

MICHIGAN BUSINESS TAX ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 36 of 2007

CHAPTER 3

***** 208.1301 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 90 OF 2019 EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEARS THAT BEGIN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2031 *****

208.1301 Tax base; apportionment; allocation; taxpayer subject to tax in another state; circumstances.

Sec. 301. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, each tax base established under this act shall be apportioned in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Each tax base of a taxpayer whose business activities are confined solely to this state shall be allocated to this state. Each tax base of a taxpayer whose business activities are subject to tax both within and outside of this state shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying each tax base by the sales factor calculated under section 303.

(3) A taxpayer whose business activities are subject to tax both within and outside of this state is subject to tax in another state in either of the following circumstances:

(a) 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, or a corporate stock tax or a tax of the type imposed under this act in that state.

(b) That state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to 1 or more of the taxes listed in subdivision (a) regardless of whether that state does or does not subject the taxpayer to that tax.

History: 2007, Act 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 36 of 2007 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This act takes effect January 1, 2008 and applies to all business activity occurring after December 31, 2007."

Popular name: MBT

***** 208.1303 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 90 OF 2019 EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEARS THAT BEGIN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2031 *****

208.1303 Sales factor; calculation.

Sec. 303. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and section 311, the sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in this state during the tax year and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax year.

(2) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, for a taxpayer that is a unitary business group, sales include sales in this state of every person included in the unitary business group without regard to whether the person has nexus in this state. Sales between persons included in a unitary business group must be eliminated in calculating the sales factor.

History: 2007, Act 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 36 of 2007 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This act takes effect January 1, 2008 and applies to all business activity occurring after December 31, 2007."

Popular name: MBT

***** 208.1305 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 90 OF 2019 EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEARS THAT BEGIN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2031 *****

208.1305 Taxpayer; determination of sales.

Sec. 305. (1) Sales of the taxpayer in this state are determined as follows:

(a) Sales of tangible personal property are in this state if the property is shipped or delivered, or, in the case of electricity and gas, the contract requires the property to be shipped or delivered, to any purchaser within this state based on the ultimate destination at the point that the property comes to rest regardless of the free on board point or other conditions of the sales. Property stored in transit for 60 days or more prior to receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's designee, or in the case of a dock sale not picked up for 60 days or more, is deemed to have come to rest at this ultimate destination. Property stored in transit for fewer than 60 days prior to receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's designee, or in the case of a dock sale picked up before 60 days, is not deemed to have come to rest at this ultimate destination. For purposes of this subdivision:

(i) "Dock sale" means a sale in which the purchaser uses its own or rented vehicles, or makes arrangements with a carrier, to pick up the property at the seller's location.

(ii) "Stored in transit" means storing, staging, forwarding, or consolidating activities undertaken for further shipment or transfer of the property to the purchaser or purchaser's designee.

(b) Receipts from the sale, lease, rental, or licensing of real property are in this state if that property is located in this state.

(c) Receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property are sales in this state to the extent that the property is utilized in this state. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in this state is determined by multiplying the receipts by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in this state during the lease or rental period in the tax year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all lease or rental periods in the tax year. If the physical location of the property during the lease or rental period is unknown or cannot be determined, the tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the lease or rental payer obtained possession.

(d) Receipts from the lease or rental of mobile transportation property owned by the taxpayer are in this state to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that is to be included in the numerator of this state's sales factor is determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of the fraction is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of the fraction is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the receipts are in this state if the property has its principal base of operations in this state.

(e) Royalties and other income received for the use of or for the privilege of using intangible property, including patents, know-how, formulas, designs, processes, patterns, copyrights, trade names, service names, franchises, licenses, contracts, customer lists, computer software, or similar items, are attributed to the state in which the property is used by the purchaser. If the property is used in more than 1 state, the royalties or other income shall be apportioned to this state pro rata according to the portion of use in this state. If the portion of use in this state cannot be determined, the royalties or other income shall be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator. Intangible property is used in this state if the purchaser uses the intangible property or the rights to the intangible property in the regular course of its business operations in this state, regardless of the location of the purchaser's customers.

