

USE TAX ACT

Public Act 94, of 1937

Effective October 29, 1937

AS AMENDED

Since the enactment of the Michigan Use Tax Act, PA 94 of 1937, it has been amended numerous times. The following publication of the Michigan Use Tax Act is current as of September 1, 2009. Any research into the law should include a search for amendments subsequent to September 1, 2009.

USE TAX ACT

Table of Contents

Section 1. MCL 205.91 -----8

Use tax act; short title.

Section 2. MCL 205.92 -----8

Definitions.

Section 2b. MCL 205.92b -----12

Additional definitions.

Section 3. MCL 205.93 -----15

Tax rate; applicability to tangible personal property or services; conversion to taxable use; penalties and interest; presumption; collection; price tax base; exemptions; services, information, or records; applicability.

Section 3a. MCL 205.93a -----17

Tax for use or consumption; services; charges for intrastate telecommunications services or telecommunications services between state and another state; bundled transaction; definitions.

Section 3b. MCL 205.93b -----24

Tax for use or consumption; mobile wireless services; customer's place of primary use; record; reliance upon exempt status for mobile wireless services; repeal of section; condition; air-ground radiotelephone service; bundled transaction; definitions.

Section 3c. MCL 205.93c -----29

Sale of telecommunications services; definitions.

Section 3d. MCL 205.93d -----32

Repealed. 2007, Act 145, Immediate Effect December 1, 2007.

Section 3e. MCL 205.93e -----32

Persons providing services subject to tax; collection; refund; liability for failure to collect tax; remittance; certain collections or penalties by department of treasury prohibited.

Section 3f. MCL 205.93f -----33

Use and consumption of medical services provided under certain sections of the social welfare act; tax.

Section 4. MCL 205.94 -----34

Exemptions.

Section 4a. MCL 205.94a -----39

Additional exemptions.

Section 4b. MCL 205.94b, Section 4c. MCL 205.94c -----40

Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4d. MCL 205.94d -----40

Exemptions; food or drink from vending machines; “food and food ingredients,” “prepared food,” and “prepared food intended for immediate consumption” defined.

Section 4e. MCL 205.94e -----41

Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4f. MCL 205.94f -----42

Computing monthly tax payments; deductions by seller collecting tax from purchaser; disallowance of deduction; deduction for extended payment period; filing estimated returns and annual periodic reconciliations; registration under streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Section 4g. MCL 205.94g -----43

Exemption of property purchased as part of purchase or transfer of business; exceptions; definition.

Section 4h. MCL 205.94h -----43

Tax inapplicable to property for use in qualified business activity.

Section 4i. MCL 205.94i -----43

Exemption for drop shipments; definition.

Section 4j. MCL 205.94j -----44

Exemption of motor vehicle acquired by towing company from police agency; definitions.

Section 4k. MCL 205.94k -----45

Tax inapplicable to parts and materials affixed to certain aircraft, sale of aircraft, rolling stock, and qualified truck or trailer; definitions.

Section 4l. MCL 205.94l -----47

Storage, use, or consumption of rail freight or passenger cars, locomotives or other rolling stock, roadway machines and certain work equipment; applicability of tax; exception.

Section 4m. MCL 205.94m -----47

Personal property affixed to or made structural part of sanctuary; applicability of tax; “regularly organized church or house of religious worship” or “sanctuary” defined.

Section 4n. MCL 205.94n -----48

Electricity, natural gas, and home heating fuels for residential use; exemption from use tax at additional rate.

Section 4o. MCL 205.94o -----48

Exemptions; limitation; industrial processing; definitions.

Section 4p. MCL 205.94p -----52

Extractive operations; exemption; limitation; eligible property; definitions.

Section 4q. MCL 205.94q -----54

Central office equipment or wireless equipment; presumption.

Section 4r. MCL 205.94r -----54

Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4s. MCL 205.94s -----55

Construction or improvement of property of nonprofit hospital or housing; "affixed to and made a structural part of" defined; exemption not granted; definitions.

Section 4u. MCL 205.94u -----56

Storage, use, or consumption of investment coins and bullion; applicability of tax; definitions.

Section 4v. MCL 205.94v -----56

Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4w. MCL 205.94w -----56

Applicability of tax; exceptions; definitions.

Section 4x. MCL 205.94x -----58

Tax exemption; resident tribal member.

Section 4y. MCL 205.94y -----58

Storage, use, or consumption of automobile provided by family independence agency or qualified organization; applicability of tax.

Section 4z. MCL 205.94z -----60

Certain property affixed or structural part of qualified convention facility; exception.

Section 5. MCL 205.95 -----60

Registration requirements; seller to collect tax from consumer; foreign corporations; dissolution or withdrawal of corporation; election of lessor on payment of taxes; registration under streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Section 6. MCL 205.96 -----61

Use tax returns; filing; form; contents; payment of tax; remittance for certain total tax liability after subtracting tax payments; electronic funds transfer; filing other than monthly returns; accrual to state; due date.

Section 6a. MCL 205.96a -----62

Organizing entity of qualified athletic event; tax exemption; criteria; definition; repeal. Section 6a was repealed by Public Act 673 of 2006 effective January 1, 2011.

Section 7. MCL 205.97 -----63

Liability for tax.

Section. 8. MCL 205.98 -----64

Direct payment authorization.

Section 9. MCL 205.99 -----64

Personal liability of seller or certified service provider for failure to collect tax; definition.

Section 9a. MCL 205.99a -----65

Bad debt deduction.

Section 10. MCL 205.100 -----67

Administration of tax; conflicting provisions; rules; filing claims for refund; payment of refunds; payment of refund filed for interstate access telephone services; tax imposed under tobacco products tax act.

Section 11. MCL 205.101 -----68

Refund or credit for returned tangible personal property or service; written notice.

Section 11a. MCL 205.101a -----68

Selling or quitting business; final return; withholding of purchase money to cover taxes, interest, and penalties; liability for failure to withhold purchase money; purchaser liability for taxes, interest, and penalties of former owner.

Section 12. MCL 205.102 -----69

Repealed. 2008, Act 439, Immediate Effect January 9, 2009.

Section 13. MCL 205.103 -----69

Exemption form.

Section 14. MCL 205.104 -----70

Repealed. 2008, Act 439, Immediate Effect January 9, 2009.

Section 14a. MCL 205.104a -----70

Inventory and records; maintenance; preservation; tax liability; failure to file return or preserve records; tax assessment; blanket exemption.

Section 14b. MCL 205.104b -----71

Exemption claimed by purchaser.

Section 15. MCL 205.105 -----72

Failing to register; penalty.

Section 16. MCL 205.106 -----72

Seller's failure to comply with act; penalty.

Section 17. MCL 205.107 -----73

Computation of tax amount; rounding up to whole cent.

Section 18. MCL 205.108 -----73

Consumer's failure to comply with act; making false statement; penalty.

Section 19. MCL 205.109 -----73

Collection or payment of tax; benefit to state.

Section 20. MCL 205.110 -----73

Sourcing requirements.

Section 21. MCL 205.111 -----75

Deposit and disbursement of money.

USE TAX ACT

AN ACT to provide for the imposition, levy, computation, collection, assessment, reporting, payment, and enforcement of taxes on certain commercial, business, and financial activities; to prescribe the powers and duties of public officers and state departments; to provide for the inspection of certain taxpayer records; to provide for interest and penalties; to provide exemptions, credits, and refunds; to provide for the disposition of funds; to provide for the interrelation of this act with other acts; and to make appropriations.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section. 1. MCL 205.91 Use tax act; short title.

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Use Tax Act".

Section 2. MCL 205.92 Definitions.

Section 2. As used in this act:

(a) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, municipal or private corporation whether or not organized for profit, company, limited liability company, estate, trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, the United States, this state, county, or any other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number, unless the intention to give a more limited meaning is disclosed by the context.

(b) "Use" means the exercise of a right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership of that property including transfer of the property in a transaction where possession is given. Converting tangible personal property acquired for a use exempt from the tax levied under this act to a use not exempt from the tax levied under this act is a taxable use.

(c) "Storage" means a keeping or retention of property in this state for any purpose after the property loses its interstate character.

(d) "Seller" means the person from whom a purchase is made and includes every person selling tangible personal property or services for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. If, in the opinion of the department, it is necessary for the efficient administration of this act to regard a salesperson, representative, peddler, or canvasser as the agent of a dealer, distributor, supervisor, or employer under whom the person operates or from whom he or she obtains tangible personal property or services sold by him or her for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, irrespective of whether or not he or she is making the sales on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the dealer, distributor, supervisor, or employer, the department may so consider him or her, and may consider the dealer, distributor, supervisor, or employer as the seller for the purpose of this act.

(e) "Purchase" means to acquire for a consideration, whether the acquisition is effected by a transfer of title, of possession, or of both, or a license to use or consume; whether the transfer is absolute or conditional, and by whatever means the transfer is effected; and whether consideration is a price or rental in money, or by way of exchange or barter. Purchase includes converting tangible personal property acquired for a use exempt from the tax levied under this act to a use not exempt from the tax levied under this act.

(f) "Purchase price" or "price" means the total amount of consideration paid by the consumer to the seller, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which tangible personal property or services are sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, and applies to the measure subject to use tax. Purchase price includes the following subparagraphs (i) through (vii) and excludes subparagraphs (viii) through (x):

(i) Seller's cost of the property sold.

(ii) Cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest, losses, costs of transportation to the seller, taxes imposed on the seller other than taxes imposed by this act, and any other expense of the seller.

(iii) Charges by the seller for any services necessary to complete the sale, other than the following:

(A) An amount received or billed by the taxpayer for remittance to the employee as a gratuity or tip, if the gratuity or tip is separately identified and itemized on the guest check or billed to the customer.

(B) Labor or service charges involved in maintenance and repair work on tangible personal property of others if separately itemized.

(iv) Delivery charges incurred or to be incurred before the completion of the transfer of ownership of tangible personal property subject to the tax levied under this act from the seller to the purchaser.

(v) Installation charges incurred or to be incurred before the completion of the transfer of ownership of tangible personal property from the seller to the purchaser.

(vi) Credit for any trade-in.

(vii) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (x), consideration received by the seller from third parties if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The seller actually receives consideration from a party other than the purchaser and the consideration is directly related to a price reduction or discount on the sale.

(B) The seller has an obligation to pass the price reduction or discount through to the purchaser.

(C) The amount of the consideration attributable to the sale is fixed and determinable by the seller at the time of the sale of the item to the purchaser.

(D) One of the following criteria is met:

(I) The purchaser presents a coupon, certificate, or other documentation to the seller to claim a price reduction or discount where the coupon, certificate, or documentation is authorized, distributed, or granted by a third party with the understanding that the third party will reimburse any seller to whom the coupon, certificate, or documentation is presented.

(II) The purchaser identifies himself or herself to the seller as a member of a group or organization entitled to a price reduction or discount. A preferred customer card that is available to any patron does not constitute membership in a group or organization.

(III) The price reduction or discount is identified as a third party price reduction or discount on the invoice received by the purchaser or on a coupon, certificate, or other documentation presented by the purchaser.

(viii) Interest, financing, or carrying charges from credit extended on the sale of personal property or services, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

(ix) Any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

(x) Beginning January 1, 2000, employee discounts that are reimbursed by a third party on sales of motor vehicles.

(g) "Consumer" means the person who has purchased tangible personal property or services for storage, use, or other consumption in this state and includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:

(i) A person acquiring tangible personal property if engaged in the business of constructing, altering, repairing, or improving the real estate of others.

(ii) A person who has converted tangible personal property or services acquired for storage, use, or consumption in this state that is exempt from the tax levied under this act to storage, use, or consumption in this state that is not exempt from the tax levied under this act.

(h) "Business" means all activities engaged in by a person or caused to be engaged in by a person with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect.

(i) "Department" means the department of treasury.

(j) "Tax" includes all taxes, interest, or penalties levied under this act.

(k) "Tangible personal property" means personal property that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or touched or that is in any other manner perceptible to the senses and includes electricity, water, gas, steam, and prewritten computer software.

(l) "Textiles" means goods that are made of or incorporate woven or nonwoven fabric, including, but not limited to, clothing, shoes, hats, gloves, handkerchiefs, curtains, towels, sheets, pillows, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, aprons, linens, floor mops, floor mats, and thread. Textiles also include materials used to repair or construct textiles, or other goods used in the rental, sale, or cleaning of textiles.

(m) "Interstate motor carrier" means a person who operates or causes to be operated a qualified commercial motor vehicle on a public road or highway in this state and at least 1 other state or Canadian province.

(n) "Qualified commercial motor vehicle" means that term as defined in section 1(i), (j), and (k) of the motor carrier fuel tax act, 1980 PA 119, MCL 207.211.

(o) "Diesel fuel" means that term as defined in section 2(p) of the motor fuel tax act, 2000 PA 403, MCL 207.1002.

(p) "Sale" means a transaction by which tangible personal property or services are purchased or rented for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.

(q) "Convert" means putting a service or tangible personal property acquired for a use exempt from the tax levied under this act at the time of acquisition to a use that is not exempt from the tax levied under this act, whether the use is in whole or in part, or permanent or not permanent. A motor vehicle purchased for resale by a new vehicle dealer licensed under section 248(8)(a) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.248, and not titled in the name of the dealer shall not be considered to be converted prior to sale or lease by that dealer.

Section 2b. MCL 205.92b Additional definitions.

Section 2b. As used in this act:

(a) "Alcoholic beverage" means a beverage suitable for human consumption that contains 1/2 of 1% or more of alcohol by volume.

(b) "Computer" means an electronic device that accepts information in digital or similar form and manipulates it for a result based on a sequence of instructions.

(c) "Computer software" means a set of coded instructions designed to cause a computer or automatic data processing equipment to perform a task.

(d) "Delivered electronically" means delivered from the seller to the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media.

(e) "Delivery charges" means charges by the seller for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of tangible personal property or services. Delivery charges include, but are not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing. Beginning September 1, 2004, delivery charges do not include the charges for delivery of direct mail if the charges are separately stated on an invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser. If a shipment includes both exempt property and taxable property, the seller shall allocate the delivery charge using 1 of the following methods:

(i) Multiply the delivery price by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales prices of the taxable property and the denominator of which is the total sales prices of all property in the shipment.

(ii) Multiply the delivery price by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total weight of the taxable property and the denominator of which is the total weight of all property in the shipment.

(f) "Dietary supplement" means any product, other than tobacco, intended to supplement the diet that is all of the following:

(i) Required to be labeled as a dietary supplement identifiable by the "supplemental facts" box found on the label as required by 21 CFR 101.36.

(ii) Contains 1 or more of the following dietary ingredients:

(A) A vitamin.

(B) A mineral.

(C) An herb or other botanical.

(D) An amino acid.

(E) A dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake.

(F) A concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any ingredient listed in sub-subparagraphs (A) through (E).

(iii) Intended for ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or liquid form, or if not intended for ingestion in 1 of those forms, is not represented as conventional food or for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet.

(g) "Direct mail" means printed material delivered or distributed by United States mail or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addresses on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser when the cost of the items is not billed directly to the recipients, including tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material but not including multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.

