For example, if 70 percent of the tax base is made up of compensation, reduce ATB by 7 percent (70 - 63).

① **Note:** Taking a compensation reduction reduces the ITC. Thus, it may be more advantageous for some taxpayers not to take a compensation reduction and, instead, receive a full ITC. To determine if this situation applies to you, complete the Worksheet on this page.

PART 2: Gross Receipts Reduction

SHORT-METHOD Filers Complete Lines 9-14 Only.

The maximum SBT any filer pays is equal to the tax rate times one-half of adjusted gross receipts. Short-method filers should enter the amount from line 14 on

Form C-8000, line 42, and indicate the Gross Receipts Reduction method on line 41.

① **Note:** Adjusted gross receipts for this purpose means gross receipts, apportioned for companies doing business outside of Michigan, plus recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction.

① **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers, on page 77.

Lines 9-15. Compute 50 percent of the apportioned gross receipts plus recapture of the CAD. Reduce ATB by the amount that is in excess of this calculation.

① **Note:** Taking a gross receipts reduction prohibits taxpayers from claiming an ITC. Thus, for some taxpayers it may be more advantageous not to take a gross receipts reduction and claim an ITC. To determine if this situation applies to you, complete the Worksheet on this page.

PART 3: Summary

Line 16. Because of the interaction between different ATB reduction methods and the ITC calculation, it may be more advantageous for some taxpayers not to take a reduction in their ATB and take a full ITC. Complete the Worksheet on this page to determine which method provides the greatest reduction to your tax liability. Taxpayers may choose only one method to reduce their ATB. To claim a reduction, follow instructions on line 4 of the Worksheet.

Attach this schedule to the return.

Worksheet	
Compensation Reduction Method	
1. Amount from C-8000S, line 8	_____
2. Multiply line 1 by 1.9% (.019)	_____
3. Amount from C-8000ITC, line 31(if blank, enter zero)	_____
4. Tax reduction for this method: Add lines 2 and 3	_____
Gross Receipts Reduction Method	
5. Amount from C-8000S, line 15	_____
6. Tax reduction for this method: Multiply line 5 by .019	_____
Straight Method	
7. Amount from C-8000ITC, line 27. If not claiming an ITC, enter zero. This is your tax reduction for this method	_____
Compare lines 4, 6 and 7.	
• If line 4 is the greatest, enter amount from line 1 of this Worksheet on Form C-8000S, line 16, and on Form C-8000, line 41. Check the "Compensation Reduction" box on Form C-8000, line 41.	
• If line 6 is greatest, enter amount from line 5 of this Worksheet on Form C-8000S, line 16, and on Form C-8000, line 41. Check the "Gross Receipts Reduction" box on Form C-8000, line 41.	
• If line 7 is greatest, enter zero on Form C-8000S, line 16, and Form C-8000, line 41. Do not check any box on Form C-8000, line 41.	

**2005 MICHIGAN
SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit
and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
---------	---------------------------------------------------------------

PART 1: MEMBER IDENTIFICATION - Include all members with activity in Michigan whether or not the member is required to file an SBT annual return.

Member Name	Date Tax Year Ends	FEIN or TR Number	Organization Type*
3a.			
b.			
c.			

*Organization Type - Individual, Partnership/LLC Partnership, Corporation, Estate or Trust, or Limited Liability Company - Corp.

PART 2: STATUTORY EXEMPTION

Member identification from Part 1

a.	b.	c.	d. Total

4. ALLOCATED STATUTORY EXEMPTION
Enter here and on the member's C-8043, line 7

PART 3: ADJUSTED BUSINESS INCOME

Add columns a - c across. Enter total in column d.

- 5. Business income from C-8000, line 11
- 6. Capital loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 21
- 7. Net operating loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 22.....
- 8. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders from C-8000KC, line 6
- 9. Compensation and director fees of officers from C-8000KC, line 7
- 10. **Adjusted business income.** Add lines 5-9. If 10d is negative, enter 0 on line 14, 100% on line 21, then continue ..
- 11. Gross receipts from C-8000, line 10

Figure the tax using both the alternate (Part 4) and the standard (Part 5) method. Select the one that gives the lower tax after credit for the controlled group.

PART 4: ALTERNATE TAX FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

- 12. Tax After Investment Tax Credit from C-8000, line 44. If apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000, enter zero
- 13. Divide each column 12 a-c by the total in column 12d
- 14. Multiply line 10d by 2% (.02). If negative, enter zero
- 15. ALTERNATE CREDIT: Subtract line 14d from line 12d
- 16a. Share of credit: Multiply line 15d by percentages on line 13, columns a-c
- b. Reduced credit: Multiply line 16a by reduced credit percent from table on page 2 of Form C-8000C
- 17. Tax after alternate small business credit
Subtract line 16a or b, whichever applies, from line 12

%	%	%	100%

If combined gross receipts exceed \$9,000,000, complete Parts 5, 6 and 7. Otherwise, complete Parts 5 and 7 only.

PART 5: STANDARD SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT

Add columns a-c across. Enter total in column d.

	a.	b.	c.	d. Total
18. Tax base from C-8000, line 32				
19. Tax base for credit. Multiply line 18d by 45%				
If line 10d exceeds line 19, this credit cannot be taken. Skip line 20 and enter zero on line 21.				
20. Income percentage. Divide line 10d by line 19 and multiply by 100 to find percentage				%
21. Credit percentage. Subtract line 20 from 100%				%
22. Tax After Investment Tax Credit from C-8000, line 44. If apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000, enter zero				
23a. Standard small business credit. Multiply line 22 by line 21				
b. Reduced credit. Multiply line 23a by reduced credit percent from table on page 2 of Form C-8000C				
24. Tax after standard small business credit. Subtract line 23a or b, whichever applies, from line 22				

If combined gross receipts are greater than \$9,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000 complete Part 6; if not, go to Part 7.

PART 6: GROSS RECEIPTS REDUCTION

Filers whose gross receipts are greater than \$9,000,000, but not more than \$10,000,000, must complete this section.

25. Gross receipts from Part 3, line 11				
26. Excess gross receipts. Subtract \$9,000,000 from line 25d				
27. Excess percentage. Divide line 26 by \$1,000,000				%
28. Allowable percentage. Subtract line 27 from 100%				%
29. Enter the tax before credits from line 12 or 22				
30. Enter credit from line 16a or b or 23a or b, whichever applies				
31. Multiply line 30 by the percentage on line 28				
32. Subtract line 31 from line 29. Enter here and on Part 7, line 33 or 34, whichever applies				

PART 7: ALTERNATE TAX OR TAX AFTER STANDARD SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT

33. Alternate Tax. Enter the amount from line 17 or line 32, whichever applies, here and on each member's C-8000C, line 27 or C-8000, line 45				
34. Tax After Standard Small Business Credit. Enter the amount from line 24 or line 32, whichever applies, here and on each member's C-8000C, line 27 or C-8000, line 45				

Instructions for C-8009, Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups

Purpose: To supplement Form C-8000C, *SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits*, and Form C-8043, *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule*, for members of controlled groups.