(2) Sales from the performance of services are in this state and attributable to this state as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all receipts from the performance of services are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor if the recipient of the services receives all of the benefit of the services in this state. If the recipient of the services receives some of the benefit of the services in this state, the receipts are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor in proportion to the extent that the recipient receives benefit of the services in this state.

(b) Sales derived from securities brokerage services attributable to this state are determined by multiplying the total dollar amount of receipts from securities brokerage services by a fraction, the numerator of which is the sales of securities brokerage services to customers within this state, and the denominator of which is the sales of securities brokerage services to all customers. Receipts from securities brokerage services include commissions on transactions, the spread earned on principal transactions in which the broker buys or sells from its account, total margin interest paid on behalf of brokerage accounts owned by the broker's customers, and fees and receipts of all kinds from the underwriting of securities. If receipts from brokerage services can be associated with a particular customer, but it is impractical to associate the receipts with the address of the customer, then the address of the customer shall be presumed to be the address of the branch office that generates the transactions for the customer.

(c) Sales of services that are derived directly or indirectly from the sale of management, distribution, administration, or securities brokerage services to, or on behalf of, a regulated investment company or its beneficial owners, including receipts derived directly or indirectly from trustees, sponsors, or participants of employee benefit plans that have accounts in a regulated investment company, shall be attributable to this state to the extent that the shareholders of the regulated investment company are domiciled within this state. For purposes of this subdivision, "domicile" means the shareholder's mailing address on the records of the regulated investment company. If the regulated investment company or the person providing management services to the regulated investment company has actual knowledge that the shareholder's primary residence or principal place of business is different than the shareholder's mailing address, then the shareholder's primary residence or principal place of business is the shareholder's domicile. A separate computation shall be made with respect to the receipts derived from each regulated investment company. The total amount of sales attributable to this state shall be equal to the total receipts received by each regulated investment company multiplied by a fraction determined as follows:

(i) The numerator of the fraction is the average of the sum of the beginning-of-year and end-of-year number of shares owned by the regulated investment company shareholders who have their domicile in this state.

(ii) The denominator of the fraction is the average of the sum of the beginning-of-year and end-of-year number of shares owned by all shareholders.

(iii) For purposes of the fraction, the year shall be the tax year of the regulated investment company that ends with or within the tax year of the taxpayer.

(3) Receipts from the origination of a loan or gains from the sale of a loan secured by residential real property is deemed a sale in this state only if 1 or more of the following apply:

(a) The real property is located in this state.

(b) The real property is located both within this state and 1 or more other states and more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state.

(c) More than 50% of the real property is not located in any 1 state and the borrower is located in this state.

(4) Interest from loans secured by real property is in this state if the property is located within this state or if the property is located both within this state and 1 or more other states, if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state, or if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any 1 state, if the borrower is located in this state. The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

(5) Interest from a loan not secured by real property is in this state if the borrower is located in this state.

(6) Gains from the sale of a loan not secured by real property, including income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of section 1286 of the internal revenue code, are in this state if the borrower is in this state.

(7) Receipts from credit card receivables, including interest, fees, and penalties from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to cardholders, such as annual fees, are in this state if the billing address of the cardholder is in this state.

(8) Receipts from the sale of credit card or other receivables is in this state if the billing address of the customer is in this state. Credit card issuer's reimbursements fees are in this state if the billing address of the cardholder is in this state. Receipts from merchant discounts, computed net of any cardholder chargebacks, but not reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its cardholders, are in this state if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state.

(9) Loan servicing fees derived from loans of another secured by real property are in this state if the real property is located in this state, or the real property is located both within and outside of this state and 1 or more states if more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is located in this state, or more than 50% of the fair market value of the real property is not located in any 1 state, and the borrower is located in this state. Loan servicing fees derived from loans of another not secured by real property are in this state if the borrower is located in this state. If the location of the security cannot be determined, then loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another are in this state if the lender to whom the loan servicing service is provided is located in this state.

(10) Receipts from the sale of securities and other assets from investment and trading activities, including, but not limited to, interest, dividends, and gains are in this state in either of the following circumstances:

(a) The person's customer is in this state.