(h) "Drug" means a compound, substance, or preparation, or any component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than food or food ingredients, dietary supplements, or alcoholic beverages, intended for human use that is 1 or more of the following:

(i) Recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, or in any of their supplements.

(ii) Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease.

(iii) Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.

(i) "Durable medical equipment" means equipment for home use, other than mobility enhancing equipment, dispensed pursuant to a prescription, including durable medical equipment repair or replacement parts, that does all of the following:

(i) Can withstand repeated use.

(ii) Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose.

(iii) Is not useful generally to a person in the absence of illness or injury.

(iv) Is not worn in or on the body.

(j) "Durable medical equipment repair or replacement parts" includes all components or attachments used in conjunction with durable medical equipment.

(k) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

(l) "Lease or rental" means any transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration and may include future options to purchase or extend. This definition applies only to leases and rentals entered into after September 1, 2004 and has no retroactive impact on leases and rentals that existed on that date. Lease or rental does not include the following subparagraphs (i) through (iii) and includes subparagraph (iv):

(i) A transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property under a security agreement or deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments.

(ii) A transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property under an agreement requiring transfer of title upon completion of the required payments and payment of an option price that does not exceed \$100.00 or 1% of the total required payments, whichever is greater.

(iii) The provision of tangible personal property along with an operator for a fixed or indeterminate period of time, where that operator is necessary for the equipment to perform as designed. To be necessary, an operator must do more than maintain, inspect, or set up the tangible personal property.

(iv) An agreement covering motor vehicles or trailers if the amount of consideration may be increased or decreased by reference to the amount realized upon sale or disposition of the property as defined in 26 USC 7701(h)(1).

(m) "Mobility enhancing equipment" means equipment, other than durable medical equipment or a motor vehicle or equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer, dispensed pursuant to a prescription, including repair or replacement parts for that equipment, that is all of the following:

(i) Primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from 1 place to another and is appropriate for use at home or on a motor vehicle.

(ii) Not generally used by a person with normal mobility.

(n) "Prescription" means an order, formula, or recipe, issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a licensed physician or other health professional as defined in section 3501 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3501. For a hearing aid, prescription includes an order, instruction, or direction

of a hearing aid dealer or salesperson licensed under article 13 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.1301 to 339.1309.

(o) "Prewritten computer software" means computer software, including prewritten upgrades, that is delivered by any means and that is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser. Prewritten computer software includes all of the following:

(i) Any combination of 2 or more prewritten computer software programs or portions of prewritten computer software programs.

(ii) Computer software designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser if it is sold to a person other than that specific purchaser.

(iii) The modification or enhancement of prewritten computer software or portions of prewritten computer software where the modification or enhancement is designed and developed to the specifications of a specific purchaser unless there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price is given to the purchaser for the modification or enhancement. If a person other than the original author or creator modifies or enhances prewritten computer software, that person is considered to be the author or creator of only that person's modifications or enhancements.

(p) "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device, other than contact lenses and dental prosthesis, dispensed pursuant to a prescription, including repair or replacement parts for that device, worn on or in the body to do 1 or more of the following:

(i) Artificially replace a missing portion of the body.

(ii) Prevent or correct a physical deformity or malfunction of the body.

(iii) Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

(q) "Tobacco" means cigarettes, cigars, chewing or pipe tobacco, or any other item that contains tobacco.

Section 3. MCL 205.93 Tax rate; applicability to tangible personal property or services; conversion to taxable use; penalties and interest; presumption; collection; price tax base; exemptions; services, information, or records; applicability.

Section 3. (1) There is levied upon and there shall be collected from every person in this state a specific tax for the privilege of using, storing, or consuming tangible personal property in this state at a rate equal to 6% of the price of the property or services specified in section 3a or 3b. The tax levied under this act applies to a person who acquires tangible personal property or services that are subject to the tax levied under this act for any tax-exempt use who subsequently converts the tangible personal property or service to a taxable use, including an interim taxable use. If tangible personal property or services are converted to a taxable use, the tax levied under this act shall be imposed without regard to any subsequent tax-exempt use. Penalties and interest shall be added to the tax if applicable as provided in this act. For the purpose of the proper administration of this act and to prevent the evasion of the tax, all of the following shall be presumed:

(a) That tangible personal property purchased is subject to the tax if brought into this state within 90 days of the purchase date and is considered as acquired for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.

(b) That tangible personal property used solely for personal, nonbusiness purposes that is purchased outside of this state and that is not an aircraft is exempt from the tax levied under this act if 1 or more of the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) The property is purchased by a person who is not a resident of this state at the time of purchase and is brought into this state more than 90 days after the date of purchase.

(ii) The property is purchased by a person who is a resident of this state at the time of purchase and is brought into this state more than 360 days after the date of purchase.

(2) The tax imposed by this section for the privilege of using, storing, or consuming a vehicle, ORV, manufactured housing, aircraft, snowmobile, or watercraft shall be collected before the transfer of the vehicle, ORV, manufactured housing, aircraft, snowmobile, or watercraft, except a transfer to a licensed dealer or retailer for purposes of resale that arises by reason of a transaction made by a person who does not transfer vehicles, ORVs, manufactured housing, aircraft, snowmobiles, or watercraft in the ordinary course of his or her business done in this state. The tax on a vehicle, ORV, snowmobile, and watercraft shall be collected by the secretary of state before the transfer of the vehicle, ORV, snowmobile, or watercraft registration. The tax on manufactured housing shall be collected by the department of consumer and industry services, mobile home commission, or its agent before the transfer of the certificate of title. The tax on an aircraft shall be collected by the department of treasury. The price tax base of a new or previously owned car or truck held for resale by a dealer and that is not exempt under section 4(1)(c) is the purchase price of the car or truck multiplied by 2.5% plus \$30.00 per month beginning with the month that the dealer uses the car or truck in a nonexempt manner.

(3) The following transfers or purchases are not subject to use tax:

(a) A transaction or a portion of a transaction if the transferee or purchaser is the spouse, mother, father, brother, sister, child, stepparent, stepchild, stepbrother, stepsister, grandparent, grandchild, legal ward, or a legally appointed guardian with a certified letter of guardianship, of the transferor.

(b) A transaction or a portion of a transaction if the transfer is a gift to a beneficiary in the administration of an estate.

(c) If a vehicle, ORV, manufactured housing, aircraft, snowmobile, or watercraft that has once been subjected to the Michigan sales or use tax is transferred in connection with the organization, reorganization, dissolution, or partial liquidation of an incorporated or unincorporated business and the beneficial ownership is not changed.

(d) If an insurance company licensed to conduct business in this state acquires ownership of a late model distressed vehicle as defined in section 12a of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.12a, through payment of damages in response to a claim or when the person who owned the vehicle before the insurance company reacquires ownership from the company as part of the settlement of a claim.

(4) The department may utilize the services, information, or records of any other department or agency of state government in the performance of its duties under this act, and other departments or agencies of state government are required to furnish those services, information, or records upon the request of the department.

(5) Any decrease in the rate of the tax levied under subsection (1) on services subject to tax under this act shall apply only to billings rendered on or after the effective date of the decrease.

Section 3a. MCL 205.93a Tax for use or consumption; services; charges for intrastate telecommunications services or telecommunications services between state and another state; bundled transaction; definitions.

Section 3a. (1) The use or consumption of the following services is taxed under this act in the same manner as tangible personal property is taxed under this act:

(a) Except as provided in section 3b, intrastate telecommunications services that both originate and terminate in this state, including, but not limited to, intrastate private communications services, ancillary services, conference bridging service, 900 service, pay telephone service other than coin-operated telephone service, and value-added nonvoice data service, but excluding 800 service, coin-operated telephone service, fixed wireless service, 1-way paging service, prepaid calling service, telecommunications nonrecurring charges, and directory advertising proceeds.

(b) Rooms or lodging furnished by hotelkeepers, motel operators, and other persons furnishing accommodations that are available to the public on the basis of a commercial and business enterprise, irrespective of whether or not membership is required for use of the accommodations, except rooms and lodging rented for a continuous period of more than 1 month. As used in this act, "hotel" or "motel" means a building or group of buildings in which the public may obtain accommodations for a consideration, including, without limitation, such establishments as inns, motels, tourist homes, tourist houses or courts, lodging houses, rooming houses, nudist camps, apartment hotels, resort lodges and cabins, camps operated by other than nonprofit organizations but not including those licensed under 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111 to 722.128, and any other building or group of buildings in which accommodations are available to the public, except accommodations rented for a continuous period of more than 1 month and accommodations furnished by hospitals or nursing homes.

(c) Except as provided in section 3b, interstate telecommunications services that either originate or terminate in this state and for which the charge for the service is billed to a service address in this state or phone number by the provider either within or outside this state including, but not limited to, ancillary services, conference bridging service, 900 service, pay telephone service other than coin-operated telephone service, and value-added nonvoice data services, but excluding interstate private communications service, 800 service, coin-operated telephone service, fixed wireless service, 1-way paging service, prepaid calling service, telecommunications nonrecurring charges, and international telecommunications service.

(d) The laundering or cleaning of textiles under a sale, rental, or service agreement with a term of at least 5 days. This subdivision does not apply to the laundering or cleaning of textiles used by a restaurant or retail sales business. As used in this subdivision, "restaurant" means a food service establishment defined and licensed under the food law of 2000, 2000 PA 92, MCL 289.1101 to 289.8111.

(e) The transmission and distribution of electricity, whether the electricity is purchased from the delivering utility or from another provider, if the sale is made to the consumer or user of the electricity for consumption or use rather than for resale.

(f) For a manufacturer who affixes its product to real estate and maintains an inventory of its product that is available for sale to others or who makes its product available for sale to others by publication or price list, the direct production costs and indirect production costs of the product affixed to the real estate that are incident to and necessary for production or manufacturing operations or processes, as defined by the department.

(g) For a manufacturer who affixes its product to real estate but does not maintain an inventory of its product available for sale to others or make its product available for sale to others by publication or price list, the sum of the materials cost of the property and the cost of labor to manufacture, fabricate, or assemble the property, but not the cost of

labor to cut, bend, assemble, or attach the property at the site for affixation to real estate.

(2) If charges for intrastate telecommunications services or telecommunications services between this state and another state and other billed services not subject to the tax under this act are aggregated with and not separately stated from charges for telecommunications services that are subject to the tax under this act, the nontaxable telecommunications services and other nontaxable billed services are subject to the tax under this act unless the service provider can reasonably identify charges for telecommunications services not subject to the tax under this act from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business.

(3) If charges for intrastate telecommunications services or telecommunications services between this state and another state and other billed services not subject to the tax under this act are aggregated with and not separately stated from telecommunications services that are subject to the tax under this act, a customer may not rely upon the nontaxability of those telecommunications services and other billed services unless the customer's service provider separately states the charges for nontaxable telecommunications services and other nontaxable billed services from taxable telecommunications services or the service provider elects, after receiving a written request from the customer in the form required by the provider, to provide verifiable data based upon the service provider's books and records that are kept in the regular course of business that reasonably identify the nontaxable services.

(4) All of the following apply in the case of a bundled transaction that includes telecommunications service, ancillary service, internet access, or audio or video programming:

(a) If the purchase price is attributable to products that are taxable and products that are nontaxable, the portion of the purchase price attributable to the nontaxable products may be subject to tax unless the provider can identify by reasonable and verifiable standards that portion from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business for other purposes, including, but not limited to, nontax purposes.

(b) The provisions of this subsection apply unless otherwise provided by federal law.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Ancillary services" means services that are associated with or incidental to the provision of telecommunications services, including, but not limited to, detailed telecommunications billing, directory assistance, vertical service, and voice mail services.

(b) "Bundled transaction" means the purchase of 2 or more distinct and identifiable products, except real property and services to real property, where the products are sold for a single nonitemized price. A bundled transaction does not include the sale of

any products in which the sales price varies, or is negotiable, based on the selection by the purchaser of the products included in the transaction. As used in this subdivision:

(i) "Distinct and identifiable products" does not include any of the following:

(A) Packaging, such as containers, boxes, sacks, bags, and bottles or other materials such as wrapping, labels, tags, and instruction guides, that accompany the purchase of the products and are incidental or immaterial to the purchase of the products, including grocery sacks, shoeboxes, dry cleaning garment bags, and express delivery envelopes and boxes.

(B) A product provided free of charge with the required purchase of another product. A product is provided free of charge if the sales price of the product purchased does not vary depending on the inclusion of the product provided free of charge.

(C) Items included in purchase price.

(ii) "Purchase price" means the price paid by the seller for the property.

(iii) "Sales price" means that term as defined in section 1 of the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51.

(iv) "Single nonitemized price" does not include a price that is separately identified by product on binding sales or other supporting sales-related documentation made available to the purchaser in paper or electronic form, including, but not limited to, an invoice, bill of sale, receipt, contract, service agreement, lease agreement, periodic notice of rates and services, rate card, or price list.

(v) Bundled transaction does not include any of the following:

(A) The purchase of tangible personal property and a service if the tangible personal property is essential to the use of the service and is provided exclusively in connection with the service and the true object of the transaction is the service.

(B) The purchase of services if 1 service is provided that is essential to the use or receipt of a second service and the first service is provided exclusively in connection with the second service and the true object of the transaction is the second service.

(C) A transaction that includes taxable and nontaxable products and the purchase price of the taxable products is de minimis. As used in this sub-subparagraph, "de minimis" means the seller's purchase price or sales price of the taxable products is 10% or less of the total purchase price or sales price of the products. A seller shall use the full term of a service contract to determine if the taxable products are de minimis. A seller shall use either the purchase price or the sales price of the products to determine if the taxable products are de minimis. A seller shall not use a combination of the purchase

price and sales price of the products to determine if the taxable products are de minimis.

(D) The retail sale of exempt tangible personal property and taxable tangible personal property if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(I) The transaction includes food and food ingredients, prescription or over-the-counter drugs, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, medical supplies, or prosthetic devices.

(II) Where the seller's purchase price or sales price of the taxable tangible personal property is 50% or less of the total purchase price or sales price of the bundled tangible personal property. A seller may not use a combination of the purchase price and sales price of the tangible personal property when making the 50% determination for a transaction.

(c) "Coin-operated telephone service" means a telecommunications service paid for by inserting money into a telephone that accepts direct deposits of money to operate.

(d) "Conference bridging service" means an ancillary service that links 2 or more participants of an audio or video conference call and may include the provision of a telephone number, but does not include the telecommunications services used to reach the conference bridge.

(e) "Detailed telecommunications billing service" means an ancillary service of separately stating information pertaining to individual calls on a customer's billing statement.

(f) "Directory assistance" means an ancillary service of providing telephone number information or address information.

(g) "Fabricate" means to modify or prepare tangible personal property for affixation or assembly.

(h) "Fixed wireless service" means a telecommunications service that provides radio communication between fixed points.

(i) "International" means a telecommunications service that originates or terminates in the United States and terminates or originates outside the United States, respectively. United States includes the District of Columbia and any possession or territory of the United States.