All controlled groups, including affiliated groups, controlled groups of corporations and entities under common control, must complete this schedule to allocate the statutory exemption and calculate the standard small business credit or alternate tax.

Controlled groups are affiliated groups of corporations as defined in the SBT Act or controlled groups of corporations as defined in the IRC, Section 1563.

An **affiliated group** is two or more corporations, one of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 80 percent or more of the capital stock of the other corporation(s) with voting rights.

Entities under common control are two or more trades or businesses, whether or not incorporated, under common control as defined in the IRS Regulation 1.414(c). This includes parent-subsidiary, brother-sister or combined groups of corporations. See RAB 1989-48 for further information.

An entity must be included in a controlled group if it was a member of the group for at least one half of the days of the entity's taxable year.

Exception: Groups of corporations that have received approval and are filing a consolidated SBT annual return do not need to file this schedule unless there are members of the controlled group not included in the consolidated filing.

If the group files a consolidated SBT return, compute the small business credit or alternate tax on a consolidated basis using Form C-8000C.

Controlled groups, as defined in the IRC, are not eligible for the standard small business credit or alternate tax unless the business activities of the entities are consolidated, whether or not a consolidated SBT return is filed. This means the gross receipts, adjusted business income and tax base of **all** members of the group must be combined to determine eligibility and to compute this credit.

Only members who have no activity in Michigan are excluded from this calculation.

If the combined gross receipts exceed \$10 million or the combined adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds \$475,000, or any one individual, partner, officer or shareholder, including corporate

shareholders, has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$115,000 from any one member of the group, the group is not eligible for the credit.

① **Note:** For purposes of computing the statutory exemption and the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. For purposes of computing the statutory exemption only, a member of an LLC is treated as a shareholder if the LLC is taxed as a corporation. For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a manager of an LLC is treated as an officer if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

If claiming either the alternate credit or the standard small business credit, each member must calculate its tax before credits on Form C-8000, *SBT Annual Return*.

① **Note:** If a taxpayer is a member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control, the group must sum its members' apportioned or allocated gross receipts on Form C-8010AGR, *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups*, to determine if members of the group need to file. For this purpose, do not include members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000, as these members are not required to file an SBT return. However, members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000 must include their business activity when figuring the small business credit on Form C-8009. For these members, report "Tax After Investment Tax Credit" on lines 12 and 22 as zero.

Attach a copy of this schedule to each member's Form C-8000 claiming a statutory exemption, standard small business credit or alternate tax.

All members must choose the same credit calculation, either standard or alternate.

Small Business Credit Eligibility

The standard small business credit and the alternate tax are **not** available to members of a controlled group if any of the following conditions exist:

- **Combined** gross receipts on line 11, column d, are over \$10 million.
- **Combined** adjusted business income on line 10, column d, minus loss adjustment, are over \$475,000.
- A member of the group is an individual (sole

proprietor) or fiduciary with business income, minus loss adjustment, over \$115,000.

- A member of the group has a partner with distributive share of business income, minus loss adjustment, (member's C-8000KP, *SBT Schedule of Partners*, column E) over \$115,000, or
- A member of the group has a shareholder or officer with allocated income, minus loss adjustment, over \$115,000. Allocated income is computed on Form C-8000KC, *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers*.

A reduction to the small business credit is required if an individual, a partner in a partnership or a shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income, after loss adjustment, between \$95,000 and \$115,000.

Where the allocated income, after loss adjustment, is between \$95,000 and \$115,000 for any member of a controlled group, the reduction percentage will apply to all members of the controlled group. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

If a member of the group has a tax year less than 12 months, gross receipts, adjusted business income and share of business income must be annualized to determine eligibility and to compute the small business credit. If annualized gross receipts exceed \$9 million, but do not exceed \$10 million, complete Part 6. See page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

Loss Adjustment. If a taxpayer is not eligible for the full small business credit or the alternate tax calculation due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier, there may be a benefit from Form 3307, *SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet for the Small Business Credit*, on page 25. If adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which the taxpayer is claiming a credit and has received a small business credit for that same year, then adjust for the loss. The loss adjustment for adjusted business income purposes must be based on the group's combined numbers. However, since the disqualifiers for individual/partner/shareholder are made on an entity basis, a separate entity loss adjustment must be calculated for those purposes. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed \$9 million. It will also not change the amount of compensation on Form C-8000KC, Column K, for a C Corporation.

Controlled Groups That Have Members With Different Tax Years

Each member's business activities attributable to its tax year ending within the 2005 calendar year are consolidated on this form to allocate the statutory

exemption and determine standard small business credit or alternate tax. **This determination cannot be made until the end of the latest tax year in the group.**

Members with earlier tax years may:

- Request an extension, or
- File the SBT returns without claiming either the statutory exemption or the small business credit.

Determine the exemption allocation and credit when the member having the latest year end completes their tax year. Other members must then amend their returns to claim any exemption or credit. The total credit cannot be allocated to the return with the latest year end.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Member Identification.

Line 3. Enter in the appropriate column the name, year end, FEIN or TR Number and organization type of each member. When completing the rest of this form, use the lower case letter (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) to the left of each name to refer to a member. If more space is needed, attach a schedule identifying additional members with consecutive letters.

PART 2: Statutory Exemption

One statutory exemption is allowed to a controlled group, affiliated group or a group of entities under common control. Allocate the exemption to members using any method agreeable to all members.

Members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000 are not required to use any portion of the statutory exemption, but must include their business activity when figuring the small business credit.

Enter on line 4 the portion of the statutory exemption that is allocated to each member. Use the amount allocated to calculate the allowable exemption for each member on Form C-8043.

PART 3: Adjusted Business Income

Business income is adjusted by loss carryforwards and carrybacks from Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, and by compensation and director fees of active shareholders and officers from Form C-8000KC.

PART 4: Alternate Tax for Small Businesses

The alternate tax computation is a simplified way of

computing the SBT while still allowing a small business credit. Calculate an alternate tax credit for the group. Each member's share of alternate credit is based on the ratio of its tax liability before credits to total combined tax liability before credits. Compute tax using both the alternate tax and the standard small business credit and file using the method that's most advantageous to the group. All members must use the same method.

Line 16b, Reduced Credit. If the allocated income after loss adjustment is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000 for any member of a controlled group, multiply line 16a by the percentage from the Reduced Credit Table on page 22 and enter the result on line 16b.