(b) If the location of the person's customer cannot be determined, both of the following:

(i) Interest, dividends, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions are in this state if the average value of the assets is assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state. Interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are in this state if the average value of the assets is assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state. The amount of receipts and other income from investment assets and activities is in this state if assets are assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(ii) The amount of receipts from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts otherwise sourced in this section, are in this state if the assets are assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(11) Receipts from transportation services rendered by a person subject to tax in another state are in this state and shall be attributable to this state as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) through (e), receipts shall be proportioned based on the ratio that revenue miles of the person in this state bear to the revenue miles of the person everywhere.

(b) Receipts from maritime transportation services shall be attributable to this state as follows:

(i) 50% of those receipts that either originate or terminate in this state.

(ii) 100% of those receipts that both originate and terminate in this state.

(c) Receipts attributable to this state of a person whose business activity consists of the transportation both of property and of individuals shall be proportioned based on the total gross receipts for passenger miles and ton mile fractions, separately computed and individually weighted by the ratio of gross receipts from passenger transportation to total gross receipts from all transportation, and by the ratio of gross receipts from freight transportation to total gross receipts from all transportation, respectively.

(d) Receipts attributable to this state of a person whose business activity consists of the transportation of oil by pipeline shall be proportioned based on the ratio that the gross receipts for the barrel miles transported in this state bear to the gross receipts for the barrel miles transported by the person everywhere.

(e) Receipts attributable to this state of a person whose business activities consist of the transportation of gas by pipeline shall be proportioned based on the ratio that the gross receipts for the 1,000 cubic feet miles transported in this state bear to the gross receipts for the 1,000 cubic feet miles transported by the person everywhere.

(12) For purposes of subsection (11), if a taxpayer can show that revenue mile information is not available or cannot be obtained without unreasonable expense to the taxpayer, receipts attributable to this state shall be that portion of the revenue derived from transportation services everywhere performed that the miles of transportation services performed in this state bears to the miles of transportation services performed everywhere. If the department determines that the information required for the calculations under subsection (11) are not available or cannot be obtained without unreasonable expense to the taxpayer, the department may use other available information that in the opinion of the department will result in an equitable allocation of the taxpayer's receipts to this state.

(13) Except as provided in subsections (14) through (19), receipts from the sale of telecommunications service or mobile telecommunications service are in this state if the customer's place of primary use of the service is in this state. As used in this subsection, "place of primary use" means the customer's residential street address or primary business street address where the customer's use of the telecommunications service primarily occurs. For mobile telecommunications service, the customer's residential street address or primary business street address is the place of primary use only if it is within the licensed service area of the customer's home service provider.

(14) Receipts from the sale of telecommunications service sold on an individual call-by-call basis are in this state if either of the following applies:

(a) The call both originates and terminates in this state.

(b) The call either originates or terminates in this state and the service address is located in this state.

(15) Receipts from the sale of postpaid telecommunications service are in this state if the origination point of the telecommunication signal, as first identified by the service provider's telecommunication system or as identified by information received by the seller from its service provider if the system used to transport telecommunication signals is not the seller's, is located in this state.

(16) Receipts from the sale of prepaid telecommunications service or prepaid mobile telecommunications service are in this state if the purchaser obtains the prepaid card or similar means of conveyance at a location in this state. Receipts from recharging a prepaid telecommunications service or mobile telecommunications service is in this state if the purchaser's billing information indicates a location in this state.

(17) Receipts from the sale of private communication services are in this state as follows:

(a) 100% of the receipts from the sale of each channel termination point within this state.

(b) 100% of the receipts from the sale of the total channel mileage between each termination point within this state.

(c) 50% of the receipts from the sale of service segments for a channel between 2 customer channel termination points, 1 of which is located in this state and the other is located outside of this state, which segments are separately charged.

(d) The receipts from the sale of service for segments with a channel termination point located in this state and in 2 or more other states or equivalent jurisdictions, and which segments are not separately billed, are in this state based on a percentage determined by dividing the number of customer channel termination points in this state by the total number of customer channel termination points.