(j) "Interstate" means a telecommunications service that originates in 1 United States state, territory, or possession and terminates in a different United States state, territory, or possession.

(k) "Intrastate" means a telecommunications service that originates in a United States state, territory, or possession and terminates in the same United States state, territory, or possession.

(l) "Manufacture" means to convert or condition tangible personal property by changing the form, composition, quality, combination, or character of the property.

(m) "Manufacturer" means a person who manufactures, fabricates, or assembles tangible personal property.

(n) "Paging service" means a telecommunications service that provides transmission of coded radio signals for the purpose of activating specific pagers, which may include messages or sounds.

(o) "Pay telephone service" means a telecommunications service provided through any pay telephone.

(p) "Prepaid calling service" means the right to access exclusively telecommunications services that must be paid for in advance and that enables the origination of calls using an access number or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars that decline with use in a known amount.

(q) "Private communications service" means a telecommunications service that entitles the customer to exclusive or priority use of a communications channel or group of channels between or among termination points, regardless of the manner in which that channel or group of channels are connected, and includes switching capacity, extension lines, stations, and any other associated services that are provided in connection with the use of that channel or group of channels.

(r) "Telecommunications nonrecurring charges" means an amount billed for the installation, connection, change, or initiation of telecommunications service received by the customer.

(s) "Telecommunications service" means the electronic transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals to a point, or between or among points, including a transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code, or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance, or routing without regard to whether that service is referred to as voice over internet protocol services or is classified by the federal communications commission as enhanced or value added. Telecommunications service does not include any of the following:

(i) Data processing and information services that allow data to be generated, acquired, stored, processed, or retrieved and delivered by an electronic transmission to a purchaser where the purchaser's primary purpose for the underlying transaction is the processed data or information.

(ii) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises.

(iii) Tangible personal property.

(iv) Advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising.

(v) Billing and collection services provided to third parties.

(vi) Internet access service.

(vii) Radio and television audio and video programming services, including, but not limited to, cable service as defined in 47 USC 522(6) and audio and video programming services delivered by commercial mobile radio service providers as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, regardless of the medium, including the furnishing of transmission, conveyance, and routing of those services by the programming service provider.

(viii) Ancillary services.

(ix) Answering services, if the primary purpose of the transaction is the answering service rather than message transmission.

(x) Digital products delivered electronically, including, but not limited to, software, music, video, reading materials, or ring tones.

(t) "Value-added nonvoice data service" means a telecommunications service in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, content, code, or protocol of the information or data primarily for a purpose other than transmission, conveyance, or routing.

(u) "Vertical service" means an ancillary service that is offered in connection with 1 or more telecommunications services that offers advanced calling features that allow customers to identify callers and to manage multiple calls and call connections, including conference bridging services.

(v) "Voice mail service" means an ancillary service that enables the customer to store, send, or receive recorded messages, but does not include any vertical services that the customer may be required to have in order to utilize the voice mail service.

(w) "800 service" means a telecommunications service that allows a caller to dial a toll-free number without incurring a charge for the call, typically marketed under the designation "800", "855", "866", "877", or "888" toll-free calling, or any subsequent number designated by the federal communications commission.

(x) "900 service" means an inbound toll telecommunications service purchased by a subscriber that allows the subscriber's customers to call in to the subscriber's prerecorded announcement or live service, typically marketed under the designation

"900" service, and any subsequent number designated by the federal communications commission, but does not include a charge for collection services provided by the seller of the telecommunications services to the subscriber, or the service or product sold by the subscriber to the subscriber's customer.

Section 3b. MCL 205.93b Tax for use or consumption; mobile wireless services; customer's place of primary use; record; reliance upon exempt status for mobile wireless services; repeal of section; condition; air-ground radiotelephone service; bundled transaction; definitions.

Section 3b. (1) The use or consumption of mobile wireless services is subject to the tax levied under this act in the same manner as tangible personal property regardless of where the mobile wireless services originate, terminate, or pass through, subject to all of the following:

(a) Mobile wireless services provided to a customer, the charges for which are billed by or for the customer's home service provider, are considered to be provided by the customer's home service provider if the customer's place of primary use for the mobile wireless services is in this state. If the customer's place of primary use for mobile wireless services is outside of this state, the mobile wireless services are not subject to the tax levied under this act.

(b) A home service provider is responsible for obtaining and maintaining a record of the customer's place of primary use. Subject to subsection (2), in obtaining and maintaining a record of the customer's place of primary use, a home service provider may do all of the following:

(i) Rely in good faith on information provided by a customer as to the customer's place of primary use.

(ii) Treat the address used for a customer under a service contract or agreement in effect on August 1, 2002 as that customer's place of primary use for the remaining term of the service contract or agreement, excluding any extension or renewal of the service contract or agreement.

(c) Notwithstanding section 9 and subject to subsection (5), if the department chooses to create or provide a database that complies with the provisions of 4 USC 119, a home service provider shall use that database to determine the assignment of the customer's place of primary use to this state. If a database is not provided by the department, a home service provider may use an enhanced zip code to determine the assignment of the customer's place of primary use to this state. A home service provider that uses a database provided by the department is not liable for any tax that otherwise would be due solely as a result of an error or omission in that database. A home service provider that uses an enhanced zip code is not liable for any tax that otherwise would be due

solely as a result of an assignment of a street address to another state if the home provider exercised due diligence to ensure that the appropriate street addresses are assigned to this state.

(d) If a customer believes that the amount of the tax levied under this act or that the home service provider's record of the customer's place of primary use is incorrect, the customer shall notify the home service provider in writing and provide all of the following information:

(i) The street address of the customer's place of primary use.

(ii) The account name and number for which the customer requests the correction.

(iii) A description of the error asserted by the customer.

(iv) Any other information that the home service provider reasonably requires to process the request.

(e) Not later than 60 days after the home service provider receives a request under subdivision (d) or subsection (5)(b), the home service provider shall review its record of the customer's place of primary use and the customer's enhanced zip code to determine the correct amount of the tax levied under this act. If the home service provider determines that the tax levied under this act or its record of the customer's place of primary use is incorrect, the home service provider shall correct the error and refund or credit any tax erroneously collected from the customer. A refund under this subdivision shall not exceed a period of 4 years. If the home service provider determines that the tax levied under this act and the customer's place of primary use are correct, the home service provider shall provide a written explanation of that determination to the customer. The procedures prescribed in this subdivision and in subdivision (d) are the first course of remedy available to a customer requesting a correction of the provider's record of place of primary use or a refund of taxes erroneously collected by the home service provider.

(2) If the department makes a final determination that the home service provider's record of a customer's place of primary use is incorrect, the home service provider shall change its records to reflect that final determination. The corrected record of a customer's place of primary use shall be used to calculate the tax levied under this act prospectively, from the date of the department's final determination. The department shall not make a final determination under this subsection before the department has notified the customer that the department has found that the home service provider's record of the customer's place of primary use is incorrect and the customer has been afforded an opportunity to appeal that finding. An appeal to the department shall be conducted according to the provision of section 22 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.22.

(3) Notwithstanding section 8 and subject to section 5, if the department makes a final determination under subsection (2) that a customer's place of primary use is incorrect, a

home service provider is not liable for any taxes that would have been levied under this act if the customer's place of primary use had been correct.

(4) If charges for mobile wireless services and other billed services not subject to the tax levied under this act are aggregated with and not separately stated from charges for mobile wireless services that are subject to the tax levied under this act, the nontaxable mobile wireless services and other billed services are subject to the tax levied under this act unless the home service provider can reasonably identify billings for services not subject to the tax levied under this act from its books and records kept in the regular course of business.

(5) If charges for mobile wireless services and other billed services not subject to the tax levied under this act are aggregated with and not separately stated from charges for mobile wireless services that are subject to the tax levied under this act, a customer may not rely upon the exempt status for those mobile wireless services and other billed services unless 1 or more of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The customer's home service provider separately states the charges for mobile wireless services that are exempt and other exempt billed services from taxable mobile wireless services.

(b) The home service provider elects, after receiving a written request from the customer in the form required by the home service provider, to identify the exempt mobile wireless services and other exempt billed services by reference to the home service provider's books and records kept in the regular course of business.

(6) This section is repealed as of the date of entry of a final judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction that substantially limits or impairs the essential elements of sections 116 to 126 of title 4 of the United States Code, 4 USC 116 to 126, and that final judgment is no longer subject to appeal.

(7) For an air-ground radiotelephone service, the tax under this act is imposed at the location of the origination of the air-ground radiotelephone service in this state as identified by the home service provider or information received by the home service provider from its servicing carrier.

(8) All of the following apply in the case of a bundled transaction that includes telecommunications service, ancillary service, internet access, or audio or video programming:

(a) If the purchase price is attributable to products that are taxable and products that are nontaxable, the portion of the purchase price attributable to the nontaxable products may be subject to tax unless the provider can identify by reasonable and verifiable standards that portion from its books and records kept in the regular course of business for other purposes, including, but not limited to, nontax purposes.

(b) If the purchase price is attributable to products that are subject to tax at different tax rates, the total purchase price may be treated as attributable to the products subject to tax at the highest tax rate unless the provider can identify by reasonable and verifiable standards the portion of the purchase price attributable to the products subject to tax at the lower rate from its books and records kept in the regular course of business for other purposes, including, but not limited to, nontax purposes.

(c) The provisions of this subsection shall apply unless otherwise provided by federal law.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) "Air-ground radiotelephone service" means that term as defined in 47 CFR part 22.

(b) "Commercial mobile radio service" means that term as defined in 47 CFR 20.3.

(c) "Charge", "charges", or "charge for mobile wireless services" means any charge for, or associated with, the provision of commercial mobile radio service, or any charge for, or associated with, a service provided as an adjunct to a commercial mobile radio service, that is billed to a customer by or for the customer's home service provider regardless of whether individual transmissions originate or terminate within the licensed service area of the home service provider.

(d) "Customer" means 1 of the following, but does not include a reseller or a serving carrier:

(i) The person who contracts with the home service provider for mobile wireless services.

(ii) If the end user of mobile wireless services is not the contracting party, then the end user of the mobile wireless service. This subparagraph applies only for the purpose of determining the place of primary use.

(e) "Enhanced zip code" means a United States postal zip code of 9 or more digits.

(f) "Home service provider" means the facilities-based carrier or reseller that enters into a contract with a customer for mobile wireless services.

(g) "Licensed service area" means the geographic area in which a home service provider is authorized by law or contract to provide commercial mobile radio services to its customers.

(h) "Mobile wireless services" means a telecommunications service that is transmitted, conveyed, or routed, regardless of the technology used, whereby the origination or termination points of the transmission, conveyance, or routing are not fixed, including,

but not limited to, telecommunications services that are provided by a commercial mobile radio service provider.

(i) "Place of primary use" means the residential street address or the primary business street address within the licensed service area of the home service provider at which a customer primarily uses mobile wireless services. For mobile wireless services, place of primary use shall be within the licensed service area of the home service provider.

(j) "Prepaid mobile wireless calling service" means a telecommunications service that provides the right to utilize mobile wireless service as well as other nontelecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, content, and ancillary services, which shall be paid for in advance and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars that decline with use in a known amount.

(k) "Reseller" means a telecommunications services provider who purchases telecommunications services from another telecommunications services provider and then resells the telecommunications services, uses the telecommunications services as a component part of a mobile wireless service, or integrates the telecommunications services into a mobile wireless service. Reseller does not include a serving carrier.

(l) "Serving carrier" means a facilities-based telecommunications services provider that contracts with a home service provider for mobile wireless services to a customer outside of the home service provider's or reseller's licensed service area.

(m) "Telecommunications service" means the electronic transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals to a point, or between or among points, including a transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code, or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance, or routing without regard to whether that service is referred to as voice over internet protocol services or is classified by the federal communications commission as enhanced or value added. Telecommunications service does not include any of the following:

(i) Data processing and information services that allow data to be generated, acquired, stored, processed, or retrieved and delivered by an electronic transmission to a purchaser where the purchaser's primary purpose for the underlying transaction is the processed data or information.

(ii) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises.

(iii) Tangible personal property.

(iv) Advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising.

(v) Billing and collection services provided to third parties.

(vi) Internet access service.

(vii) Radio and television audio and video programming services, including, but not limited to, cable service as defined in 47 USC 522(6) and audio and video programming services delivered by commercial mobile radio service providers, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, regardless of the medium, including the furnishing of transmission, conveyance, and routing of those services by the programming service provider.

(viii) Ancillary services.

(ix) Answering services, if the primary purpose of the transaction is the answering service rather than message transmission.

(x) Digital products delivered electronically, including, but not limited to, software, music, video, reading materials, or ring tones.

Section 3c. MCL 205.93c Sale of telecommunications services; definitions.

Section 3c. (1) Except for the defined telecommunications services in section 3b and subsection (3), the sale of telecommunications service sold on a call-by-call basis shall be sourced to each level of taxing jurisdiction where the call originates and terminates in that jurisdiction or each level of taxing jurisdiction where the call either originates or terminates and in which the service address is also located.

(2) Except for the defined telecommunications services in section 3b and subsection (3), a sale of telecommunications services sold on a basis other than a call-by-call basis is sourced to the customer's place of primary use.

(3) The sale of the following telecommunications services shall be sourced to each level of taxing jurisdiction as follows:

(a) A sale of post-paid calling service is sourced to the origination point of the telecommunications signal as first identified by either the seller's telecommunications system, or information received by the seller from its service provider, where the system used to transport such signals is not that of the seller.

(b) A sale of prepaid calling service or prepaid wireless calling service is sourced in accordance with section 20. However, for a sale of a prepaid wireless calling service, the rule provided in section 20(1)(e) shall include as an option the location associated with the mobile telephone number.

(c) The sale of an ancillary service is sourced to the customer's place of primary use.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "Ancillary services" means services that are associated with or incidental to the provision of telecommunications services, including, but not limited to, detailed telecommunications billing, directory assistance, vertical service, and voice mail services.

(b) "Call-by-call basis" means any method of charging for telecommunications services where the price is measured by individual calls.

(c) "Channel" means a physical or virtual path of communications over which signals are transmitted between or among customer channel termination points.

(d) "Customer" means the person or entity that contracts with the seller of telecommunications services. If the end user of telecommunications services is not the contracting party, the end user of the telecommunications service is the customer of the telecommunications service for purposes of this section. Customer does not include a reseller of telecommunications service or for mobile wireless service of a serving carrier under an agreement to serve the customer outside the home service provider's licensed service area.

(e) "Customer channel termination point" means the location where the customer either inputs or receives the communications.

(f) "End user" means the person who utilizes the telecommunications service. In the case of an entity, "end user" means the individual who utilizes the service on behalf of the entity.

(g) "Place of primary use" means the street address representative of where the customer's use of the telecommunications service primarily occurs, which must be the residential street address or the primary business street address of the customer. For mobile wireless services, place of primary use must be within the licensed service area of the home service provider.

