

**Instructions for Completing MI W-4P,
Withholding Certificate for Michigan Pension or Annuity Payments**

General Instructions

Significant income tax changes take effect for the 2012 tax year. These changes may result in a balance due if the incorrect amount is withheld from pension or annuity payment(s).

There is no change in 2012 in the tax treatment of pension and retirement benefits for taxpayers born before 1946. Recipients born during the period 1946 through 1952 are eligible to deduct pension and retirement benefits up to \$20,000 for single taxpayers or married filing separate, or \$40,000 if married filing a joint return.

Recipients born after 1952 may not deduct pension and retirement benefits on the *Michigan Income Tax Return* (MI-1040). For joint filers, the age of the oldest spouse determines the age category.

Multiple pensions: If you (and your spouse) receive multiple pension payments, your withholding on those payments may not cover your entire tax liability. Married couples where each spouse receives payments on their own pension may choose to have withholding calculated as if they were single on the MI W-4P and select one personal exemption in order to have sufficient withholding to cover their tax liability. Taxpayers with multiple pensions may need to consult the MI-1040ES or a tax advisor to ensure the proper amount is withheld or paid in estimated income tax payments.

Estimated Payments: There are penalties for not paying enough state income tax during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments. Taxpayers who have chosen not to have tax withheld from their pension or annuity payments may be required to make estimated tax payments. Refer to Form MI-1040ES for estimated tax requirements.

When should I complete this form? Complete Form MI W-4P and give it to the administrator of your pension or annuity payments as soon as possible.

Your tax situation may change from year to year; you may want to evaluate your withholding each year. You can change the amount to be withheld by submitting an updated Form MI W-4P to your pension or annuity administrator at any time.

Is every pension administrator required to withhold Michigan tax? Only companies over whom Michigan has taxing jurisdiction are required to withhold Michigan tax from your pension and/or annuity payment(s). If your pension administrator does not fall under Michigan jurisdiction, you may request to have Michigan tax withheld, but the company is not required to do so. If no taxes are withheld from your payments, it is likely you will be required to make estimated payments in place of the withholding. Contact your pension and/or annuity administrator to verify if tax will be withheld from your payments.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Line 1: You may opt out of withholding tax from your pension and annuity benefits if you believe you will not have a balance due on your MI-1040. If you (and your spouse) opt to have no Michigan tax withheld from your pension or retirement benefits by checking the box on line 1, it may result in a balance due on your MI-1040 as well as penalty and/or interest. If you check the box on line 1, do not complete lines 6 and 7. **STOP HERE AND SIGN THE FORM.**

Line 2: If you (or your spouse) were born prior to 1946, all benefits from public sources are exempt and benefits from private sources may be subtracted up to for \$45,842 for a single filer or married filer filing separately or \$91,684 if married filing a joint return for the 2012 tax year. In addition, benefits that will be rolled into another qualified plan or IRA will not be taxable if the amount rolled over is not included in federal adjusted gross income (AGI). Any private pension payment in excess of the limits above is taxable.

Line 3: If you (or your spouse) were born during the period 1946 through 1952, the first \$20,000 for single filers or \$40,000 for joint filers of all private and public pension and annuity benefits may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income. Benefits in excess of these limits are taxable to Michigan.

Line 4: If you (and your spouse) were born after 1952, all private and public pension and annuity benefits are fully taxable and may not be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.

Line 5: Enter personal exemptions based on box checked on lines 1-4. The total number of exemptions you claim on line 6 may not exceed the number of exemptions you are entitled to claim when you file your MI-1040.

Line 6: You may designate additional withholding if you expect to owe more than the amount withheld. This amount must be a percentage.

NOTE: If you enter a number on line 5 and/or a percentage on line 6, do not check box 1. If box 1 is checked and line(s) 5 and/or 6 are completed, this will override line 1.

Failure to have sufficient tax withheld from your pension and/or annuity payment(s) may result in a balance due on your MI-1040 as well as penalty and/or interest.

Withholding Certificate for Michigan Pension or Annuity Payments

INSTRUCTIONS: Use Form MI W-4P to notify administrators of the correct amount of Michigan income tax to withhold from your pension or annuity payment(s). You may also use this form to choose not to have any Michigan income tax withheld from your payment(s). This does not apply to military pensions or certain pensions paid by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Significant income tax changes take effect for the 2012 tax year. Entities, over whom Michigan has jurisdiction, disbursing pension or annuity payments are required to collect withholding on those payments that are expected to be included in taxable income unless you choose to opt out by submitting this form (See instructions for line 1). Entities over which Michigan does not have jurisdiction are not required to withhold Michigan income tax from your pension or annuity payment(s). If your pension administrator does not withhold, you may need to make estimated income tax payments to avoid owing penalty and interest. For further information, see General Instructions on page two, the *Michigan Estimated Income Tax for Individuals* (MI-1040ES) or consult a tax advisor.

If you have more than one administrator, you will need to complete a form for each pension or annuity. If you do not file MI W-4P, the administrator may need to withhold even if you will not owe tax on your pension income. **See instructions on page two.**

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Name	Social Security Number	
Mailing Address (Number, Street, P.O. Box)		
City	State	ZIP Code
Marital Status		
<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Married (withhold the same as "Single")

For joint filers, the age of the oldest spouse determines the age category. Check only ONE box.

- 1. Check here if your pension or annuity payments are not taxable. **STOP HERE AND SIGN FORM.**
- 2. Check here if you (or your spouse) were born before 1946. See instructions for line 2.
- 3. Check here if you (or your spouse) were born during the period 1946 through 1952. See instructions for line 3.
- 4. Check here if you (and your spouse) were born after 1952. See instructions for line 4.