Line 17, Tax After Alternate Small Business Credit. Subtract line 16a or 16b, whichever is applicable, from line 12 and enter the result on line 17.

PART 5: Standard Small Business Credit

Use this section to determine the group's standard small business credit. Calculate a combined credit percentage for the group. This percentage is then used to calculate each entity's standard small business credit.

Line 23b, Reduced Credit. If the allocated income after loss adjustment is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000 for any member of the controlled group, enter the percentage from the Reduced Credit Table on page 22 and multiply line 23a by that amount. Enter the result on line 23b.

Line 24, Tax After Small Business Credit. Subtract line 23a or 23b, whichever is applicable, from line 22 and enter the result on line 24.

PART 6: Gross Receipts Reduction

Complete this section only if the combined gross receipts are more than \$9 million but not more than \$10 million. Annualize for tax periods less than 12 months.

PART 7: Alternate Tax or Tax After Standard Small Business Credit

If claiming contribution credits, enter this amount on Form C-8000C, line 27. If not, enter this amount on Form C-8000, line 45.

① **Remember:** The group must choose either the alternate tax or the standard small business credit. All members must use the same calculation.

Attach this schedule to the return.

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2005 MICHIGAN SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 1

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
---------	---------------------------------------------------------------

3. Members Identification and Gross Receipts Calculation:

Account Number	Name	A Allocated or Apportioned Gross Receipts for filing requirements	B CAD Recapture	C Investment Tax Credit Recapture	D Investment Tax Credit Adjusted Gross Receipts. Total Cols. A, B and C
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					
g.					
h.					
i.					
j.					
k.					
l.					
m.					
4. Total columns 3A and D down and enter here		4. A	B	C	D

5. Apportioned or allocated gross receipts to determine filing requirements for controlled groups.

Enter the amount from line 4A ▶ **5.** _____ .00

Note: To determine filing requirements, do not include members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000. If the sum of all of the members apportioned or allocated gross receipts are \$350,000 or more on line 5, all members with apportioned or allocated gross receipts that equal \$100,000 or more in column 3A must file an annual return.

6. Adjusted gross receipts for the group, to be used for ITC Calculation.

Enter the amount from line 4D. Include all members ▶ **6.** _____ .00

Note: To determine gross receipts to be used in the calculation of the ITC, include all members whether or not they are required to file.

Instructions for Form C-8010AGR, SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups

Purpose: To determine the apportioned or allocated gross receipts for a controlled group to establish a filing requirement, and the adjusted gross receipts for the calculation of the Investment Tax Credit (ITC).

All members of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control must complete this form.

Controlled groups are affiliated groups of corporations as defined in the SBT Act or a controlled group of corporations as defined in the IRC, Section 1563.

An **affiliated group** is two or more corporations, one of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 80 percent or more of the capital stock of the other corporation(s) with voting rights.

Entities under common control are two or more trades or businesses, whether or not incorporated, under common control as defined in the IRS Regulation 1.414(c). This includes parent-subsidiary, brother-sister or combined groups of corporations. See RAB 1989-48 for further information.

An entity must be included in a controlled group if it was a member of the group for at least one half of the days of the entity's taxable year.

Each member's business activities attributable to its tax year ending within the 2005 calendar year are consolidated on this form.

Apportioned or allocated gross receipts must be annualized if the return is for a period less than 12 months.

Filing Requirements

If the taxpayer is a member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control, the group must sum its members' apportioned or allocated gross receipts to determine if members of the group need to file an SBT return. Do not include members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000.

Investment Tax Credit

For tax years beginning after 1999, an ITC may be claimed for a percentage of the net costs paid or accrued in a taxable year for qualifying tangible assets physically located in Michigan. The assets must be of a type that are, or will become, eligible for depreciation or amortization for federal income tax. Mobile tangible assets, wherever located, which would be subject to apportionment in the same manner as the tax base, and assets purchased or acquired for use outside the state and later moved into the state also qualify for the ITC.

A member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control must also

determine adjusted gross receipts for purposes of the ITC percentage on a consolidated basis. Include all members whether or not they are required to file a return.

Adjusted gross receipts for the purpose of the ITC are apportioned gross receipts, plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction, plus the ITC recapture adjustments.

❶ **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see "Notice to Single Business Tax Filers" on page 77.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the Annual Return.

Line 3, a through m. Enter the FEIN and name of each member of the group. If more space is needed, attach a schedule identifying additional members with consecutive letters.

Column 3A, Allocated or Apportioned Gross Receipts for Filing Requirements. Enter each member's allocated or apportioned gross receipts.

Column 3B, Capital Acquisition Deduction (CAD) Recapture. Enter each member's CAD Recapture from Form C-8000D, *SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction*, line 19.

Column 3C, Investment Tax Credit Recapture. Enter each member's Total Recapture of Capital Investments from Form C-8000ITC, line 23.

Column 3D, Investment Tax Credit Adjusted Gross Receipts. Enter the total of columns 3A, 3B and 3C for each member.

Line 4, Column A and D. Total columns 3A and 3D.

Line 5, Apportioned or Allocated Gross Receipts to Determine Filing Requirements for Controlled Groups. Enter the amount from line 4A. Do not include members whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$100,000 in the total.

❶ **Note:** If the sum of all of the members' apportioned or allocated gross receipts are \$350,000 or more on line 5, all members with apportioned or allocated gross receipts of \$100,000 or more in column 3A must file an annual return. Members with apportioned or allocated gross receipts of less than \$100,000 are not required to file.

Line 6, Adjusted Gross Receipts for the Group, to Be Used for the ITC Calculation. Enter the amount from line 4D. **Include all members.** This amount will determine the ITC adjusted gross receipts percentage allowed for credit purposes. See Form C-8000ITC and instructions.

2005 MICHIGAN

SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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PART 1: ESTIMATED TAX REQUIRED FOR THE YEAR

3. Annual tax from C-8000, line 49, or from C-8044, line 15 3. _____
 4. Required estimate amount. Enter 85% of line 3. If last year's tax was less than \$20,000, enter the smaller of last year's tax or 85% of line 3 4. _____

See SBT instruction booklet for exceptions to penalty and interest computation.

5. ENTER THE PAYMENT DUE DATES _____ 5.

6. Divide amount on line 4 by 4, or by the number of quarterly returns required. If annualizing, enter the amount from Annualization worksheet, line 30 6.

CAUTION: Complete lines 8 - 15 one column at a time.

7. Prior year overpayment used on quarterly return 7.

8. Amount paid on quarterly return or SUW return 8.

9. Enter amount, if any, from line 15 of the previous column 9.

10. Add lines 7, 8 and 9 10.

11. Add amounts on lines 13 and 14 of the previous column and enter the result here 11.

12. Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter zero. For column A only, enter the amount from line 10 12.