(h) "Post-paid calling service" means the telecommunications service obtained by making a payment on a call-by-call basis either through the use of a credit card or payment mechanism such as a bank card, travel card, credit card, or debit card, or by charge made to a telephone number that is not associated with the origination or termination of the telecommunications service. A post-paid calling service includes a telecommunications service, except a prepaid wireless calling service, that would be a prepaid calling service except it is not exclusively a telecommunications service.

(i) "Prepaid calling service" means the right to access exclusively telecommunications services, which must be paid for in advance and that enables the origination of calls using an access number or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount.

(j) "Prepaid wireless calling service" means a telecommunications service that provides the right to utilize mobile wireless service as well as other nontelecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, content, and ancillary services, which shall be paid for in advance and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars that decline with use in a known amount.

(k) "Private communication service" means a telecommunications service that entitles the customer to exclusive or priority use of a communications channel or group of channels between or among termination points, regardless of the manner in which the channel or channels are connected, and includes switching capacity, extension lines, stations, and any other associated services that are provided in connection with the use of such channel or channels.

(l) "Service address" means the following:

(i) The location of the telecommunications equipment to which a customer's call is charged and from which the call originates or terminates, regardless of where the call is billed or paid.

(ii) If the location in subparagraph (i) is not known, service address means the origination point of the signal of the telecommunications services first identified by either the seller's telecommunications system or in information received by the seller from its service provider, where the system used to transport the signals is not that of the seller.

(iii) If the location in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) is not known, the service address means the location of the customer's place of primary use.

(m) "Telecommunications service" means the electronic transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals to a point, or between or among points, including a transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code, or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance, or routing without regard to whether the service is referred to as voice over internet protocol services or is classified by the federal communications commission as enhanced or value added. Telecommunications service does not include any of the following:

(i) Data processing and information services that allow data to be generated, acquired, stored, processed, or retrieved and delivered by an electronic transmission to a purchaser if the purchaser's primary purpose for the underlying transaction is the processed data or information.

(ii) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises.

(iii) Tangible personal property.

(iv) Advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising.

(v) Billing and collection services provided to third parties.

(vi) Internet access service.

(vii) Radio and television audio and video programming services, including, but not limited to, cable service as defined in 47 USC 522(6) and audio and video programming services delivered by commercial mobile radio service providers, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, regardless of the medium, including the furnishing of transmission, conveyance, and routing of those services by the programming service provider.

(viii) Ancillary services.

(ix) Answering services, if the primary purpose of the transaction is the answering service rather than message transmission.

(x) Digital products delivered electronically, including, but not limited to, software, music, video, reading materials, or ring tones.

Section 3d. MCL 205.93d Repealed. 2007, Act 145, Immediate Effect December 1, 2007.

Section 3d. The repealed section 3d pertained to services taxed in same manner as tangible personal property. Enacting section 2 of Act 145 of 2007 provides: "Enacting section 2. Section 3d of the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.93d, is repealed. It is the intent of the legislature that the repeal of section 3d of the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.93d, is retroactive and is effective immediately after section 3d of the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.93d, took effect on December 1, 2007."

Section 3e. MCL 205.93e Persons providing services subject to tax; collection; refund; liability for failure to collect tax; remittance; certain collections or penalties by department of treasury prohibited.

Section 3e. Beginning December 1, 2007, all of the following apply:

(a) A person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d shall not collect the tax from any person that receives a service subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d. Prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, if a person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d collects the tax from a person that receives a service subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d, the tax shall be returned to the person that received the service or remitted to the

department and the person that received the service may file an application for a refund of the tax. The application shall be in a form prescribed by the department.

(b) A person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d is not liable for any failure to collect the tax levied under this act on services subject to the tax under section 3d. However, if a person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d collects the tax from a person that receives a service subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, the tax shall be remitted as provided in subdivision (a). If a person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d fails to remit any tax collected from a person that receives a service subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, the person that collected the tax is subject to the penalties provided in section 16 unless the tax collected was returned to the person that received the service.

(c) The department of treasury shall not do any of the following:

(i) Collect the tax levied under this act from a person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d. However, if a person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d collects the tax from a person that receives a service subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section and does not return or remit that tax as provided in subdivision (a), the department shall collect that tax. A person that receives a service subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d and who paid that tax may apply for a refund of that tax as provided in subdivision (a).

(ii) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), penalize a person that provides 1 or more of the services subject to the tax under this act pursuant to section 3d for failure to collect, return, or remit the tax levied under this act on services subject to the tax under section 3d.

Section 3f. MCL 205.93f Use and consumption of medical services provided under certain sections of the social welfare act; tax.

Section 3f. Beginning April 1, 2009, the use or consumption of medical services provided by entities identified in, and pursuant to contracts identified under, section 106(2)(a) and section 109f(2) of the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.106 and 400.109f, shall be taxed in the same manner as tangible personal property is taxed under this act notwithstanding any other provision or exemption under this act.

Section 4. MCL 205.94 Exemptions.

Section 4. (1) The following are exempt from the tax levied under this act, subject to subsection (2):

(a) Property sold in this state on which transaction a tax is paid under the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78, if the tax was due and paid on the retail sale to a consumer.

(b) Property, the storage, use, or other consumption of which this state is prohibited from taxing under the constitution or laws of the United States, or under the constitution of this state.

(c) All of the following:

(i) Property purchased for resale. Property purchased for resale includes promotional merchandise transferred pursuant to a redemption offer to a person located outside this state or any packaging material, other than promotional merchandise, acquired for use in fulfilling a redemption offer or rebate to a person located outside this state.

(ii) Property purchased for lending or leasing to a public or parochial school offering a course in automobile driving except that a vehicle purchased by the school shall be certified for driving education and shall not be reassigned for personal use by the school's administrative personnel.

(iii) Property purchased for demonstration purposes. For a new vehicle dealer selling a new car or truck, exemption for demonstration purposes shall be determined by the number of new cars and trucks sold during the current calendar year or the immediately preceding calendar year, without regard to specific make or style, according to the following schedule but not to exceed 25 cars and trucks in 1 calendar year for demonstration purposes:

(A) 0 to 25, 2 units.

(B) 26 to 100, 7 units.

(C) 101 to 500, 20 units.

(D) 501 or more, 25 units.

(iv) Motor vehicles purchased for resale purposes by a new vehicle dealer licensed under section 248(8)(a) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.248.

(d) Property that is brought into this state by a nonresident person for storage, use, or consumption while temporarily within this state, except if the property is used in this state in a nontransitory business activity for a period exceeding 15 days.

(e) Property the sale or use of which was already subjected to a sales tax or use tax equal to, or in excess of, that imposed by this act under the law of any other state or a local governmental unit within a state if the tax was due and paid on the retail sale to the consumer and the state or local governmental unit within a state in which the tax was imposed accords like or complete exemption on property the sale or use of which was subjected to the sales or use tax of this state. If the sale or use of property was already subjected to a tax under the law of any other state or local governmental unit within a state in an amount less than the tax imposed by this act, this act shall apply, but at a rate measured by the difference between the rate provided in this act and the rate by which the previous tax was computed.

(f) Property sold to a person engaged in a business enterprise and using and consuming the property in the tilling, planting, caring for, or harvesting of the things of the soil or in the breeding, raising, or caring for livestock, poultry, or horticultural products, including transfers of livestock, poultry, or horticultural products for further growth. This exemption includes machinery that is capable of simultaneously harvesting grain or other crops and biomass and machinery used for the purpose of harvesting biomass. This exemption includes agricultural land tile, which means fired clay or perforated plastic tubing used as part of a subsurface drainage system for land used in the production of agricultural products as a business enterprise and includes a portable grain bin, which means a structure that is used or is to be used to shelter grain and that is designed to be disassembled without significant damage to its component parts. This exemption does not include transfers of food, fuel, clothing, or similar tangible personal property for personal living or human consumption. This exemption does not include tangible personal property permanently affixed to and becoming a structural part of real estate. As used in this subdivision, "biomass" means crop residue used to produce energy or agricultural crops grown specifically for the production of energy.

(g) Property or services sold to the United States, an unincorporated agency or instrumentality of the United States, an incorporated agency or instrumentality of the United States wholly owned by the United States or by a corporation wholly owned by the United States, the American red cross and its chapters or branches, this state, a department or institution of this state, or a political subdivision of this state.

(h) Property or services sold to a school, hospital, or home for the care and maintenance of children or aged persons, operated by an entity of government, a regularly organized church, religious, or fraternal organization, a veterans' organization, or a corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, if not operated for profit, and if the income or benefit from the operation does not inure, in whole or in part, to an individual or private shareholder, directly or indirectly, and if the activities of the entity or agency are carried on exclusively for the benefit of the public at large and are not limited to the advantage, interests, and benefits of its members or a restricted group. The tax levied does not apply to property or services sold to a parent cooperative preschool. As used in this subdivision, "parent cooperative preschool" means a nonprofit, nondiscriminatory educational institution, maintained as a community service and administered by parents of children currently enrolled in the preschool that provides an

educational and developmental program for children younger than compulsory school age, that provides an educational program for parents, including active participation with children in preschool activities, that is directed by qualified preschool personnel, and that is licensed pursuant to 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111 to 722.128.

(i) Property or services sold to a regularly organized church or house of religious worship except the following:

(i) Sales in which the property is used in activities that are mainly commercial enterprises.

(ii) Sales of vehicles licensed for use on the public highways other than a passenger van or bus with a manufacturer's rated seating capacity of 10 or more that is used primarily for the transportation of persons for religious purposes.

(j) A vessel designed for commercial use of registered tonnage of 500 tons or more, if produced upon special order of the purchaser, and bunker and galley fuel, provisions, supplies, maintenance, and repairs for the exclusive use of a vessel of 500 tons or more engaged in interstate commerce.

(k) Property purchased for use in this state where actual personal possession is obtained outside this state, the purchase price or actual value of which does not exceed \$10.00 during 1 calendar month.

(l) A newspaper or periodical classified under federal postal laws and regulations effective September 1, 1985 as second-class mail matter or as a controlled circulation publication or qualified to accept legal notices for publication in this state, as defined by law, or any other newspaper or periodical of general circulation, established at least 2 years, and published at least once a week, and a copyrighted motion picture film. Tangible personal property used or consumed in producing a copyrighted motion picture film, a newspaper published more than 14 times per year, or a periodical published more than 14 times per year, and not becoming a component part of that film, newspaper, or periodical is subject to the tax. After December 31, 1993, tangible personal property used or consumed in producing a newspaper published 14 times or less per year or a periodical published 14 times or less per year and that portion or percentage of tangible personal property used or consumed in producing an advertising supplement that becomes a component part of a newspaper or periodical is exempt from the tax under this subdivision. A claim for a refund for taxes paid before January 1, 1999 under this subdivision shall be made before June 30, 1999. For purposes of this subdivision, tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a newspaper or periodical and consequently not subject to tax, includes an advertising supplement inserted into and circulated with a newspaper or periodical that is otherwise exempt from tax under this subdivision, if the advertising supplement is delivered directly to the newspaper or periodical by a person other than the advertiser, or the advertising supplement is printed by the newspaper or periodical.

(m) Property purchased by persons licensed to operate a commercial radio or television station if the property is used in the origination or integration of the various sources of program material for commercial radio or television transmission. This subdivision does not include a vehicle licensed and titled for use on public highways or property used in the transmitting to or receiving from an artificial satellite.

(n) A person who is a resident of this state who purchases an automobile in another state while in the military service of the United States and who pays a sales tax in the state where the automobile is purchased.

(o) A vehicle for which a special registration is secured in accordance with section 226(9) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.226.

(p) The sale of a prosthetic device, durable medical equipment, or mobility enhancing equipment.

(q) Water when delivered through water mains, water sold in bulk tanks in quantities of not less than 500 gallons, or the sale of bottled water.

(r) A vehicle not for resale used by a nonprofit corporation organized exclusively to provide a community with ambulance or fire department services.

(s) Tangible personal property purchased and installed as a component part of a water pollution control facility for which a tax exemption certificate is issued pursuant to part 37 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.3701 to 324.3708, or an air pollution control facility for which a tax exemption certificate is issued pursuant to part 59 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.5901 to 324.5908.

(t) Tangible real or personal property donated by a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer to an organization or entity exempt pursuant to subdivision (h) or (i) or section 4a(1)(a) or (b) of the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.54a.

(u) The storage, use, or consumption of an aircraft by a domestic air carrier for use solely in the transport of air cargo, passengers, or a combination of air cargo and passengers, that has a maximum certificated takeoff weight of at least 6,000 pounds. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "domestic air carrier" is limited to a person engaged primarily in the commercial transport for hire of air cargo, passengers, or a combination of air cargo and passengers as a business activity. The state treasurer shall estimate on January 1 each year the revenue lost by this act from the school aid fund and deposit that amount into the school aid fund from the general fund.

(v) The storage, use, or consumption of an aircraft by a person who purchases the aircraft for subsequent lease to a domestic air carrier operating under a certificate issued by the federal aviation administration under 14 CFR part 121, for use solely in the regularly scheduled transport of passengers.

(w) Property or services sold to an organization not operated for profit and exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501; or to a health, welfare, educational, cultural arts, charitable, or benevolent organization not operated for profit that has been issued before June 13, 1994 an exemption ruling letter to purchase items exempt from tax signed by the administrator of the sales, use, and withholding taxes division of the department. The department shall reissue an exemption letter after June 13, 1994 to each of those organizations that had an exemption letter that shall remain in effect unless the organization fails to meet the requirements that originally entitled it to this exemption. The exemption does not apply to sales of tangible personal property and sales of vehicles licensed for use on public highways, that are not used primarily to carry out the purposes of the organization as stated in the bylaws or articles of incorporation of the exempt organization.

(x) The use or consumption of services described in section 3a(1)(a) or (b) or 3b by means of a prepaid telephone calling card, a prepaid authorization number for telephone use, or a charge for internet access.

(y) The purchase, lease, use, or consumption of the following by an industrial laundry after December 31, 1997:

(i) Textiles and disposable products including, but not limited to, soap, paper, chemicals, tissues, deodorizers and dispensers, and all related items such as packaging, supplies, hangers, name tags, and identification tags.

(ii) Equipment, whether owned or leased, used to repair and dispense textiles including, but not limited to, roll towel cabinets, slings, hardware, lockers, mop handles and frames, and carts.

(iii) Machinery, equipment, parts, lubricants, and repair services used to clean, process, and package textiles and related items, whether owned or leased.

(iv) Utilities such as electric, gas, water, or oil.

(v) Production washroom equipment and mending and packaging supplies and equipment.

(vi) Material handling equipment including, but not limited to, conveyors, racks, and elevators and related control equipment.

(vii) Wastewater pretreatment equipment and supplies and related maintenance and repair services.

(2) The property or services under subsection (1) are exempt only to the extent that the property or services are used for the exempt purposes if one is stated in subsection (1). The exemption is limited to the percentage of exempt use to total use determined by a reasonable formula or method approved by the department.

Section 4a. MCL 205.94a Additional exemptions.

Section 4a. The following are exempt from the tax under this act:

(a) Rental receipts if the tangible personal property rented or leased was previously subject to 1 of the following when purchased by the lessor:

(i) This act.

(ii) The general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78.