(18) Receipts from the sale of billing services and ancillary services for telecommunications service are in this state based on the location of the purchaser's customers. If the location of the purchaser's customers is not known or cannot be determined, the sale of billing services and ancillary services for telecommunications

service are in this state based on the location of the purchaser.

(19) Receipts to access a carrier's network or from the sale of telecommunications services for resale are in this state as follows:

(a) 100% of the receipts from access fees attributable to intrastate telecommunications service that both originates and terminates in this state.

(b) 50% of the receipts from access fees attributable to interstate telecommunications service if the interstate call either originates or terminates in this state.

(c) 100% of the receipts from interstate end user access line charges, if the customer's service address is in this state. As used in this subdivision, "interstate end user access line charges" includes, but is not limited to, the surcharge approved by the federal communications commission and levied pursuant to 47 CFR 69.

(d) Gross receipts from sales of telecommunications services to other telecommunication service providers for resale shall be sourced to this state using the apportionment concepts used for non-resale receipts of telecommunications services if the information is readily available to make that determination. If the information is not readily available, then the taxpayer may use any other reasonable and consistent method.

(20) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, for a taxpayer whose business activities include live radio or television programming as described in subsector code 7922 of industry group 792 under the standard industrial classification code as compiled by the United States department of labor or are included in industry group 483, 484, 781, or 782 under the standard industrial classification code as compiled by the United States department of labor, or any combination of the business activities included in those groups, media receipts are in this state and attributable to this state only if the commercial domicile of the customer is in this state and the customer has a direct connection or relationship with the taxpayer pursuant to a contract under which the media receipts are derived. For media receipts from the sale of advertising, if the customer of that advertising is commercially domiciled in this state and receives some of the benefit of the sale of that advertising in this state, the media receipts from the advertising to that customer are included in the numerator of the apportionment factor in proportion to the extent that the customer receives the benefit of the advertising in this state. For purposes of this subsection, if the taxpayer is a broadcaster and if the customer receives some of the benefit of the advertising in this state, the media receipts for that sale of advertising from that customer shall be proportioned based on the ratio that the broadcaster's viewing or listening audience in this state bears to its total viewing or listening audience everywhere. As used in this subsection:

(a) "Media property" means motion pictures, television programs, internet programs and websites, other audiovisual works, and any other similar property embodying words, ideas, concepts, images, or sound without regard to the means or methods of distribution or the medium in which the property is embodied.

(b) "Media receipts" means receipts from the sale, license, broadcast, transmission, distribution, exhibition, or other use of media property and receipts from the sale of media services. Media receipts do not include receipts from the sale of media property that is a consumer product that is ultimately sold at retail.

(c) "Media services" means services in which the use of the media property is integral to the performance of those services.

(21) Terms used in subsections (13) through (20) have the same meaning as those terms defined in the streamlined sales and use tax agreement administered under the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, 2004 PA 174, MCL 205.801 to 205.833.

(22) For purposes of this section, a borrower is considered located in this state if the borrower's billing address is in this state.

History: 2007, Act 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008;—Am. 2007, Act 205, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008;—Am. 2012, Act 605, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2014, Act 282, Imd. Eff. Sept. 12, 2014.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 36 of 2007 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This act takes effect January 1, 2008 and applies to all business activity occurring after December 31, 2007."

Enacting section 1 of Act 39 of 2011 provides:

"Enacting section 1. The Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1101 to 208.1601, is repealed effective on the date that the secretary of state receives a written notice from the department of treasury that the last certificated credit or any carryforward from that certificated credit has been claimed."

Enacting section 1 of Act 605 of 2012 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This amendatory act is curative and intended to clarify the original intent of 2007 PA 36 and shall be retroactively applied."