13. Remaining underpayment from previous period. If the amount on line 12 is zero, subtract line 10 from line 11 and enter the result here. Otherwise, enter zero 13.

14. UNDERPAYMENT. If line 6 is greater than or equal to line 12, subtract line 12 from line 6 and enter it here. Then go to line 8 of the next column. Otherwise, go to line 15 14.

15. OVERPAYMENT. If line 12 is larger than line 6, subtract line 12 from line 6 and enter it here. Then go to line 9 of next column 15.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

PART 2: FIGURING THE INTEREST

16. TOTAL UNDERPAYMENT. Add lines 13 and 14 16.

17. Enter the due date for the next quarter or the date the tax was paid, whichever is earlier. In column D, enter the earlier of the due date for the annual return or date the tax was paid 17.

18. Number of days from the due date of the quarter to the date on line 17 18.

19. Number of days on line 18 after 4/30/2005 and before 7/1/2005... 19.

20. Number of days on line 18 after 6/30/2005 and before 1/1/2006... 20.

21. Number of days on line 18 after 12/31/2005 and before 7/1/2006 21.

22. Number of days on line 18 after 6/30/2006 and before 1/1/2007... 22.

23. Number of days on line 19 x 5.2% (.052) x amount on line 16 23.
365

24. Number of days on line 20 x 6.2% (.062) x amount on line 16 24.
365

25. Number of days on line 21 x 7.2% (.072) x amount on line 16 25.
365

26. Number of days on line 22 x *% x amount on line 16 26.
365

27. Underpayment of interest. Add lines 23 through 26 27.

28. **Interest Due.** Add line 27 columns A through D and enter the result here.

If not calculating penalty, enter on C-8000, line 56 or C-8044, line 22 28. _____

*Interest rate will be set at 1% above the prime rate of interest for this period.

PART 3: FIGURING THE PENALTY

FEIN or TR Number _____

Compute penalty only if paid quarterly return(s) were not filed. Do not compute penalty for any quarter in which a timely paid estimated return was filed or there is a credit available from prior quarterly returns. Treasury will review the estimates filed and, if necessary, bill for the appropriate penalty.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
29. Enter the amount from line 14				
30. Enter the payment due dates from line 5				
31. Enter the annual return due date or the date payment was made, whichever is earlier				
32. Enter number of days from date on line 30 to date on line 31				
33. If line 32 is greater than 0 but less than 61, multiply line 29 by 5% (.05)				
34. If line 32 is greater than 60, but less than 91, multiply line 29 by 10% (.10)				
35. If line 32 is greater than 90, but less than 121, multiply line 29 by 15% (.15)				
36. If line 32 is greater than 120, but less than 151, multiply line 29 by 20% (.2)				
37. If line 32 is greater than 150, multiply line 29 by 25% (.25)				
38. Add lines 33 through 37				
39. Total Penalty. Add line 38 columns A through D				39. _____
40. Total Penalty and Interest. Add lines 28 and 39. Enter here and on C-8000, line 56 or C-8044, line 22				40. _____

Annualization Worksheet

Complete this worksheet if liability is not evenly distributed throughout the year.

	A. First 3 Months	B. First 6 Months	C. First 9 Months	D. Full 12 Months
1. Gross receipts				
2. Business income				
3. Compensation				
4. Additions				
5. Add lines 2 through 4				
6. Subtractions				
7. Tax base. Subtract line 6 from line 5				
8. Apportionment percentage from C-8000H				
9. Apportioned tax base. Multiply line 7 by line 8				
10. Recapture of capital acquisition deduction from C-8000D				
11. Business loss deduction				
12. Statutory deduction, if available				
13. Adjusted tax base. Add line 10 and subtract lines 11 and 12 from line 7 or 9, whichever applies				
14. Reductions to tax base from C-8000S				
15. Taxable amount. Subtract line 14 from line 13				
16. Tax rate	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
17. Tax before credits. Multiply line 15 by line 16				
18. Tax after Investment Tax Credit				
19. Standard small business credit from C-8000C or C-8009				
20. Subtract line 19 from line 18				
21. Alternate tax from C-8000C, C-8044 or C-8009				
22. Unincorporated/S Corporation credit				
23. Other credits from C-8000C or C-8000MC				
24. Net tax liability. Subtract lines 22 and 23 from line 20 or 21, whichever applies				
25. Annualization ratios	4	2	1.3333	1
26. Annualized tax. Multiply line 24 by line 25				
27. Applicable percentage	21.25%	42.5%	63.75%	85%
28. Multiply line 26 by line 27				
29. Enter the combined amounts of line 30 from all preceding columns				
30. ESTIMATE REQUIREMENTS BY QUARTER Subtract line 29 from line 28. If less than zero, enter -0-. Enter here and on C-8020, line 6				

NOTE: Totals on line 30 must equal 85% of the current year tax liability on page 1, line 3.

Instructions for Form C-8020, Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax

Purpose: To compute penalty and interest for underpaying, late filing or late payment of quarterly estimates. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute any applicable penalty and interest and bill the taxpayer.

① **Note:** Penalty and interest for late filing or late payment on the annual return is computed separately. See “Computing Penalty and Interest” on page 8.

Estimated returns and payments are required from any taxpayer who expects an annual SBT liability of more than \$600. Exceptions are listed below. If a taxpayer owes estimated tax and the estimated return with full payment is not filed or is filed late, penalty is 5% of tax due, for the first two months. Penalty increases by an additional 5% per month, or fraction thereof, after the second month, to a maximum of 25%. If the taxpayer made no estimated tax payments and none of the exceptions below apply, compute the interest due (Part 2) and the penalty for non-filing (Part 3).

Exceptions:

If any of the conditions listed below apply, do not file this form or pay penalty and interest. If a business operated less than 12 months in the preceding year, annualize figures to determine if the exceptions apply. See page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

- The annual tax on the current annual return is \$600 or less.
- The taxpayer had business activity in Michigan in the preceding tax year, but reported no tax liability.
- The taxpayer had business activity in Michigan in the preceding tax year, but was not required to file an annual return for SBT.

① **Note:** File Form C-8030, *SBT Notice of No Return Required*, for the preceding tax year to avoid unnecessary penalty and interest.

- The estimated quarterly payments reasonably approximate the tax liability incurred for each quarter and the total of all payments equals at least 85 percent of the annual liability. Complete the Annualization Worksheet if the liability is not evenly distributed through the tax year.
- Estimated quarterly payments reasonably approximate the tax liability incurred for each quarter and the total of all payments equals at least 1 percent of the gross receipts for the tax year. Complete the Annualization Worksheet if the liability is not evenly distributed through the tax year.