(b) Rental receipts if the tangible personal property rented or leased was previously taxed under a sales or use tax act of another state or a political subdivision of another state levied at a rate of 6% or more.

(c) Specific charges for technical support or for adapting or modifying prewritten computer software programs to a purchaser's needs or equipment if those charges are separately stated and identified.

(d) The sale of computer software originally designed for the exclusive use and special needs of the purchaser.

(e) The sale of a commercial advertising element if the commercial advertising element is used to create or develop a print, radio, television, or other advertisement, the commercial advertising element is discarded or returned to the provider after the advertising message is completed, and the commercial advertising element is custom developed by the provider for the purchaser. As used in this subdivision, "commercial advertising element" means a negative or positive photographic image, an audiotape or videotape master, a layout, a manuscript, writing of copy, a design, artwork, an illustration, retouching, and mechanical or keyline instructions. This exemption does not include black and white or full color process separation elements, an audiotape reproduction, or a videotape reproduction.

(f) The sale of oxygen for human use dispensed pursuant to a prescription.

(g) The sale of insulin for human use.

(h) A meal provided free of charge or at a reduced rate to an employee during work hours by a food service establishment licensed by the department of agriculture.

(i) The sale of diesel fuel to a person who is an interstate motor carrier for use in a qualified commercial motor vehicle.

Section 4b. MCL 205.94b, Section 4c. MCL 205.94c Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4b and Section 4c. The repealed sections 4b and 4c pertained to tax exemptions for certain property and existing contracts.

Section 4d. MCL 205.94d Exemptions; food or drink from vending machines; “food and food ingredients,” “prepared food,” and “prepared food intended for immediate consumption” defined.

Section 4d. (1) The following are exempt from the tax under this act:

(a) Sales of drugs for human use that can only be legally dispensed by prescription or food or food ingredients, except prepared food intended for immediate human consumption.

(b) The deposit on a returnable container for a beverage or the deposit on a carton or case that is used for returnable containers.

(c) Food or tangible personal property purchased under the federal food stamp program or meals sold by a person exempt from the tax under this act eligible to be purchased under the federal food stamp program.

(d) Fruit or vegetable seeds and fruit or vegetable plants if purchased at a place of business authorized to accept food stamps by the food and nutrition service of the United States department of agriculture or a place of business that has made a complete and proper application for authorization to accept food stamps but has been denied authorization and provides proof of denial to the department of treasury.

(e) Live animals purchased with the intent to be slaughtered for human consumption.

(2) Food or drink heated or cooled mechanically, electrically, or by other artificial means to an average temperature above 75 degrees Fahrenheit or below 65 degrees Fahrenheit before sale and sold from a vending machine, except milk, nonalcoholic beverages in a sealed container, and fresh fruit, is subject to the tax under this act. The tax due under this act on the sale of food or drink from a vending machine selling both taxable items and items exempt under this subsection shall be calculated under this act after December 31, 1994 based on 1 of the following as determined by the taxpayer:

(a) Actual gross proceeds from sales at retail.

(b) Forty-five percent of proceeds from the sale of items subject to tax under this act or exempt from the tax levied under this act, other than from the sale of carbonated beverages.

(3) "Food and food ingredients" means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value. Food and food ingredients do not include alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

(4) "Prepared food" means the following:

(a) Food sold in a heated state or that is heated by the seller.

(b) Two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item.

(c) Food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller, including knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, straws, or plates, but not including a container or packaging used to transport the food.

(5) Prepared food does not include the following:

(a) Food that is only cut, repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller.

(b) Raw eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing those raw items requiring cooking by the consumer in recommendations contained in section 3-401.11 of part 3-4 of chapter 3 of the 2001 food code published by the food and drug administration of the public health service of the department of health and human services, to prevent foodborne illness.

(c) Food sold in an unheated state by weight or volume as a single item, without eating utensils.

(d) Bakery items, including bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, doughnuts, danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas, sold without eating utensils.

(6) "Prepared food intended for immediate consumption" means prepared food.

Section 4e. MCL 205.94e Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4e. The repealed section 4e pertained to tax exemption for property used in constructing, altering, repairing, or improving real estate.

Section 4f. MCL 205.94f Computing monthly tax payments; deductions by seller collecting tax from purchaser; disallowance of deduction; deduction for extended payment period; filing estimated returns and annual periodic reconciliations; registration under streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Section 4f. (1) In computing the amount of tax payments required for any month of a seller not subject to section 6(2) who collects the tax from the purchaser under the provisions of this act, the seller who collects the tax from a purchaser may deduct the amount provided by subdivision (a) or (b), whichever is greater:

(a) If the tax that accrued to the state from the purchase of tangible personal property or services during the preceding month is remitted to the department on or before the twelfth day of the month in which remittance is due, 0.75% of the tax collected at a rate of 4% for the preceding monthly period, but not to exceed \$20,000.00 of the tax collected for that month. If the tax that accrued to the state from the purchase of tangible personal property or services during the preceding month is remitted to the department after the twelfth day of the month and on or before the twentieth day of the month in which remittance is due, 0.50% of the tax collected at a rate of 4% for the preceding monthly period, but not to exceed \$15,000.00 of the tax collected for that month.

(b) The tax collected at a rate of 4% on \$150.00 of taxable purchase price for the preceding monthly period or a prorated portion of \$150.00 of the taxable purchase price for the preceding month if the seller engaged in business for less than a month.

(2) Beginning January 1, 1999, in computing the amount of tax levied under this act for any month, a seller who collects the tax from the purchaser under this act and who is subject to section 6(2) may deduct from the amount of the tax paid 0.50% of the tax due at a rate of 4%.

(3) A deduction is not allowed under this section for payments of taxes made to the department after the day the person is required to pay the tax imposed by this act pursuant to section 6.

(4) If, pursuant to section 6(3), the department prescribes the filing of returns and the payment of the tax for periods in excess of 1 month, a seller who collects the tax from the purchaser is entitled to a deduction from the tax collections remitted to the department for the extended payment period that is equivalent to the deduction allowed under subsection (1) or (2) for monthly periods.

(5) The department may prescribe the filing of estimated returns and annual periodic reconciliations as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) A seller registered under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement may claim a deduction under this section if provided for in the streamlined sales and use tax administration act.

Section 4g. MCL 205.94g Exemption of property purchased as part of purchase or transfer of business; exceptions; definition.

Section 4g. (1) The tax levied shall not apply to property purchased from a seller or transferor if the property is part of the purchase or transfer of a business.

(2) The exemption provided by this section shall not apply to all of the following:

(a) The purchase or transfer of tangible personal property that is stock-in-trade or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the seller or transferor if on hand at the close of the seller's or transferor's tax period or property held by the seller or transferor for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business.

(b) The purchase or transfer of a motor vehicle, ORV, mobile home, aircraft, snowmobile, or watercraft.

(3) As used in this section, "purchase or transfer of a business" means 1 or more of the following:

(a) The purchaser or transferee has acquired and intends to use the seller's or transferor's trade name or good will.

(b) The purchaser or transferee intends to continue all or part of the business of the seller or transferor at the same location or at another location.

(c) The purchaser or transferee acquired at least 75% of the seller's or transferor's tangible personal property at 1 or more of the seller's or transferor's business locations.

Section 4h. MCL 205.94h Tax inapplicable to property for use in qualified business activity.

Section 4h. The tax levied under this act does not apply to tangible real or personal property to the extent the tangible real or personal property is used in a qualified business activity of the purchaser. As used in this section, "qualified business activity" means that term as defined in the enterprise zone act, 1985 PA 224, MCL 125.2101 to 125.2123.

Section 4i. MCL 205.94i Exemption for drop shipments; definition.

Section 4i. (1) A seller required to collect the tax under this act shall be exempt from collecting the tax on sales of tangible personal property if the tangible personal property

is part of a drop shipment and if the taxpayer complies with the requirements of subsection (3).

(2) As used in this section, "drop shipment" means the direct delivery of tangible personal property to a purchaser in Michigan by a person who has sold the property to another person not licensed under this act but possessing a resale or exemption certificate or other written evidence of exemption authorized by another state, or any other acceptable information evidencing qualification for a resale exemption, for resale to the Michigan purchaser.

(3) For each transaction for which an exemption is claimed under subsection (1), the taxpayer shall provide the following information to the department annually in any reasonable form:

(a) The name, address, and, if readily available, the federal taxpayer identification number of the person to whom the property is sold for resale.

(b) The name, address, and, if readily available, the federal taxpayer identification number of the person to whom the property is shipped in Michigan.

(4) A person making a drop shipment is a seller.

Section 4j. MCL 205.94j Exemption of motor vehicle acquired by towing company from police agency; definitions.

Section 4j. 1) The tax levied under this act does not apply to a motor vehicle acquired by a towing company from a police agency as satisfaction for towing and storage charges if the motor vehicle was impounded by the police agency or determined to be an abandoned vehicle or an abandoned scrap vehicle by the police agency.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Abandoned vehicle" means a vehicle that has remained on public property or any other place open to travel by the public without the consent of the local police agency for a period of 48 hours after a police agency has affixed a written notice to the vehicle.

(b) "Abandoned scrap vehicle" means a vehicle that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Is on public property or any other place open to travel by the public.

(ii) Is 7 or more years old.

(iii) Is apparently inoperable or is extensively damaged to the extent that the cost of repairing the vehicle so that it is operational and safe would exceed the fair market value of that vehicle.

(iv) Is not currently registered pursuant to the Michigan vehicle code, Act No. 300 of the Public Acts of 1949, being sections 257.1 to 257.923 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(v) Is not removed within 48 hours after a police agency has affixed a written notice to the vehicle.

Section 4k. MCL 205.94k Tax inapplicable to parts and materials affixed to certain aircraft, sale of aircraft, rolling stock, and qualified truck or trailer; definitions.

Section 4k. (1) The tax levied under this act does not apply to parts and materials, excluding shop equipment or fuel, affixed to or to be affixed to an aircraft owned or used by a domestic air carrier that is any of the following:

(a) An aircraft for use solely in the transport of air cargo or a combination of air cargo and passengers that has a maximum certificated takeoff weight of at least 12,500 pounds for taxes levied before January 1, 1997 and at least 6,000 pounds for taxes levied after December 31, 1996.

(b) An aircraft that is used solely in the regularly scheduled transport of passengers.

(c) An aircraft other than an aircraft described in subdivision (b), that has a maximum certificated takeoff weight of at least 12,500 pounds for taxes levied before January 1, 1997 and at least 6,000 pounds for taxes levied after December 31, 1996, and that is designed to have a maximum passenger seating configuration of more than 30 seats and is used solely in the transport of passengers.

(2) The tax levied under this act does not apply to the sale of parts or materials, excluding shop equipment or fuel, affixed or to be affixed to an aircraft that meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The aircraft leaves this state within 15 days after the sooner of the issuance of the final billing or authorized approval for final return to service, completion of the maintenance record entry, and completion of the test flight and ground test for inspection as required under 14 CFR 91.407.

(b) The aircraft was not based in this state or registered in this state before the parts or materials are affixed to the aircraft and the aircraft is not based in this state or registered in this state after the parts or materials are affixed to the aircraft.

(3) The tax levied under this act does not apply to the sale of an aircraft temporarily located in this state for the purpose of a sale and prepurchase evaluation, customization, improvement, maintenance, or repair if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The aircraft leaves this state within 15 days after the sale and the completion of any prepurchase evaluation, customization, improvement, maintenance, or repair that is associated with the sale, whichever is later.

(b) The aircraft was not based in this state or registered in this state before the sale and any prepurchase evaluation, customization, improvement, maintenance, or repair associated with the sale is completed and the aircraft is not based in this state or registered in this state after the sale and any prepurchase evaluation, customization, improvement, maintenance, or repair associated with the sale is completed.

(4) For taxes levied after December 31, 1992, the tax levied under this act does not apply to the storage, use, or consumption of rolling stock used in interstate commerce and purchased, rented, or leased by an interstate fleet motor carrier. A refund for taxes paid before January 1, 1997 shall not be paid under this subsection if the refund claim is made after June 30, 1997.

(5) For taxes levied after December 31, 1996 and before May 1, 1999, the tax levied under this act does not apply to the product of the out-of-state usage percentage and the price otherwise taxable under this act of a qualified truck or a trailer designed to be drawn behind a qualified truck, purchased, rented, or leased in this state by an interstate fleet motor carrier and used in interstate commerce.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Based in this state" means hangared or stored in this state for not less than 10 days in not less than 3 nonconsecutive months during the immediately preceding 12-month period.

(b) "Customization" means any improvement, maintenance, or repair that is performed on an aircraft that is associated with the sale of the aircraft.

(c) "Domestic air carrier" means a person engaged primarily in the commercial transport for hire of air cargo, passengers, or a combination of air cargo and passengers as a business activity.

(d) "Interstate fleet motor carrier" means a person engaged in the business of carrying persons or property, other than themselves, their employees, or their own property, for hire across state lines, whose fleet mileage was driven at least 10% outside of this state in the immediately preceding tax year.

(e) "Out-of-state usage percentage" is a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of miles driven outside of this state in the immediately preceding tax year by qualified trucks used by the taxpayer and the denominator of which is the total miles driven in the immediately preceding tax year by qualified trucks used by the taxpayer. Miles driven by qualified trucks used solely in intrastate commerce shall not be included in calculating the out-of-state usage percentage.

(f) "Prepurchase evaluation" means an examination of an aircraft to provide a potential purchaser with information relevant to the potential purchase.

(g) "Qualified truck" means a commercial motor vehicle power unit that has 2 axles and a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 10,000 pounds or a commercial motor vehicle power unit that has 3 or more axles.

(h) "Registered in this state" means an aircraft registered with the state transportation department, bureau of aeronautics or registered with the federal aviation administration to an address located in this state.

(i) "Rolling stock" means a qualified truck, a trailer designed to be drawn behind a qualified truck, and parts affixed to either a qualified truck or a trailer designed to be drawn behind a qualified truck.

Section 4l. MCL 205.94l Storage, use, or consumption of rail freight or passenger cars, locomotives or other rolling stock, roadway machines and certain work equipment; applicability of tax; exception.

Section 4l. The tax levied under this act does not apply to the storage, use, or consumption of rail freight or passenger cars, locomotives or other rolling stock, roadway machines and work equipment primarily of a flanged wheel nature, accessories, attachments including parts and materials used for repair, lubricants, or fuel, used in rail operations. This exemption does not include vehicles licensed and titled for use on public highways.

Section 4m. MCL 205.94m Personal property affixed to or made structural part of sanctuary; applicability of tax; "regularly organized church or house of religious worship" or "sanctuary" defined.

Section 4m. (1) The tax levied under this act does not apply to tangible personal property acquired by a person engaged in the business of constructing, altering, repairing, or improving real estate for others if the property is to be affixed to or made a structural part of a sanctuary.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Regularly organized church or house of religious worship" means a religious organization qualified under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986.

(b) "Sanctuary" means only that portion of a building that is owned and occupied by a regularly organized church or house of religious worship that is used predominantly and regularly for public worship. Sanctuary includes a sanctuary to be constructed that will be owned and occupied by a regularly organized church or house of religious worship and that will be used predominantly and regularly for public worship.