Complete the following applicable lines:

- 5. Enter number of personal exemptions allowed on your *Michigan Income Tax Return* (MI-1040). Exemptions should only be claimed once on all MI W-4s (wages) or MI W-4P forms submitted.
- 6. Additional percentage amount, if any, you want withheld from your pension or annuity payment. This amount must be a percentage.

5.	
6.	
	%

AUTHORIZATION	
Signature	
Printed or Typed Name and Title	Date

Sign and return this completed form to the administrator of your pension or annuity. Keep a copy for your records.

Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for additional information.

**INCOME TAX CHANGES FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS
EFFECTIVE FOR TAX YEAR 2012 (FOR RETURNS FILED IN 2013)**

Taxpayers born before 1946	Taxpayers born 1946 to 1952	Taxpayers born after 1952
<p align="center">No change in current law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security is exempt. ▪ Senior citizen subtraction for interest, dividends and capital gains is unchanged. ▪ Public pensions exempt. ▪ Private pensions subtract up to \$45,120 for single filers and \$90,240 for joint filers (based on 2010 but indexed for inflation). 	<p align="center">Before the taxpayer reaches age 67</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security is exempt. ▪ Railroad pension is exempt ▪ Military pension is exempt ▪ Not eligible for the senior citizen exemption for interest, dividends and capital gains. ▪ Public and private pension limited subtraction of \$20,000 for single filers or \$40,000 for joint filers. <p align="center">After the taxpayer reaches age 67</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security is exempt. ▪ Not eligible for senior citizen subtraction for interest, dividends and capital gains. ▪ Subtraction against all income of \$20,000 for single filers and \$40,000 for joint filers. ▪ Not eligible for income exemption if claiming a military or railroad pension exemption. 	<p align="center">Before the taxpayer reaches age 67</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security is exempt. ▪ Railroad pension is exempt ▪ Military pension is exempt ▪ Not eligible for the senior citizen subtraction for interest, dividends and capital gains. ▪ Not eligible for public or private pension subtraction. <p align="center">After the taxpayer reaches age 67</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not eligible for senior citizen exemption for interest, dividends and capital gains. ▪ Not eligible for public or private pension subtraction. <p align="center">Income exemption election</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ELECT exemption against all income of \$20,000 for single filers or \$40,000 for joint filers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No exemption for Social Security, military or railroad retirement ▪ No personal exemptions. <li align="center">*OR* ▪ ELECT to exempt Social Security, military and railroad pension. May claim personal exemptions.

NOTE: For joint returns, the age of the oldest spouse determines the age category that will apply to the pension and retirement benefits of both spouses regardless of the age of the younger spouse.



INCOME TAX CHANGES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND TRUSTS EFFECTIVE TAX YEAR 2012 (FOR RETURNS FILED IN 2013)

On May 25, 2011, Governor Rick Snyder signed legislation amending the Michigan Income Tax Act. This new legislation does not apply to or otherwise impact income tax returns that are due in April 2012. Instead, the first returns that are affected by this legislation are those returns that are due in April 2013. Important changes that you should be aware of include the following:

Tax rate

- The rate remains at 4.35 % for tax year 2012.
- For 2013 and each tax year thereafter the rate is 4.25%.
- Repeals the annual 0.1% rate reduction.

Exemptions

- Personal exemption set at \$3,700 (same as under current law) and will be indexed to inflation beginning in 2013.
- Repeals special exemptions for seniors.
- Repeals special exemption for unemployment compensation greater than 50% of adjusted gross income (AGI).
- Special exemption for disabled and exemption for disabled veterans remain unchanged.
- Phases out certain pension and retirement income subtractions based on date of birth. See Retirement Benefit Changes for more detailed information.

Deductions/Subtractions

- Repeals the deduction for reinvestment of gain from Michigan Strategic Fund investments.
- Repeals certain miscellaneous deductions (political donations; prizes won in state-regulated bingo, raffle, or charity games; charitable gifts from retirement plans).
- Removes both the gross income and the related expenses from oil and gas production if the gross income was subject to severance tax.
- Repeals the Renaissance Zone deduction.
- Repeals the \$600 deduction for children 18 and under.

Non-refundable Credits

- Repeals the credit for city income taxes.
- Repeals the credit for public contributions.
- Repeals the credit for contributions to homeless shelters, food banks, and community foundations.
- Repeals the credit for contributions to medical savings accounts.
- Repeals the credit for donations to the Family Development Program.
- Repeals the film credit for wage withholding.
- Repeals the credit for automobile donations.
- Repeals the credit for college tuition and fees.
- Ends credits for historic rehabilitation plans certified after 2011.

Refundable Credits

- Reduces the Earned Income Tax Credit from 20% to 6%.
- Repeals the excess adoption expense credit.
- Repeals the stillbirth credit.
- Changes the homestead property tax credit as follows:
 - Household income is replaced by total household resources which excludes losses from business, rentals and royalties and also excludes net operating losses.
 - Available only for homes with taxable value of less than \$135,000.
 - For senior claimants: Full credit of 100% if total household resources are \$21,000 or less and reduced by 4% for each additional \$1,000 in total household resources until \$30,000 is reached. For total household resources of \$30,000 to \$41,000 senior claimants receive 60% of the credit.
 - All other claimants are eligible for 60% of the tax credit.
 - Credit phase out begins at \$41,000 of total household resources and is reduced by 10% for each \$1,000 increase. Complete phase-out at \$50,000.
 - Alternative credit for eligible serviceperson/veteran is still available.

Miscellaneous

- Adopts 100% sales factor apportionment.
- Repeals obsolete “no form” tax filing.
- Ends the tax voucher program for Early Stage Venture Investment agreements entered into after 2011.