- The taxpayer is a farmer, fisher or seafarer and files Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, by March 1, or a tentative annual return with payment by January 15, and the final return on or before April 15.
- The sum of estimated payments equals the annual tax on the preceding year’s return, providing these payments were made in four timely equal payments, or 12, if paid on Sales, Use or Withholding (SUW) returns, and the preceding year’s tax was \$20,000 or less.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Estimated Tax Required for the Year

Line 4, Required Estimate Amount. Enter 85 percent of the annual tax amount on line 3. If a filer’s preceding year’s tax was less than \$20,000 (annualize if less than 12 months), enter the smaller of the preceding year’s tax or 85 percent of line 3.

Line 5, Payment Due Dates. Enter the due date for each quarterly return. For calendar year filers these dates are April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31. For fiscal year filers, these dates are 4, 7, 10 and 13 months after the start of the fiscal year. Payment is due on the last day of the month.

Line 6. Divide the amount of the estimated tax required for the year on line 4 by 4 and enter this as estimated tax for each quarter. If the business operated less than 12 months, divide by the number of quarterly returns required and enter this as the estimated tax for each quarter.

Actual Quarterly Tax. If a taxpayer computes quarterly tax based on the actual tax base for each quarter, enter the tax from line 30 of the annualization worksheet. The total of the four computed amounts cannot be less than 85 percent of the current year tax liability.

Line 7. Complete column A only. Enter the amount of prior year overpayment credited to the current tax year estimates.

Line 8, Amount Paid.

Column A Enter estimated payments made by the due date for the first quarterly return.

- Column B Enter payments made after the due date in column A and by the due date in column B.
- Column C Enter payments made after the due date in column B and by the due date in column C.
- Column D Enter payments made after the due date in column C and by the due date in column D.

If quarterly payments are made after the due date, penalty and interest will apply until the payment is received. If less than full payment is made with a late filing, the taxpayer will need to compute multiple penalty and interest calculations for each column. Attach a separate schedule if necessary.

PART 2: Figuring the Interest.

Compute the interest due for both non-filing and underpayment of the required estimated tax in this section. Follow the instructions for each line, as the interest amount is different for each quarter.

Line 17, Due Date. Enter the due date of the next quarter or the date the tax was paid, whichever is earlier. In column D, enter the earlier of the due date for the annual return or the date the tax was paid. An approved extension does not change the due date of the annual return (column D) for this computation.

PART 3: Figuring the Penalty

Compute the penalty for non-filing of the required estimated tax payments in this section. However, if a taxpayer made any estimated tax payments or there was a credit available from a prior quarterly return, do not compute the penalty on that quarter. Treasury will review the estimates filed and, if necessary, bill the filer for the appropriate penalty on the underpayment of estimates.

Avoiding Penalty and Interest

Taxpayers with business activity in Michigan in 2005 and a 2005 tax of \$20,000 or less, can avoid paying penalty and interest in 2006 by using the 2005 tax as the basis for filing 2006 estimates. Divide the 2005 tax by 4 (for example, $\$20,000 \div 4 = \$5,000$), and pay that amount on the 2006 quarterly due dates. Filers may also divide by 12 and pay that amount with the monthly SUW tax payment. Taxpayers who had business activity in Michigan in 2005 but didn't report tax liability or were not required to file a 2005 return can use the 2005 tax as the basis for filing 2006 estimates. In this case, the 2005 tax liability would have been zero, so quarterly payments would not be required for 2006.

If the previous year was less than 12 months,

annualize the previous year's tax liability to determine if estimates are due and the amount due. See page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

Annualization Worksheet

Taxpayers may use the annualization worksheet to determine the amount of estimates due when income is not evenly distributed through the tax year.

Each column represents a quarterly 3-month filing period.

The annualization worksheet essentially leads filers through the steps required to calculate the actual SBT due for the tax year to date. The net tax liability is then annualized and multiplied by the percentage of estimates required for that quarter.

Line 30, Estimate Requirements by Quarter. The totals for line 30, columns A, B, C, and D, must equal 85 percent of the current year tax liability on line 3.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2005 MICHIGAN SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 4

1. Name	2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number
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NOTE: If claiming a statutory exemption, complete and attach this schedule to Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*.

- 3. Business income from C-8000, line 11. Non-corporate taxpayers, if averaging business income, enter the amount from C-8000G, line 9 3. _____ .00
- 4. Loss carryback or carryover from C-8000, lines 21 and 22. This cannot be a negative number 4. _____ .00
- 5. Compensation and director fees of ALL shareholders from C-8000KC, line 5 ▶5. _____ .00
- 6. Add lines 3, 4 and 5 6. _____ .00
- 7. Statutory Exemption.
Enter \$45,000 or the amount from C-8009, line 4 ▶ 7. _____ .00

PARTNERS OR SHAREHOLDERS (\$ OR PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION) EXEMPTION

- 8. Number qualified from C-8000KP, line 5, or C-8000KC, line 4. 8a. _____ LESS 1 = ▶ 8b. _____
- 9. Multiply line 8b by \$12,000. The maximum is \$48,000 9. _____ .00
- 10. Increased statutory exemption. Add lines 7 and 9 10. _____ .00

SHORT-PERIOD/PART-YEAR EXEMPTION

- 11. Number of months covered by this return.
11a. _____ divided by 12 = 11b. _____ %.
- 12. Multiply line 7 or 10 by the percentage on line 11b 12. _____ .00

ALLOWABLE EXEMPTION

- 13. Enter the amount from line 7, 10 or 12, whichever applies 13. _____ .00
- 14. Subtract line 13 from line 6. If this is a negative amount, enter zero 14. _____ .00
- 15. Multiply line 14 by 2. This amount cannot be less than zero 15. _____ .00
- 16. **Allowable Statutory Exemption.** Subtract line 15 from line 13.
Enter this amount on Form C-8000, line 39 and **attach** this schedule to SBT return ▶ 16. _____ .00

If line 16 is negative, enter zero; a statutory exemption is not allowed.

Instructions for Form C-8043, Statutory Exemption Schedule

Purpose: To compute the allowable statutory exemption.

① **Note:** For most filers, the statutory exemption is available only if business income is less than \$67,500. For most corporations, the statutory exemption is available only if the sum of business income, federal loss carryover and carrybacks and compensation/director fees of all shareholders is less than \$67,500.

For purposes of computing the statutory exemption and the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. For purposes of computing the statutory exemption only, a member of an LLC is treated as a shareholder if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

The statutory exemption cannot be used to increase a business loss to the next year or to offset adjusted tax base, as determined on line 36 of Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, before reporting the use of the loss carryovers on Form C-8000, line 37. An unused statutory exemption cannot be carried forward.

The statutory exemption will be reduced by \$2 for each \$1 that line 6 exceeds the amount of the exemption on line 13.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

Line 3, Business Income. Enter business income from Form C-8000, line 11.