Section 4n. MCL 205.94n Electricity, natural gas, and home heating fuels for residential use; exemption from use tax at additional rate.

Section 4n. The consumption of electricity, natural gas, and home heating fuels for residential use is exempt from the use tax at the additional rate of 2% approved by the electors on March 15, 1994.

Section 4o. MCL 205.94o Exemptions; limitation; industrial processing; definitions.

Section 4o. 1) The tax levied under this act does not apply to property sold to the following after March 30, 1999, subject to subsection (2):

(a) An industrial processor for use or consumption in industrial processing.

(b) A person, whether or not the person is an industrial processor, if the tangible personal property is intended for ultimate use in and is used in industrial processing by an industrial processor.

(c) A person, whether or not the person is an industrial processor, if the tangible personal property is used by that person to perform an industrial processing activity for or on behalf of an industrial processor.

(d) A person, whether or not the person is an industrial processor, if the tangible personal property is 1 of the following:

(i) A computer used in operating industrial processing equipment.

(ii) Equipment used in a computer assisted manufacturing system.

(iii) Equipment used in a computer assisted design or engineering system integral to an industrial process.

(iv) A subunit or electronic assembly comprising a component in a computer integrated industrial processing system.

(v) Computer equipment used in connection with the computer assisted production, storage, and transmission of data if the equipment would have been exempt had the data transfer been made using tapes, disks, CD-ROMs, or similar media by a company whose business includes publishing doctoral dissertations and information archiving, and that sells the majority of the company's products to nonprofit organizations exempt under section 4(1)(z).

(vi) Equipment used in the production of prewritten computer software or software modified or adapted to the user's needs or equipment by the seller, only if the software is available for sale from a seller of software on an as-is basis or as an end product without modification or adaptation.

(2) The property under subsection (1) is exempt only to the extent that the property is used for the exempt purpose stated in this section. The exemption is limited to the percentage of exempt use to total use determined by a reasonable formula or method approved by the department.

(3) Industrial processing includes the following activities:

(a) Production or assembly.

(b) Research or experimental activities.

(c) Engineering related to industrial processing.

(d) Inspection, quality control, or testing to determine whether particular units of materials or products or processes conform to specified parameters at any time before materials or products first come to rest in finished goods inventory storage.

(e) Planning, scheduling, supervision, or control of production or other exempt activities.

(f) Design, construction, or maintenance of production or other exempt machinery, equipment, and tooling.

(g) Remanufacturing.

(h) Processing of production scrap and waste up to the point it is stored for removal from the plant of origin.

(i) Recycling of used materials for ultimate sale at retail or reuse.

(j) Production material handling.

(k) Storage of in-process materials.

(4) Property that is eligible for an industrial processing exemption includes the following:

(a) Property that becomes an ingredient or component part of the finished product to be sold ultimately at retail.

(b) Machinery, equipment, tools, dies, patterns, foundations for machinery or equipment, or other processing equipment used in an industrial processing activity and in their repair and maintenance.

(c) Property that is consumed or destroyed or that loses its identity in an industrial processing activity.

(d) Tangible personal property, not permanently affixed and not becoming a structural part of real estate, that becomes a part of, or is used and consumed in installation and maintenance of, systems used for an industrial processing activity.

(e) Fuel or energy used or consumed for an industrial processing activity.

(f) Machinery, equipment, or materials used within a plant site or between plant sites operated by the same person for movement of tangible personal property in the process of production.

(g) Office equipment, including data processing equipment, used for an industrial processing activity.

(5) Property that is not eligible for an industrial processing exemption includes the following:

(a) Tangible personal property permanently affixed and becoming a structural part of real estate including building utility systems such as heating, air conditioning, ventilating, plumbing, lighting, and electrical distribution, to the point of the last transformer, switch, valve, or other device at which point usable power, water, gas, steam, or air is diverted from distribution circuits for use in industrial processing.

(b) Office equipment, including data processing equipment used for nonindustrial processing purposes.

(c) Office furniture or office supplies.

(d) An industrial processor's own product or finished good that it uses or consumes for purposes other than industrial processing.

(e) Tangible personal property used for receiving and storage of materials, supplies, parts, or components purchased by the user or consumer.

(f) Tangible personal property used for receiving or storage of natural resources extracted by the user or consumer.

(g) Vehicles, including special bodies or attachments, required to display a vehicle permit or license plate to operate on public highways, except for a vehicle bearing a manufacturer's plate or a specially designed vehicle, together with parts, used to mix and agitate materials at a plant or job site in the concrete manufacturing process.

(h) Tangible personal property used for the preparation of food or beverages by a retailer for ultimate sale at retail through its own locations.

(i) Tangible personal property used or consumed for the preservation or maintenance of a finished good once it first comes to rest in finished goods inventory storage.

(j) Returnable shipping containers or materials, except as provided in subsection (4)(f).

(k) Tangible personal property used in the production of computer software originally designed for the exclusive use and special needs of the purchaser.

(6) Industrial processing does not include the following activities:

(a) Purchasing, receiving, or storage of raw materials.

(b) Sales, distribution, warehousing, shipping, or advertising activities.

(c) Administrative, accounting, or personnel services.

(d) Design, engineering, construction, or maintenance of real property and nonprocessing equipment.

(e) Plant security, fire prevention, or medical or hospital services.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "Industrial processing" means the activity of converting or conditioning tangible personal property by changing the form, composition, quality, combination, or character of the property for ultimate sale at retail or for use in the manufacturing of a product to be ultimately sold at retail. Industrial processing begins when tangible personal property begins movement from raw materials storage to begin industrial processing and ends when finished goods first come to rest in finished goods inventory storage.

(b) “Industrial processor” means a person who performs the activity of converting or conditioning tangible personal property for ultimate sale at retail or use in the manufacturing of a product to be ultimately sold at retail.

(c) “Product”, as used in subdivision (e), includes, but is not limited to, a prototype, pilot model, process, formula, invention, technique, patent, or similar property, whether intended to be used in a trade or business or to be sold, transferred, leased, or licensed.

(d) “Remanufacturing” means the activity of overhauling, retrofitting, fabricating, or repairing a product or its component parts for ultimate sale at retail.

(e) “Research or experimental activity” means activity incident to the development, discovery, or modification of a product or a product related process. Research or experimental activity also includes activity necessary for a product to satisfy a government standard or to receive government approval. Research or experimental activity does not include the following:

(i) Ordinary testing or inspection of materials or products for quality control purposes.

(ii) Efficiency surveys.

(iii) Management surveys.

(iv) Market or consumer surveys.

(v) Advertising or promotions.

(vi) Research in connection with literacy, historical, or similar projects.

Section 4p. MCL 205.94p Extractive operations; exemption; limitation; eligible property; definitions.

Section 4p. (1) The tax under this act does not apply to property sold to an extractive operator for use or consumption in extractive operations.

(2) The property under subsection (1) is exempt only to the extent that the property is used for the exempt purposes stated in this section. The exemption is limited to the percentage of exempt use to total use determined by a reasonable formula or method approved by the department.

(3) Extractive operations include the actual production of oil, gas, brine, or other natural resources. Property eligible for the exemption includes the following:

(a) Casing pipe or drive pipe.

- (b) Tubing.
 - (c) Well-pumping equipment.
 - (d) Chemicals.
 - (e) Explosives or acids used in fracturing, acidizing, or shooting wells.
 - (f) Christmas trees, derricks, or other wellhead equipment.
 - (g) Treatment tanks.
 - (h) Piping, valves, or pumps used before movement or transportation of the natural resource from the production area.
 - (i) Chemicals or acids used in the treatment of crude oil, gas, brine, or other natural resources.
 - (j) Tangible personal property used or consumed in depositing tailings from hard rock mining processing.
 - (k) Tangible personal property used or consumed in extracting the lithologic units necessary to process iron ore.
- (4) The extractive operation exemption does not include the following:
- (a) Tangible personal property consumed or used in the construction, alteration, improvement, or repair of buildings, storage tanks, and storage and housing facilities.
 - (b) Tangible personal property consumed or used in transporting the product from the place of extraction, except for tangible personal property consumed or used in transporting extracted materials from the extraction site to the place where the extracted materials first come to rest in finished goods inventory storage.
 - (c) Tangible personal property that is a product the extractive operator produces and that is consumed or used by the extractive operator for a purpose other than the manufacturing or producing of a product for ultimate sale. The extractor shall account for and remit the tax to the state based upon the product's fair market value.
 - (d) Equipment, materials, and supplies used in exploring, prospecting, or drilling for oil, gas, brine, or other natural resources.
 - (e) Equipment, materials, and supplies used in the storing, withdrawing, or distribution of oil, gas, or brine from a storage facility.

(f) Vehicles, including special bodies or attachments, required to display a vehicle permit or license plate to operate on public highways.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Extractive operations" means the activity of taking or extracting for resale ore, oil, gas, coal, timber, stone, gravel, clay, minerals, or other natural resource material. An extractive operation begins when contact is made with the actual type of natural raw product being recovered. Extractive operation includes all necessary processing operations before shipment from the place of extraction. Extractive operations include all necessary processing operations and movement of the natural resource material until the point at which the natural raw product being recovered first comes to rest in finished goods inventory storage at the extraction site. Extractive operations for timber include transporting timber from the point of extraction to a place of temporary storage at the extraction site and loading or transporting timber from a place of temporary storage at the extraction site to a vehicle or other equipment located at the extraction site that will remove the timber from the extraction site.

(b) An extractive operator is a person who, either directly or by contract, performs extractive operations.

Section 4q. MCL 205.94q Central office equipment or wireless equipment; presumption.

Section 4q. (1) The tax levied under this act does not apply to the purchase of machinery and equipment for use or consumption in the rendition of any combination of services, the use or consumption of which is taxable under section 3a(1)(a) or (c) or 3b except that this exemption is limited to the tangible personal property located on the premises of the subscriber and to central office equipment or wireless equipment, directly used or consumed in transmitting, receiving, or switching, or in the monitoring of switching of a 2-way interactive communication. As used in this subsection, central office equipment or wireless equipment does not include distribution equipment including cable or wire facilities.

(2) Beginning April 1, 1999, the property under subsection (1) is exempt only to the extent that the property is used for the exempt purposes stated in this section. There is an irrebuttable presumption that 90% of total use is for exempt purposes.

Section 4r. 205.94r Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4r. The repealed section 4r pertained to property used or consumed in industrial processing.

Section 4s. MCL 205.94s Construction or improvement of property of nonprofit hospital or housing; "affixed to and made a structural part of" defined; exemption not granted; definitions.

Section 4s. (1) For taxes levied after June 30, 1999, the tax levied under this act does not apply to property purchased by a person engaged in the business of constructing, altering, repairing, or improving real estate for others to the extent that the property is affixed to and made a structural part of a nonprofit hospital or a nonprofit housing entity qualified as exempt under section 15a of the state housing development authority act of 1966, 1966 PA 346, MCL 125.1415a. For purposes of a county long-term medical care facility, "affixed to and made a structural part of" means any physical connection to an existing county long-term medical care facility.

(2) An exemption shall not be granted under this section for any portion of property otherwise qualifying for exemption under this section if income or a benefit inures directly or indirectly to an individual, private stockholder, or other private person from the independent or nonessential operation of that portion of property.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Nonprofit hospital" means 1 of the following:

(i) That portion of a building to which 1 of the following applies:

(A) Is owned or operated by an entity exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501, that is licensed as a hospital under part 215 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21501 to 333.21571.

(B) Is owned or operated by a governmental unit in which medical attention is provided.

(C) Is owned or operated by an entity or entities exempt under section 501(c)(2) or (3) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501, in which medical attention is provided.

(ii) That portion of real property necessary and related to a building described in subparagraph (i) in which medical attention is provided.

(iii) A county long-term medical care facility, including any addition to an existing county long-term medical care facility, if the addition is owned and operated by either the county or the county long-term medical care facility and offers health services provided by the county long-term medical care facility. An exemption under this section shall be granted until January 1, 2008 regardless of whether the addition is licensed as a nursing home or skilled nursing facility under part 217 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21701 to 333.21799e, or whether the addition meets the requirements set forth in subsection (1).

(b) "Nonprofit hospital" does not include the following:

(i) A freestanding building or other real property of a nursing home or skilled nursing facility licensed under part 217 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21701 to 333.21799e.

(ii) A hospice licensed under part 214 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21401 to 333.21420.

(iii) A home for the aged licensed under part 213 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21301 to 333.21335.

(c) "Medical attention" means that level of medical care in which a physician provides acute care or active treatment of medical, surgical, obstetrical, psychiatric, chronic, or rehabilitative conditions, that require the observation, diagnosis, and daily treatment by a physician.

Section 4u. MCL 205.94u Storage, use, or consumption of investment coins and bullion; applicability of tax; definitions.

Section 4u. (1) Beginning July 7, 1999, the tax under this act does not apply to the storage, use, or consumption of investment coins and bullion.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Bullion" means gold, silver, or platinum in a bulk state, where its value depends on its content rather than its form, with a purity of not less than 900 parts per 1,000.

(b) "Investment coins" means numismatic coins or other forms of money and legal tender manufactured of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, or other metal and issued by the United States government or a foreign government with a fair market value greater than the face value of the coins.

Section 4v. MCL 205.94v Repealed. 2004, Act 172, Effective September 1, 2004.

Section 4v. The repealed section 4v pertained to construction or improvement of building of nonprofit hospital.

Section 4w. MCL 205.94w Applicability of tax; exceptions; definitions.

Section 4w. (1) Beginning April 1, 2005, the tax levied under this act does not apply to either of the following:

(a) The donation of a motor vehicle to a regularly organized church or house of religious worship that received the motor vehicle with the intent that it be donated to a qualified recipient.

(b) The donation of a motor vehicle from or through a regularly organized church or house of religious worship to a qualified recipient that was received by the church or house of religious worship with the intent that it be donated to a qualified recipient.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Qualified recipient" means an individual certified by the regularly organized church or house of religious worship on a form prescribed by the department and provided to a qualified recipient as meeting all of the following qualifications:

(i) Before October 1, 2005, all of the following qualifications:

(A) The individual receives or, if he or she applied, would be eligible to receive public assistance through a program created and administered under the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.1 to 400.119b.

(B) The individual has a valid Michigan operator's or chauffeur's license.

(C) Public transportation is not reasonably available to the individual, the individual has no other reliable means by which to commute to his or her place of employment, and the individual will use the eligible vehicle as his or her primary means of transportation to commute to and from his or her place of employment.

(D) If the individual is currently employed for not less than an average of 20 hours per week, the individual requires an automobile to retain his or her current employment or to accept a verified offer of employment in a position that is demonstrably superior to his or her current position of employment.

(E) If the individual is not currently employed or is employed for less than an average of 20 hours per week, the individual requires an automobile to accept a verified offer of employment of not less than an average of 20 hours per week and cannot begin employment in that position without an automobile.