Enacting section 1 of Act 282 of 2014 provides:

"Enacting section 1. 1969 PA 343, MCL 205.581 to 205.589, is repealed retroactively and effective beginning January 1, 2008. It is the intent of the legislature that the repeal of 1969 PA 343, MCL 205.581 to 205.589, is to express the original intent of the legislature regarding the application of section 301 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1301, and the intended effect of that section to eliminate the election provision included within section 1 of 1969 PA 343, MCL 205.581, and that the 2011 amendatory act that amended section 1 of 1969 PA 343, MCL 205.581, was to further express the original intent of the legislature regarding the application of section 301 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1301, and to clarify that the election provision included within section 1 of 1969 PA 343, MCL 205.581, is not available under the income tax act of 1967, 1967 PA 281, MCL 206.1 to 206.10. This act shall be retroactively applied to January 1, 2008." Rendered Monday, July 7, 2025

206.713."

Enacting section 2 of Act 282 of 2014 provides:

"Enacting section 2. This amendatory act is retroactive and is effective for tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2010."

Popular name: MBT

***** 208.1307 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 90 OF 2019 EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEARS THAT BEGIN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2031 *****

208.1307 Spun off corporation; calculation of sales factor; election; definitions.

Sec. 307. (1) Notwithstanding sections 303 and 305, a spun off corporation that qualified to calculate its sales factor for 7 years under section 54 of former 1975 PA 228 may elect to calculate its sales factor under this section for an additional 4 years following those 7 years or 3 years if a taxpayer had an election approved under section 54(1)(e) of former 1975 PA 228. Prior to the end of the first year following the 7 years for which the taxpayer qualified under section 54 of former 1975 PA 228 and if the spun off corporation is not required to file amended returns under section 54(5) of former 1975 PA 228, the spun off corporation may request, in writing, approval from the state treasurer for the election of the 4 additional years under this section. If the taxpayer had an election approved under section 54(1)(e) of former 1975 PA 228, the taxpayer is not required to seek approval under this section. The department shall approve the election under this subsection if the requirements of this section are met. The request shall include all of the following:

(a) A statement that the spun off corporation qualifies for the election under this section.

(b) A list of all corporations, limited liability companies, and any other business entities that the spun off corporation controlled at the time of the restructuring transaction.

(c) A commitment by the spun off corporation to invest at least an additional \$200,000,000.00 of capital investment in this state within the additional 4 years and maintain at least 80% of the number of full-time equivalent employees in this state based on the number of full-time equivalent employees in this state at the beginning of the additional 4-year period for all of the additional 4 years; a commitment by the spun off corporation to invest an additional \$400,000,000.00 in this state within the additional 4 years; or a commitment by the spun off corporation to invest a total of \$1,300,000,000.00 in this state within the 11-year period beginning with the year in which the restructuring transaction under which a spun off corporation qualified under this subsection was completed. The 4-year period under this subdivision begins with the eighth year following the tax year in which the restructuring transaction under which a spun off corporation qualified under this subsection was completed. For purposes of this subdivision, the number of full-time equivalent employees includes employees in all of the following circumstances:

(i) On temporary layoff.

(ii) On strike.

(iii) On a type of temporary leave other than the type under subparagraphs (i) and (ii).

(iv) Transferred by the spun off corporation to a related entity or to its immediately preceding former parent corporation.

(v) Transferred by the spun off corporation to another employer because of the sale of the spun off corporation's location in this state that was the work site of the employees.

(2) Prior to the end of the eleventh year following the restructuring transaction under which a spun off corporation qualified under subsection (1), a taxpayer that is a buyer of a plant located in this state that was included in the initial restructuring transaction under subsection (1) may elect to calculate its sales factor under subsection (3) and disregard sales by the taxpayer attributable to that plant to a former parent of a spun off corporation and the sales attributable to the plant shall be treated as sales by a spun off corporation. This election shall extend for a period of 4 years following the date that the plant was purchased reduced by the number of years for which the taxpayer calculated its sales factor pursuant to section 54(2) of former 1975 PA 228. On or before the due date for filing the buyer's first annual return under this act following the purchase of the plant, the buyer shall request, in writing, approval from the department for the election provided under this section and shall attach a statement that the buyer qualifies for the election under this section.