✓ **Individuals, Fiduciaries, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies** may average their income before computing their statutory exemption. If filers choose to average their business income, they must complete Form C-8000G, *SBT Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging*. Enter the amount from Form C-8000G, line 9, here. Check the box on Form C-8000, line 40a, to indicate that income has been averaged.

① **Note:** Business income averaging is used only to figure the statutory exemption. Do not use it as the current year business income on any form.

Line 5. Enter the amount from Form C-8000KC, *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers*, line 5. Corporations claiming a statutory exemption or a small business credit must complete Form C-8000KC, to determine compensation and director fees of all shareholders. S Corporations and professional corporations must use Form C-8000KC to determine qualified shareholders for the additional exemption.

Line 7, Statutory Exemption. Enter \$45,000 unless the filer is a member of a controlled group. If a filer is a member of a controlled group and is claiming an allocated statutory exemption, attach Form C-8009, *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups*, to the SBT return. A controlled group is entitled to only one statutory exemption, which is allocated on Form C-8009. Controlled groups must enter the amount from Form C-8009, line 4.

Lines 8 through 10. Complete these lines to increase the statutory exemption for the number of qualified partners or shareholders. Enter the amount from Form C-8000KP, *SBT Schedule of Partners*, line 5, or the amount from Form C-8000KC, line 4.

① **Note:** The increased statutory exemption is only available to S Corporations and professional corporations. It is not available to other types of corporations.

Lines 11 and 12. Complete these lines if business activity existed for a period of less than 12 months.

Line 16, Allowable Statutory Exemption. Enter here and on Form C-8000, *Single Business Tax Annual Return*, line 39. If line 16 is negative, enter zero.

Attach this schedule to the return.

Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns

An extension of time to file is not an extension of time to pay. See instructions for filing requirements.

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

PART 1: IDENTIFICATION

<p>▶ 1. Check ONLY ONE box. File a separate application for each tax return.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Income Tax* c. <input type="checkbox"/> Single Business Tax</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary Tax* * Do not file this form if a refund will be shown on return.</p>	<p>▶ 2. Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or TR Number</p> <hr/> <p>▶ 3. Filer's Social Security No. (Example: 123-45-6789)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">— —</div> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Spouse's Social Security No, if filing jointly</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; text-align: center;">— —</div>
<p>▶ 4. Taxpayer Name</p> <hr/> <p>Taxpayer Address</p>	<p>▶ 5. Mailing Address, if different from Taxpayer Address</p>

PART 2: COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX DUE

6. Total annual tax liability for the year		▶ 6.	00
7. Payments made to date (include withholding, estimated tax payments and amounts carried forward)	7.	00	
8. Credits (if any)	8.	00	
9. Add lines 7 and 8	9.	00	
10. Estimated balance due. Subtract line 9 from line 6	10.	00	
11. Amount paid with this application	▶ 11.	00	

PART 3: EXTENSION REQUEST

▶ 12. Month and year your tax year ends (example: MM-YYYY): —

▶ 13. Check this box if federal extension is attached.

14. Reason for extension: _____

15. Check this box if Treasury has previously granted an extension for this tax year; attach a copy of the approved extension.

Submit this paper form even if you e-filed an extension with your federal return. Make checks payable to "State of Michigan" and write the type of tax and the FEIN, TR number, or Social Security number on the payment.

Mail to: Michigan Department of Treasury, P.O. Box 30207, Lansing, MI 48909.

<p>Taxpayer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in this return and attachments is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.</p>		<p>Preparer Certification. I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.</p>	
Filer's Signature	Date	▶ Preparer's PTIN, FEIN or SSN	
Spouse's Signature	Date	▶ Preparer's Business Name (print or type)	
▶ I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Preparer's Business Address (print or type)	

Instructions for Form 4

Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns

This information is issued under Public Act 301 of 1939, 281 of 1967 and 228 of 1975. Filing of this form is mandatory for single business tax filers to obtain an extension. Income tax filers may file this form or a copy of their federal extension instead.

Income Tax (individual and fiduciary). An extension of time to file the federal return automatically extends the due date of the Michigan return to the new federal due date. Do not file this form if a refund is expected or if you are not submitting payment with this form.

An extension of time to file is **not** an extension of time to pay. (1) If at the time the extension is filed, it is determined additional Michigan tax is due, pay the amount due on this form or on a copy of the federal extension. (2) If tax is due, send this form or a copy of your federal extension form and tax due. (3) If you e-file your federal extension, you must send a paper copy of your federal or Michigan extension form to Treasury. Retain a copy of the federal extension in your records. Attach a copy of all federal and Michigan extensions to the *MI-1040* or *MI-1041* when it is filed. If an e-filed federal extension was requested and received, attach a paper U.S. 4868 form to the *MI-1040*. If the *MI-1040* return was e-filed, send us a completed paper U.S. 4868 form.

Single Business Tax filers must use this form to request an extension and must file it even if the IRS has approved a federal extension. If this form is received with a copy of the federal extension by the due date of the annual return, Treasury will grant the taxpayer the same length of time as the federal extension plus 60 days. If this form is received without the federal extension, Treasury will grant a 180-day extension.

An extension of time to file is **not** an extension of time to pay. Payment must be included with this form, **or** appropriate estimated tax payments must have been made during the year. Extension requests received without payment on the account **will not be honored** and penalty and interest will accrue on the unpaid tax from the original due date of the return. Penalty and interest for late filing is only charged if tax will be due on the SBT annual return. If no tax will be due on the SBT annual return, there is no need to request an extension to avoid penalty and interest.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

PART 1: Identification

Line 1. File a separate application for each tax type. Check the box next to the appropriate tax. Partnerships and S Corporations filing composite income tax returns (for nonresident partners and shareholders respectively), should check the "Fiduciary Tax" box.

Lines 2 and 3. Single business tax and fiduciary filers must enter their Federal Employer Identification Number

(FEIN) or TR Number on line 2. Income tax filers must enter their Social Security number on line 3. Do **not** complete both lines 2 and 3.

Line 4. Enter taxpayer's name and address.

Line 5. Enter mailing address if different than taxpayer address.

PART 2: Computation and Payment of Tax Due

Estimate tax liability for the year and pay any unpaid portion of the estimate with the application for extension. The application and payment must be postmarked on or before the original due date of the return.

If the tax due is underestimated and not enough is paid with the application for extension, pay interest on the unpaid amount. Compute interest from the due date of the annual return. The interest rate is 1 percent above prime rate and is adjusted on July 1 and January 1. Interest is charged from the due date of the return to the date the rest of the tax is paid.