(ii) After September 30, 2005, all of the following qualifications:

(A) The individual receives or, if he or she applied, would be eligible to receive public assistance through a program created and administered under the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.1 to 400.119b, or the individual has a total household income below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines updated annually in the federal register of the United States department of health and human services.

(B) The individual has a valid Michigan operator's or chauffeur's license.

(b) "Regularly organized church or house of religious worship" means a religious organization qualified under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986.

Section 4x. MCL 205.94x Tax exemption; resident tribal member.

Section 4x. (1) The tax under this act does not apply to the sale of a motor vehicle, recreational watercraft, snowmobile, or all terrain vehicle, not for resale, to a resident tribal member if the motor vehicle, recreational watercraft, snowmobile, or all terrain vehicle is for personal use and is principally garaged, berthed, or stored within that resident tribal member's tribe agreement area.

(2) The tax under this act does not apply to the sale of a mobile home, not for resale, to a resident tribal member if the mobile home is to be used as that resident tribal member's principal residence and the mobile home is located within that resident tribal member's tribe agreement area.

(3) As used in this section, "resident tribal member" means an individual who meets all of the following criteria:

(a) Is an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe.

(b) The individual's tribe has an agreement with this state pursuant to section 30c of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30c, that is in full force and effect.

(c) The individual's principal place of residence is located within the agreement area as designated in the agreement under subdivision (b).

Section 4y. MCL 205.94y Storage, use, or consumption of automobile provided by family independence agency or qualified organization; applicability of tax.

Section 4y. (1) Beginning January 1, 2005, the tax levied under this act does not apply to the storage, use, or consumption of an eligible automobile provided to a qualified recipient by the family independence agency or by a qualified organization.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Eligible automobile" means an automobile that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The automobile has been inspected by a mechanic certified under the motor vehicle service and repair act, 1974 PA 300, MCL 257.1301 to 257.1340.

(ii) The automobile is insured as required under state law.

(iii) The automobile is registered to a qualified recipient.

(b) "Qualified organization" means an organization that applies for certification not later than July 1 of the year in which an exemption is claimed under this section and is certified by the department of treasury as meeting all of the following requirements:

(i) The organization is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501.

(ii) The organization is licensed under the charitable organizations and solicitations act, 1975 PA 169, MCL 400.271 to 400.294.

(iii) The organization administers a program to provide a qualified recipient with an eligible automobile for transportation to his or her place of employment or for employment-related activities.

(c) "Qualified recipient" means a person certified by a qualified organization as meeting all of the following qualifications:

(i) The qualified recipient receives or, if he or she applied, would be eligible to receive public assistance through a program created and administered under the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.1 to 400.119b.

(ii) The qualified recipient has a valid Michigan operator's or chauffeur's license.

(iii) The qualified recipient is financially capable of meeting any loan payment, insurance payment, or other expenditure associated with the eligible vehicle.

(iv) Public transportation is not reasonably available to the qualified recipient, the qualified recipient has no other reliable means by which to commute to his or her place of employment, and the qualified recipient will use the eligible vehicle as his or her primary means of transportation to commute to and from his or her place of employment.

(v) The qualified recipient has a demonstrated ability to maintain employment.

(vi) If the qualified recipient is currently employed for not less than an average of 20 hours per week, the qualified recipient requires an automobile to retain his or her current employment or to accept a verified offer of employment in a position that is demonstrably superior to his or her current position of employment.

(vii) If the qualified recipient is not currently employed or is employed for less than an average of 20 hours per week, the qualified recipient requires an automobile to accept a

verified offer of employment of not less than an average of 20 hours per week and cannot begin employment in that position without an automobile.

Section 4z. MCL 205.94z Certain property affixed or structural part of qualified convention facility; exception.

Section 4z. The tax levied under this act does not apply to tangible personal property acquired before January 1, 2014 by a person engaged in the business of altering, repairing, or improving real estate for others if the property is to be affixed to or made a structural part of a qualified convention facility under the regional convention facility authority act.

Section 5. MCL 205.95 Registration requirements; seller to collect tax from consumer; foreign corporations; dissolution or withdrawal of corporation; election of lessor on payment of taxes; registration under streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Section 5. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection or subsection (5), a person subject to the tax under this act shall register with the department and give the name and address of each agent operating in this state, the location of all distribution or sales houses or offices or other places of business in this state, and any other information that the department requires relevant to the enforcement of this act. However, a seller holding a sales tax license obtained under the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78, is not required to separately register with the department under this act. Every person subject to the tax under this act shall source sales in accordance with section 20 and collect the tax imposed by this act from the consumer.

(2) The corporation, securities, and land development bureau of the department of labor and economic growth shall not issue to any foreign corporation subject to the tax under this act a certificate of authority to do business in this state or approve and file the proposed articles of incorporation submitted to it by any domestic corporation authorizing or permitting that corporation to conduct any business subject to the tax under this act unless the corporation submits with the application for the certificate of authority or proposed articles of incorporation an application for registration of the corporation under this act or an application for a sales tax license under the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78. The application shall be transmitted to the department by the corporation, securities, and land development bureau.

(3) A domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state that submits a certificate of dissolution or requests a certificate of withdrawal from this state shall request a certificate from the department stating that taxes are not

due under section 27a of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.27a, not more than 60 days after submitting the certificate of dissolution or requesting the certificate of withdrawal. A corporation that does not request a certificate stating that taxes are not due is subject to the same penalties under section 24 of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.24, that a taxpayer would be subject to for failure to file a return.

(4) A lessor may elect to pay use tax on receipts from the rental or lease of the tangible personal property in lieu of payment of sales or use tax on the full cost of the property at the time it is acquired. For tax years that begin after December 31, 2001, in order to make a valid election under this subsection, a lessor of tangible personal property that is an aircraft shall obtain a use tax registration by the earlier of the date set for the first payment of use tax under the lease or rental agreement or 90 days after the lessor first brings the aircraft into this state.

(5) A seller registered under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement who is not otherwise subject to the tax under this act is not required to register under this section because of the registration under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Section 6. MCL 205.96 Use tax returns; filing; form; contents; payment of tax; remittance for certain total tax liability after subtracting tax payments; electronic funds transfer; filing other than monthly returns; accrual to state; due date.

Section 6. (1) Every person storing, using, or consuming tangible personal property or services, the storage, use, or consumption of which is subject to the tax imposed by this act when the tax was not paid to a seller, and every seller collecting the tax from the purchaser, unless otherwise prescribed by the department under the provisions of subsection (2) or (3), on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month shall file with the department a return for the preceding calendar month, in a form prescribed by the department, showing the price of each purchase of tangible personal property or services during the preceding month, and other information the department considers necessary for the proper administration of this act. At the same time, each person shall pay to the department the amount of tax imposed by this act with respect to the purchases covered by the return.

(2) Beginning January 1, 1999, each seller that had a total tax liability after subtracting the tax payments made to the secretary of state under this act or the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78, or after subtracting the tax credits available under section 6a of the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.56a, in the immediately preceding calendar year of \$720,000.00 or more shall remit to the department, by an electronic funds transfer method approved by the department on or before the twentieth day of the month, an amount equal to 50% of the taxpayer's liability under this act for the same month in the immediately preceding calendar year, or 50% of the actual liability for the month being reported, whichever is less, plus a reconciliation payment equal to the difference between the tax liability determined for

the immediately preceding month minus the amount of tax previously paid for that month. Additionally, the seller shall remit to the department, by an electronic funds transfer method approved by the department on or before the last day of the month, an amount equal to 50% of the taxpayer's liability under this act for the same month in the immediately preceding calendar year, or 50% of the actual liability for the month being reported, whichever is less.

(3) If considered necessary to insure payment of the tax or to provide a more efficient administration, the department may require and prescribe the filing of returns and payment of the tax for other than monthly periods.

(4) The tax imposed under this act shall accrue to this state on the last day of each calendar month.

(5) If a due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, state holiday, or legal banking holiday, the taxes are due on the next succeeding business day.

Section 6a. MCL 205.96a Organizing entity of qualified athletic event; tax exemption; criteria; definition; repeal. Section 6a was repealed by Public Act 673 of 2006 effective January 1, 2011.

Section 6a. (1) The organizing entity of a qualified athletic event that sells corporate sponsor contracts for the event that include both taxable tangible personal property and services may exempt the sale of taxable tangible personal property or taxable services if all of the following criteria have been met:

(a) The organizing entity is exempt or is wholly owned by an entity exempt under section 501(c)(6) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501.

(b) The organizing entity provided both of the following to the department at least 60 days in advance of entering into the first corporate sponsor contract:

(i) Written notice of its intent to enter into corporate sponsor contracts.

(ii) An itemized schedule of the tangible personal property and services that will be provided under each corporate sponsor contract.

(c) The department has given written approval to the organizing entity.

(2) As used in this section, "qualified athletic event" means 1 or more of the following:

(a) A professional sporting competition in which individuals officially representing at least 2 countries or nations compete.

(b) A professional football competition in which teams compete in a postseason event to determine the league champion.

(c) A professional golfers' association competition in which individuals compete in an event to determine a champion.

(d) A collegiate basketball competition in which teams compete in a postseason event to determine the national champion.

(e) A collegiate hockey competition in which teams compete in a postseason event to determine the national champion.

(3) This section is repealed effective January 1, 2011.

Section 7. MCL 205.97 Liability for tax.

Section 7. (1) Each person storing, using, or consuming in this state tangible personal property or services is liable for the tax levied under this act, and that liability shall not be extinguished until the tax levied under this act has been paid to the department.

(2) A person who acquires tangible personal property or services for any tax-exempt use who subsequently converts the tangible personal property or service to a taxable use, including an interim taxable use, is liable for the tax levied under this act. If tangible personal property or services are converted to a taxable use, the tax levied under this act shall be imposed without regard to any subsequent tax-exempt use. The payment to the department of the tax, interest, and any penalty assessed by the department relieves the seller, who sold the property or services with regard to the storing, use, or consumption on which the tax was paid from the payment of the amount of the tax that he or she may be required under this act to collect from the purchaser.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2009, except as limited by subsection (4), a consumer is relieved from liability, including liability for tax, penalty, and interest, for having failed to pay the correct amount of tax imposed under this act in the following circumstances:

(a) The consumer's seller or the seller's certified service provider, as defined in the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, 2004 PA 174, MCL 205.801 to 205.833, relied on erroneous data contained in the taxability matrix.

(b) The consumer relied on erroneous data contained in the taxability matrix.

(4) Liability relief under subsection (3) is limited to the erroneous classification in the taxability matrix of terms included in the streamlined sales and use tax agreement's library of definitions as taxable or exempt, included in sales price, excluded from sales price, or excluded from the definition.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Penalty" means an amount imposed for noncompliance that is not fraudulent, willful, or intentional and that is in addition to the correct amount of tax imposed under this act and in addition to interest.

(b) "Taxability matrix" means the taxability matrix published by the department pursuant to the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, 2004 PA 174, MCL 205.801 to 205.833.

Section 8. MCL 205.98 Direct payment authorization.

Section 8. (1) The department may authorize a person to assume the obligation of self-accruing and remitting use tax due on purchases or leases directly to the department under a direct payment authorization, if the following conditions are met:

(a) The authorization is to be used for the purchase or lease of tangible personal property or services.

(b) The authorization is necessary because it is either impractical at the time of acquisition to determine the manner in which the tangible personal property or services will be used or it will facilitate improved compliance with the tax laws of this state.

(c) The person requesting authorization for direct payment maintains accurate and complete records of all purchases or leases and uses of tangible personal property or services purchased pursuant to the direct payment authorization in a form acceptable to the department.

(2) The department has the authority to identify items that are not eligible for a direct payment authorization.

Section 9. MCL 205.99 Personal liability of seller or certified service provider for failure to collect tax; definition.

Section 9. (1) If a seller or certified service provider who is required or authorized to collect the tax fails to do so, the seller or certified service provider is liable personally for the amount the seller or certified service provider failed to collect together with penalty and interest on the tax. In that case, the department has the power to make an assessment against the seller or certified service provider, based upon any information in or that comes into the department's possession. The department shall give to the seller or certified service provider written notice of the assessment. The notice may be

served upon the seller or certified service provider personally or by registered mail, addressed to the last known or business address.

(2) As used in this section, “certified service provider” means that term as defined in section 3 of the streamlined sales and use tax administration act.

Section 9a. MCL 205.99a Bad debt deduction.

Section 9a. (1) In computing the amount of tax levied under this act for any month, a seller may deduct the amount of bad debts from his or her gross sales, rentals, or services used for the computation of the tax. The amount of gross sales, rentals, or services deducted must be charged off as uncollectible on the books and records of the seller at the time the debt becomes worthless and deducted on the return for the period during which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the claimant's books and records and must be eligible to be deducted for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this section, a claimant who is not required to file a federal income tax return may deduct a bad debt on a return filed for the period in which the bad debt becomes worthless and is written off as uncollectible in the claimant's books and records and would be eligible for a bad debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the claimant was required to file a federal income tax return. If a consumer or other person pays all or part of a bad debt with respect to which a seller claimed a deduction under this section, the seller is liable for the amount of taxes deducted in connection with that portion of the debt for which payment is received and shall remit these taxes in his or her next payment to the department. Any payments made on a bad debt shall be applied proportionally first to the taxable price of the property and the tax on the property and second to any interest, service, or other charge.

(2) Any claim for a bad debt deduction under this section shall be supported by that evidence required by the department. The department shall review any change in the rate of taxation applicable to any taxable sales, rentals, or services by a seller claiming a deduction pursuant to this section and shall ensure that the deduction on any bad debt does not result in the seller claiming the deduction recovering any more or less than the taxes imposed on the sale, rental, or service that constitutes the bad debt.

(3) After September 30, 2009, if a taxpayer who reported the tax and a lender execute and maintain a written election designating which party may claim the deduction, a claimant is entitled to a deduction or refund of the tax related to a sale at retail that was previously reported and paid if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) No deduction or refund was previously claimed or allowed on any portion of the account receivable.

(b) The account receivable has been found worthless and written off by the taxpayer that made the sale or the lender on or after September 30, 2009.

(4) If a certified service provider assumed filing responsibility under the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, 2004 PA 174, MCL 205.801 to 205.833, the certified service provider may claim, on behalf of the seller, any bad debt allowable to the seller and shall credit or refund that amount of bad debt allowed or refunded to the seller.

(5) If the books and records of a seller under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement under the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, 2004 PA 174, MCL 205.801 to 205.833, that claims a bad debt allowance support an allocation of the bad debts among member states of that agreement, the seller may allocate the bad debts.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Bad debt" means any portion of a debt resulting from a seller's collection of the use tax under this act on the purchase of tangible personal property or services that is not otherwise deductible or excludable and that is eligible to be claimed, or could be eligible to be claimed if the seller kept accounts on an accrual basis, as a deduction pursuant to section 166 of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 166. A bad debt does not include any of the following:

(i) Interest, finance charge, or use tax on the purchase price.

(ii) Uncollectible amounts on property that remains in the possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid.

(iii) Expenses incurred in attempting to collect any account receivable or any portion of the debt recovered.

(iv) Any accounts receivable that have been sold to and remain in the possession of a third party for collection.