(3) A spun off corporation qualified under subsection (1) or (2) that makes an election and is approved under subsection (1) or (2) calculates its sales factor under section 54 of former 1975 PA 228 subject to both of the following:

(a) A purchaser in this state under section 52 of former 1975 PA 228 does not include a person that purchases from a seller that was included in the purchaser's combined or consolidated annual return under this act but, as a result of the restructuring transaction, ceased to be included in the purchaser's combined or consolidated annual return under this act. This subdivision applies only to sales that originate from a plant located in this state.

(b) Total sales under section 51 of former 1975 PA 228 do not include sales to a purchaser that was a

member of a Michigan affiliated business group that had included the seller in the filing of a combined annual return under this act but, as a result of the restructuring transaction, ceased to include the seller. This subdivision applies only to sales that originate from a plant located in this state to a location in this state.

(4) At the end of the fourth tax year following an election under this section, if the spun off corporation that elected to calculate its sales factor under this section for the additional 4 years allowed under subsection (1) has failed to maintain the required number of employees or failed to pay or accrue the capital investment required under subsection (1)(c), the spun off corporation shall file amended annual returns under this act for the first through fourth tax years following the election under this section, regardless of the statute of limitations under section 27a of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.27a, and pay any additional tax plus interest based on the sales factor as calculated under section 303. Interest shall be calculated from the due date of the annual return under this act or former 1975 PA 228 on which an exemption under this section was first claimed.

(5) The amount of the spun off corporation's investment commitments required under this section shall not be reduced by the amount of any qualifying investments in Michigan plants that are sold.

(6) A taxpayer whose assets were wholly owned either directly or indirectly by a taxpayer from whom a spun off corporation qualifies to apportion its tax base under this section and that ceased to be wholly owned on November 30, 2006 may annually elect on its originally filed tax return to apportion its tax base to this state using the same receipts factor reported on the combined tax return filed by its former parent company for the same taxable year.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "Restructuring transaction" means a tax free distribution under section 355 of the internal revenue code and includes tax free transactions under section 355 of the internal revenue code that are commonly referred to as spin offs, split ups, split offs, or type D reorganizations.

(b) "Spun off corporation" means an entity treated as a controlled corporation under section 355 of the internal revenue code. Controlled corporation includes a corporate subsidiary created for the purpose of a restructuring transaction, a limited liability company, or an operational unit or division with business activities that were previously carried out as a part of the distributing corporation.

History: 2007, Act 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 36 of 2007 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This act takes effect January 1, 2008 and applies to all business activity occurring after December 31, 2007."

Popular name: MBT

***** 208.1309 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 90 OF 2019 EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEARS THAT BEGIN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2031 *****

208.1309 Apportionment; petition; alternate method; rebuttable presumption that apportionment provisions fairly represent business activity; return or amended return not considered as petition.

Sec. 309. (1) If the apportionment provisions of this act do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the treasurer may require the following, with respect to all or a portion of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

(a) Separate accounting.

(b) The inclusion of 1 or more additional or alternative factors that will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state.

(c) The use of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's tax base.

(2) An alternate method may be used only if it is approved by the department.

(3) The apportionment provisions of this act shall be rebuttably presumed to fairly represent the business activity attributed to the taxpayer in this state, taken as a whole and without a separate examination of the specific elements of either tax base unless it can be demonstrated that the business activity attributed to the taxpayer in this state is out of all appropriate proportion to the actual business activity transacted in this state and leads to a grossly distorted result or would operate unconstitutionally to tax the extraterritorial activity of the taxpayer.

(4) The filing of a return or an amended return is not considered a petition for the purposes of subsection (1).

History: 2007, Act 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 36 of 2007 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This act takes effect January 1, 2008 and applies to all business activity occurring after December 31, 2007."

Popular name: MBT

***** 208.1311 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 90 OF 2019 EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEARS THAT BEGIN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2031 *****

208.1311 Receipts; source.

Sec. 311. All other receipts not otherwise sourced under this act shall be sourced based on where the benefit to the customer is received or, if where the benefit to the customer is received cannot be determined, to the customer's location.

History: 2007, Act 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 2008.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 36 of 2007 provides:

"Enacting section 1. This act takes effect January 1, 2008 and applies to all business activity occurring after December 31, 2007."

Popular name: MBT