Any one of the following penalties may also apply to the unpaid tax:

- By law, penalty is 5 percent of tax due. Penalty increases by an additional 5 percent per month or fraction thereof, after the second month, to a maximum of 25 percent for failure to pay;
- 10 percent for negligence;
- 25 percent for intentional disregard of the law.

Line 7. Payments made to date include withholding, estimated tax payments, a credit forward from the previous tax year and any other payments previously made for this tax year. Individual income tax filers should include any Michigan withholding.

PART 3: Extension Request

Line 13. For **individual and fiduciary income tax**, if the extension will extend the filing period of a Michigan return beyond the federal extension, attach a copy of the approved federal extension. **Single business tax** filers must check the box and attach a copy of the federal extension application.

Line 15. Check the box if Treasury has already granted an extension for this tax year. If more time is needed, submit a new application with a copy of the original application before the original extension expires.

After Completing This Form

Mail to the address on page 1.

Income tax and fiduciary filers will **not** receive a response if their extensions are approved. Single business tax filers will receive a written response at the legal address on file with Treasury.

Certified Community Foundations and Component Funds

A component fund serves donors and nonprofit organizations in a specific geographic area as a restricted fund of a neighboring community foundation. The following are certified for the Community Foundations Credit for 2005.

- 01 Albion Community Foundation
- 56 Allegan County Community Foundation
 - Saugatuck/Douglas Area Community Fund
- 63 Anchor Bay Community Foundation
- 02 Ann Arbor Area Community Foundation
 - Ypsilanti Area Community Fund
- 49 Baraga County Community Foundation
- 58 Barry Community Foundation
- 17 Battle Creek Community Foundation
 - Athens Area Community Foundation
 - Homer Area Community Foundation
 - Springfield Community Foundation
- 03 Bay Area Community Foundation
 - Arenac County Fund
- 04 Berrien Community Foundation
- 45 Branch County Community Foundation
- 36 Cadillac Area Community Foundation
 - Missaukee Area Community Foundation Fund
- 64 Canton Community Foundation
- 06 Capital Region Community Foundation
 - Eaton County Community Foundation
- 66 Central Montcalm Community Foundation
- 44 Charlevoix County Community Foundation
- 28 Community Foundation for Muskegon County
 - Mason County Community Foundation
 - Oceana County Community Foundation
- 29 Community Foundation for Northeast Michigan
 - Iosco County Community Foundation
 - North Central Michigan Community Foundation
 - Straits Area Community Foundation
- 09 Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan
 - Chelsea Community Foundation
 - Community Foundation for Livingston County
- 10 Community Foundation of Greater Flint
 - Clio Area Community Fund
 - Fenton Community Fund
 - Flushing Area Community Fund
 - Grand Blanc Community Fund
- 19 Community Foundation of Greater Rochester
- 11 Community Foundation of Monroe County
 - Greater Milan Area Fund
 - The Bedford Foundation
- 35 Community Foundation of St. Clair County
- 20 Community Foundation of the Holland/Zeeland Area
- 72 Community Foundation of Troy
- 54 Community Foundation of the Upper Peninsula
 - Alger Regional Community Foundation
 - Chippewa County Community Foundation
 - Community Foundation for Delta County
 - Gogebic-Ontonagon Community Foundation
 - Les Chenaux Area Community Fund
 - Schoolcraft County Community Foundation
 - St. Ignace Area Community Foundation
 - Tahquamenon Falls Area Community Foundation
 - West Iron County Area Community Fund
- 50 Dickinson County Area Community Foundation
 - Crystal Falls/Forest Park Area Community Fund
 - Norway Area Affiliate Fund
- 13 Four County Community Foundation
- 14 Fremont Area Community Foundation
 - Lake County Community Foundation
- Mecosta County Community Foundation
- Osceola County Community Foundation
- 15 Grand Haven Area Community Foundation
 - Allendale Community Foundation
 - Coopersville Area Community Foundation
- 16 Grand Rapids Community Foundation
 - Cascade Community Foundation
 - Ionia County Community Foundation
 - Lowell Area Community Fund
 - Southeast Ottawa Community Foundation
 - Sparta Community Foundation
 - Wyoming Community Foundation
- 46 Grand Traverse Regional Community Foundation
- 48 Gratiot County Community Foundation
- 18 Greater Frankenmuth Area Community Foundation
- 37 Greenville Area Community Foundation
 - Lakeview Area Community Foundation
 - Montcalm Panhandle Community Fund
- 43 Hillsdale County Community Foundation
- 60 Huron County Community Foundation
- 21 Jackson County Community Foundation
- 22 Kalamazoo Community Foundation
 - Bangor Area Community Foundation
 - Covert Township Community Foundation
 - South Haven Community Foundation
- 67 Keweenaw Community Foundation
- 23 Leelanau Township Community Foundation
- 62 Lenawee Community Foundation
- 77 Lapeer County Community Foundation
- 55 Livonia Community Foundation
- 25 M & M Area Community Foundation
- 65 Mackinac Island Community Foundation
- 24 Manistee County Community Foundation
- 39 Marquette Community Foundation
 - Greater Ishpeming Area Community Fund
 - Gwinn Area Community Fund
 - Negaunee Area Community Fund
- 26 Marshall Community Foundation
- 05 Michigan Gateway Community Foundation
- 27 Midland Area Community Foundation
 - Clare County Community Foundation
 - Gladwin County Endowment Fund
- 42 Mt. Pleasant Area Community Foundation
 - Shepherd Community Fund
- 68 Northville Community Foundation
- 75 Otsego County Community Foundation
- 47 Petoskey-Harbor Springs Area Community Foundation
- 76 Roscommon County Community Foundation
- 30 Saginaw Community Foundation
 - Chesaning Area Community Foundation Fund
- 61 Sanilac County Community Foundation
- 71 Shelby Community Foundation
- 31 Shiawassee Community Foundation
- 57 Southfield Community Foundation
- 74 Sterling Heights Community Foundation
- 40 Sturgis Area Community Foundation
 - Constantine Area Community Foundation
 - White Pigeon Area Community Foundation
- 62 Tecumseh Community Fund Foundation
- 32 Three Rivers Area Community Foundation
- 73 Tuscola County Community Foundation