(v) Repossessed property.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), "lender" includes any of the following:

(i) Any person who holds or has held an account receivable which that person purchased directly from a taxpayer who reported the tax.

(ii) Any person who holds or has held an account receivable pursuant to that person's contract directly with the taxpayer who reported the tax.

(iii) The issuer of the private label credit card.

(c) "Lender" does not include the issuer of a credit card or instrument that can be used to make purchases from a person other than the vendor whose name or logo appears on the card or instrument or that vendor's affiliates.

(d) "Private label credit card" means any charge card, credit card, or other instrument serving a similar purpose that carries, refers to, or is branded with the name or logo of a vendor and that can only be used for purchases from the vendor.

(e) "Seller" means a person who has remitted use tax directly to the department on the specific sales, rental, or service transaction for which the bad debt is recognized for federal income tax purposes or, after September 30, 2009, a lender holding the account receivable for which the bad debt is recognized, or would be recognized if the claimant were a corporation, for federal income tax purposes.

Section 10. MCL 205.100 Administration of tax; conflicting provisions; rules; filing claims for refund; payment of refunds; payment of refund filed for interstate access telephone services; tax imposed under tobacco products tax act.

Section 10. (1) The tax imposed by this act shall be administered by the department under 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, and this act. If the provisions of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, the streamlined sales and use tax administration act, and this act conflict, the provisions of this act apply.

(2) Rules shall be promulgated to implement this act under the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(3) Claims for refund pursuant to the 1988 amendatory act amending section 2 shall be filed not later than March 31, 1989. The approved refunds shall be paid without interest. The department shall not pay refunds totaling more than \$1,000,000.00 in any 1 fiscal year, unless the single business tax act, 1975 PA 228, MCL 208.1 to 208.145, is amended to impose a 1-year surcharge on the business activity of contract construction to recover the cost of the refunds.

(4) A claim for a refund pursuant to the final decision of the Michigan court of appeals in the case of GTE Sprint Communications Corp. v Michigan Department of Treasury, 179 Mich App 276, 1989, LV DEN 436 Mich 875, 1990, shall be filed not later than January 1, 1994 by a person that paid the tax under this act for interstate access telephone services for the period beginning August 1, 1988 through January 1, 1991. The approved refund shall be paid without interest. The department shall pay the refund in 12 equal installments commencing in the month that the person begins applying the refunds to the billings of its current Michigan interstate subscribers in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal communications commission.

(5) A seller shall not separately state on an invoice, bill of sale, or other similar document given to the purchaser the tax imposed under the tobacco products tax act, 1993 PA 327, MCL 205.421 to 205.436.

Section 11. MCL 205.101 Refund or credit for returned tangible personal property or service; written notice.

Section 11. (1) If a person liable for collection of the tax under this act refunds or provides a credit for all or a portion of the amount of the purchase price paid for returned tangible personal property within the time period for returns stated in that person's refund policy or 180 days after the initial sale, whichever is sooner, that person shall also refund or provide a credit for the tax levied under this act that was added to all or that portion of the amount of the purchase price paid that is refunded or credited.

(2) If a person liable for collection of the tax under this act refunds or provides a credit for all or a portion of an amount paid for a service taxable under this act within the time period for returns stated in that person's refund policy or 180 days after the initial sale, whichever is sooner, that person shall also refund or provide a credit for the tax paid under this act on all or that portion of the amount paid for services that is refunded or credited.

(3) A cause of action against a seller for overcollected sales or use taxes does not accrue until a purchaser has provided written notice to a seller and the seller has had 60 days to respond. The purchaser shall provide in the notice sufficient information to determine the validity of the request. In matters relating to the request, a seller is presumed to have a reasonable business practice if in the collection of sales and use tax, the seller has a certified service provider or a system, including a proprietary system, certified by the department and has remitted to this state all taxes collected less any deductions, credits, or collection allowances.

Section 11a. MCL 205.101a Selling or quitting business; final return; withholding of purchase money to cover taxes, interest, and penalties; liability for failure to withhold purchase money; purchaser liability for taxes, interest, and penalties of former owner.

Section 11a. If any person liable for a tax levied under this act sells a business or stock of goods, or quits the business, that person shall make a final return within 15 days after the date of selling or quitting business. The person's successor or succeeding successors, if any, shall withhold a sufficient amount of the purchase money to cover the amount of the taxes, interest, and penalties due and unpaid until the time the former owner shall produce either a receipt from the department showing that the taxes, interest, and penalties have been paid, or a certificate stating that taxes are not due. If

the purchaser or succeeding purchasers of a business or stock of goods fail to withhold a portion of the purchase money as required by this section, that person shall be personally liable for the payment of the taxes, interest, and penalties accrued and unpaid because of the operation of the business by the former owner. Unless the department files a lien for total tax liability at the register of deeds office in the county where the business or stock or goods are located, the purchaser shall not be held liable for payment of the taxes, interest, and penalties accrued and unpaid by the former owner.

Section 12. MCL 205.102 Repealed. 2008, Act 439, Immediate Effect January 9, 2009.

Section 12. The repealed section 12 pertained to MPU exemption.

Section 13. MCL 205.103 Exemption form.

Section 13. (1) A purchaser of direct mail other than a holder of a direct pay permit under section 8 shall provide to the seller at the time of purchase either an exemption form as prescribed by the department or information indicating the taxing jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients.

(2) Upon receipt of the exemption form, the seller is relieved of all obligation to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax and the purchaser is then obligated to pay the applicable tax on a direct pay basis.

(3) An exemption form remains in effect for all subsequent sales of direct mail by the seller to the purchaser until revoked in writing.

(4) Upon receipt of information from the purchaser indicating the taxing jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients, the seller shall collect the tax according to that delivery information. In the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of any further obligation to collect the tax if the seller collected the tax using the delivery information provided by the purchaser.

(5) If the purchaser does not have a direct pay permit and does not provide the seller with an exemption form or delivery information as required in subsection (1), the seller shall collect the tax in the same manner as provided in section 19. Nothing in this subsection limits a purchaser's obligation for the tax under this act.

(6) A purchaser who provides the seller with documentation of a direct pay permit is not required to provide an exemption form or delivery information.

Section 14. MCL 205.104 Repealed. 2008, Act 439, Immediate Effect January 9, 2009.

Section 14. The repealed section 14 pertained to requirements for keeping inventory of daily records.

Section 14a. MCL 205.104a Inventory and records; maintenance; preservation; tax liability; failure to file return or preserve records; tax assessment; blanket exemption.

Section 14a. (1) A person in the business of selling tangible personal property and liable for any tax under this act shall keep accurate and complete beginning and annual inventory and purchase records of additions to inventory, complete daily sales records, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, and all pertinent documents in a form the department requires. If an exemption from use tax is claimed by a person because the sale is for resale at retail, a record shall be kept of the sales tax license number if the person has a sales tax license. These records shall be retained for a period of 4 years after the tax imposed under this act to which the records apply is due or as otherwise provided by law.

(2) If the department considers it necessary, the department may require a person, by notice served upon that person, to make a return, render under oath certain statements, or keep certain records the department considers sufficient to show whether or not that person is liable for the tax under this act.

(3) A person knowingly making a sale of tangible personal property for the purpose of resale at retail to another person not licensed under this act is liable for the tax imposed under this act unless the transaction is exempt under the provisions of section 4i.

(4) If a taxpayer fails to file a return or to maintain or preserve proper records as prescribed in this section, or the department has reason to believe that any records maintained or returns filed are inaccurate or incomplete and that additional taxes are due, the department may assess the amount of the tax due from the taxpayer based on information that is available or that may become available to the department. That assessment is considered prima facie correct for the purpose of this act and the burden of proof of refuting the assessment is upon the taxpayer.

(5) For purposes of this act, exemption certificate includes a blanket exemption certificate on a form prescribed by the department that covers all exempt transfers between the taxpayer and the buyer for a period of 4 years or for a period of less than 4 years as stated on the blanket exemption certificate if that period is agreed to by the buyer and taxpayer.

Section 14b. MCL 205.104b Exemption claimed by purchaser.

Section 14b. (1) If an exemption from the tax under this act is claimed, the seller shall obtain identifying information of the purchaser and the reason for claiming the exemption at the time of the purchase or at a later date. The seller shall obtain the same information for a claimed exemption regardless of the medium in which the transaction occurred.

(2) A seller shall use a standard format for claiming an exemption electronically as adopted by the governing board under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

(3) A purchaser is not required to provide a signature to claim an exemption under this act unless a paper exemption form is used.

(4) A seller shall maintain a proper record of all exempt transactions and shall provide them when requested by the department.

(5) A seller who complies with the requirements of this section is not liable for the tax under this act if a purchaser improperly claims an exemption. A purchaser who improperly claims an exemption is liable for the tax due under this act. This subsection does not apply if a seller does any of the following:

(a) Fraudulently fails to collect the tax.

(b) Solicits a purchaser to make an improper claim for exemption.

(c) Accepts an exemption form when the purchaser claims an entity-based exemption if both of the following occur:

(i) The subject of the transaction sought to be covered by the exemption form is actually received by the purchaser at a location operated by the seller.

(ii) The state in which the location operated by the seller is located provides an exemption form that clearly and affirmatively indicates that the claimed exemption is not available in that state.

(6) A seller who obtains a fully completed exemption form or captures the relevant data elements as outlined in this section within 120 days after the date of sale is not liable for the tax under this act.

(7) If the seller has not obtained an exemption form or all relevant data elements, the seller may either prove that the transaction was not subject to the tax under this act by other means or obtain a fully completed exemption form from the purchaser, by the later of the following:

(a) 120 days after a request by the department.

(b) The date an assessment becomes final.

(c) The denial of a claim for refund.

(d) In the instance of a credit audit, the issuance of an audit determination letter or informal conference decision and order of determination.

(e) The date of a final order of the court of claims or the Michigan tax tribunal, as applicable, with respect to an assessment, order, or decision of the department.

(8) The department may, in its discretion, allow a seller additional time to comply with subsection (7).

(9) A seller is not liable for the tax under this act if the seller obtains a blanket exemption form for a purchaser with which the seller has a recurring business relationship. Renewals of blanket exemption forms or updates of exemption form information or data elements are not required if there is a recurring business relationship between the seller and the purchaser. For purposes of this section, a recurring business relationship exists when a period of not more than 12 months elapses between sales transactions.

Section 15. MCL 205.105 Failing to register; penalty.

Section 15. Any seller who fails to register with the department as required under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of \$25.00 for each day such failure, neglect or refusal to so register continues after notice to such seller from the department that he is required to register under this act.

Section 16. MCL 205.106 Seller's failure to comply with act; penalty.

Section 16. Any seller who fails, neglects or refuses to collect the tax as required by this act, or fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this act, or excepting as expressly authorized pursuant to this act, refunds, remits or rebates to a consumer, either directly or indirectly and by whatsoever means, all or any part of the tax levied by this act, or makes in any form of advertising, verbal or otherwise, any statements which might imply he is absorbing the tax or paying the tax for the consumer by an adjustment of prices or at a price including the tax, or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00, and upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$5,000.00, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 17. MCL 205.107 Computation of tax amount; rounding up to whole cent.

Section 17. Beginning not later than January 1, 2006, in determining the amount of the tax under this act, the seller shall compute the tax to the third decimal place and round up to a whole cent when the third decimal place is greater than 4 or round down to a whole cent when the third decimal place is 4 or less.

Section 18. MCL 205.108 Consumer's failure to comply with act; making false statement; penalty.

Section 18. Any consumer who refuses to pay the tax as required by this act, or refuses to comply with the provisions of this act, or makes to the seller a false statement or certificate indicating that the storage, use or consumption is not subject to the tax herein imposed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$5,000.00, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 19. MCL 205.109 Collection or payment of tax; benefit to state.

Section 19. The tax collected by the seller from the consumer or lessee under this act is for the benefit of this state, and a person other than this state shall not derive a benefit from the collection or payment of this tax.

Section 20. MCL 205.110 Sourcing requirements.

Section 20. (1) For sourcing a sale subject to tax under this act, the following apply:

(a) If a product is received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to that business location.

(b) If a product is not received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to the location where the product is received by the purchaser or the purchaser's designee, including the location indicated by instructions for delivery to the purchaser, known to the seller.

(c) If subdivision (a) or (b) does not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser available from the seller's business records maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business, provided use of the address does not constitute bad faith.

(d) If subdivisions (a) through (c) do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser obtained at the completion of the sale, including the address of the purchaser's payment instrument if no other address is available, provided use of the address does not constitute bad faith.

(e) If subdivisions (a) through (d) do not apply or the seller has insufficient information to apply subdivisions (a) through (d), the sale will be sourced to the location indicated by the address from which the tangible personal property was shipped or from which the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller.

(2) For sourcing the lease or rental of tangible personal property, other than property included in subsection (3) or (4), subject to tax under this act, the following apply:

(a) For a lease or rental requiring recurring periodic payments, the first payment is sourced in the same manner provided for a sale in subsection (1). Subsequent payments shall be sourced to the primary property location for each period covered by the payment as indicated by the address of the property provided by the lessee and available to the lessor from the lessor's records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location is not considered altered by intermittent use at different locations such as business property that accompanies employees on business trips or service calls.

(b) For a lease or rental not requiring recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced in the same manner provided for a sale in subsection (1).

(3) For sourcing the lease or rental of motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, or aircraft that are not transportation equipment, the following apply:

(a) For a lease or rental requiring recurring periodic payments, each payment is sourced to the primary property location as indicated by the address of the property provided by the lessee and available to the lessor from the lessor's records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location is not considered altered by intermittent use at a different location.

(b) For a lease or rental not requiring recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced in the same manner provided for a sale in subsection (1).

(4) The lease or rental of transportation equipment shall be sourced in the same manner provided for a sale in subsection (1).

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) do not affect the imposition or computation of the tax under the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, MCL 205.51 to 205.78, on leases or rentals based on a lump-sum or accelerated basis or on the acquisition of property for lease.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Receive" and "receipt" mean 1 or more of the following but exclude possession by a shipping company on behalf of the purchaser:

(i) Taking possession of tangible personal property.

(ii) Making first use of services.

(b) "Transportation equipment" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) Locomotives and railcars utilized for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce.

(ii) Trucks and truck-tractors with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or greater, trailers, semitrailers, or passenger buses, which are registered through the international registration plan and operated under authority of a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce.

(iii) Aircraft operated by air carriers authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or other federal or foreign authority to transport air cargo or passengers in interstate or foreign commerce.

(iv) Containers designed for use on or component parts attached or secured to the equipment included in subparagraphs (i) to (iii).

(7) A person may deviate from the sourcing requirements under this section as provided in section 12 or 13.

Section 21. MCL 205.111 Deposit and disbursement of money.

Section 21. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), all money received and collected under the provisions of this act shall be deposited by the department of treasury, in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund, to be disbursed only by appropriations by the legislature.

(2) The collections from the use tax imposed at the additional rate of 2% approved by the electors March 15, 1994 shall be deposited in the state school aid fund established in section 11 of article IX of the state constitution of 1963.