Quick Reference Guide to Forms* and Schedules Required Under Certain Conditions

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Form to Use</u>
Business activity taxable in another state	C-8000H
Business Income Averaging for Individuals, Partnerships, Fiduciaries and LLCs	C-8000G
Controlled Groups:	
Calculate Adjusted Gross Receipts	C-8010AGR
Small Business Credit/Alternate Tax (also attach)	C-8009
Statutory Exemption	C-8009
Credits:	
Apprenticeship	C-8000MC
Brownfield	C-8000MC
Community Foundation	C-8000C
Created Jobs	C-8000MC
Donated Vehicle	C-8000MC
Enterprise Zone	C-8000MC
Historic Preservation	C-8000MC
Homeless Shelter/Food Bank	C-8000C
Investment Tax Credit	C-8000ITC
Michigan Economic Growth Authority Business Activity Tax (MEGA)	C-8000MC
Michigan Economic Growth Authority Employment Tax (MEGA)	C-8000MC
Next Energy	C-8000MC
Pharmaceutical	C-8000MC
Public Contribution	C-8000C
Public Utility Property Tax	C-8000C
Qualified Start-Up Business	C-8000MC
Renaissance Zone	C-8000MC
Small Business/Alternate Tax	C-8000C
Controlled groups also attach	C-8009
Corporations also attach	C-8000KC
Loss Adjustment Worksheet, attach if needed	3307
Partnerships also attach	C-8000KP
Unincorporated	C-8000 or C-8044
Workers Disability Supplemental Benefit (WDSB)	C-8000MC
Extension of time to file Michigan tax returns	4
Penalty and interest for underpayment, late filing or late payment of estimates	C-8020
Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction	C-8000D
Reductions to adjusted tax base, excess compensation or gross receipts	C-8000S
Statutory Exemption	C-8043
Controlled groups also attach	C-8009
Partnerships also attach	C-8000KP
Professional Corporations also attach	C-8000KC
S Corporations also attach	C-8000KC

*See page 4 for filing of annual returns.

ORGANIZATION TYPE REFERENCE GUIDE

Organization Type

	Individual/ Fiduciary	Professional Corp.	S Corporation	Other Corp.	Partnership / LLC-Partnership / LLC S Corp.	Limited Liability Co.-Corp
Annualize if less than 12 months	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prorate Statutory Exemption	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Business Income Averaging	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Contribution Credits						
Community Foundation	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Homeless Shelter/Food Bank	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Contribution	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Utility	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Unincorporated	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
File Consolidated (with prior approval)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Increase Statutory Exemption	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

*Yes, if not claiming under Section 261 of the Income Tax Act

NOTICE TO SINGLE BUSINESS TAX FILERS - AMENDED 2003

Adjusted Gross Receipts, Capital Acquisition Deduction Recapture and Investment Tax Credit Recapture

General Summary

Pursuant to P.A. 477 of 2000, “gross receipts” as defined in the Single Business Tax Act includes the entire proceeds from the sale of a depreciable, tangible asset. However, the taxpayer is not required to report the proceeds from the asset sale twice when calculating “adjusted gross receipts” as described in this notice.

Adjusted Gross Receipts

For tax years that begin on or after January 1, 2001, this notice explains the calculation of “adjusted gross receipts” and “gross receipts plus” capital acquisition deduction recapture (CADR) for the following purposes only:

- Gross Receipts Reduction [MCL 208.31(2)]
- Investment Tax Credit Percentage [MCL 208.35a(10)]

This notice does **not** change the calculation of CADR that is added to the tax base under MCL 208.23a.

Note that assets eligible for the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) are not included in the adjusted gross receipts calculation for gross receipts reduction, but are included for purposes of calculating the ITC rate. For gross receipts reduction, only capital acquisition deduction (CAD) assets are included in the calculation. For gross receipts reduction purposes [MCL 208.31(2)], include only the adjustments provided for under Sec. 23b(a) to (g). For ITC percentage purposes [MCL 208.35a(10)], include the adjustments under sections 23b(a) to (g) and 35a(1)(d) to (f).

Explanation and Examples

For tax years that begin on or after January 1, 2001, gross receipts as defined by MCL 208.7(3) includes, among other items, the gross proceeds from the sale of property used in the taxpayer's business activity. When calculating “adjusted gross receipts” for the purposes of the sections cited in the paragraphs above, the taxpayer is required to add certain amounts to gross receipts. The phrase “gross receipts plus adjustments” appears in MCL 208.31(2):

As used in this section, “adjusted tax base” means the tax base allocated or apportioned to this state pursuant to chapter 3 with the adjustments prescribed by sections 23 and 23b and the exemptions prescribed by section 35. If the adjusted tax base exceeds 50% of the *sum of gross receipts plus the adjustments provided in section 23b(a) to (g)*, apportioned or allocated to Michigan with the apportionment fraction calculated pursuant to chapter 3, the adjusted tax base may, at the option of the taxpayer, be reduced by that excess.... MCL 208.31(2)

“Gross receipts” as used in the above section already includes the gross proceeds from the sale of tangible assets that are subject to capital acquisition deduction

recapture. Therefore, to avoid double reporting of these receipts, for purposes of the above-cited sections only, when calculating the adjustments under section 23b(a) to (g), the taxpayer shall subtract the gain from gross receipts or add the loss to gross receipts, as illustrated in the following example:

EXAMPLE: The taxpayer's gross receipts for the tax year are \$90. This includes “sales” of inventory of \$75 and gross proceeds from the sale of an asset subject to CADR of \$15. The sale of the asset resulted in a loss of \$5 for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of calculating gross receipts plus adjustments under section 31(2), the taxpayer starts with gross receipts of \$90, then adds the loss of \$5, for a total adjusted gross receipts of \$95.

The calculation of “adjusted gross receipts” for purposes of determining the percentage rate for the ITC also follows the same reasoning as above. Section 35a(10) describes the “adjusted gross receipts” calculation as follows:

MCL 208.35a(10) As used in subsection (2), “adjusted gross receipts” means the sum of the following:

- *Gross receipts* apportioned or allocated to Michigan with the apportionment fraction calculated pursuant to chapter 3.
- Adjustments provided in section 23b(a) to (g).
- Adjustments provided in subsection (1)(d) to (f).

“Gross receipts”, as that term is used in section 35a(10)(a) [in italics above], already includes the gross proceeds from the sale of tangible assets that are subject to recapture related to the ITC or the CAD. Therefore, the taxpayer shall not include the gross proceeds from the sale of such depreciable, tangible assets again when calculating the adjustments provided in sections 23b(a) to (g) and 35a(1)(d) to (f). The following example demonstrates the adjustments for CAD or ITC recapture as provided by sections 23b(a) to (g) and 35a(1)(d) to (f) (assume the asset was subject to CAD recapture):

EXAMPLE: The taxpayer's gross receipts for the tax year are \$100. This \$100 in total gross receipts includes the gross proceeds from the sale of a depreciable capital asset used in the taxpayer's business activity equaling \$25. The gain for federal income tax purposes on the sale of the asset is \$5. Subtract the gain from gross receipts [\$100 Gross Receipts - \$5 gain on sale of asset = \$95 Adjusted Gross Receipts].

For simplicity, the above examples involve taxpayers not subject to apportionment. However, taxpayers that are subject to apportionment must make similar adjustments to avoid accounting for the same proceeds more than once in the calculation of adjusted gross receipts.

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