

Michigan General Sales and Use Tax Acts

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MICHIGAN GENERAL SALES AND USE TAX ACTS

Sec. 205.51. Definitions

(1) As used in this act:

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(b) “Sale at retail” means a transaction by which the ownership of tangible personal property is transferred for consideration, if the transfer is made in the ordinary course of the transferor’s business and is made to the transferee for consumption or use, or for any purpose other than for resale, or for lease, if the rental receipts are taxable under the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.91 to 205.111, in the form of tangible personal property to a person licensed under this act, or for demonstration purposes or lending or leasing to a public or parochial school offering a course in automobile driving.

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(c) “Sale at retail” includes a conditional sale, installment lease sale, or other transfer of property if title is retained as security for the purchase price but is intended to be transferred later.

(d) “Sale at retail” includes the sale of electricity, natural or artificial gas, or steam if the sale is made to the consumer or user for consumption or use rather than for resale. Beginning September 20, 1999, sale at retail also includes the sale of 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. Sale at retail also includes the sale of a prepaid telephone calling card or a prepaid authorization number for telephone use, rather than for resale, and also includes the reauthorization of a prepaid telephone calling card or a prepaid authorization number. Sale at retail does not include the sale of water through water mains or the sale of water delivered in bulk tanks in quantities of not less than 500 gallons.

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(e) “Sale at retail” includes computer software offered for general sale to the public 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. Sale at retail does not include specific charges for technical support or for adapting or modifying prewritten, standard, or canned computer software programs to a purchaser’s needs or equipment if those charges are separately stated and identified. Sale at retail does not include computer software originally designed for the exclusive use and special needs of the purchaser. As used in this subdivision, “computer software” means a set of statements or instructions that when

incorporated in a machine usable medium is capable of causing a machine or device having information processing capabilities to indicate, perform, or achieve a particular function, task, or result.

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(g) “Sale at retail” does not include an isolated transaction by a person not licensed or required to be licensed under this act, in which tangible personal property is offered for sale, sold, transferred, and delivered by the owner.

(h) “Sale at retail” does not include 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. Sale at retail includes black and white or full color process separation elements, an audiotape reproduction, or a videotape reproduction.

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Sec. 205.52. Sales tax; rate

(1) Except as provided in section 2a, there is levied upon and there shall be collected from all persons engaged in the business of making sales at retail, as defined in section 1, an annual tax for the privilege of engaging in that business equal to 6% of the gross proceeds of the business, plus the penalty and interest if applicable as provided by law, less deductions allowed by this act.

(2) Any person engaged in the business of making sales at retail who is at the same time engaged in some other kind of business, occupation, or profession not taxable under this act shall keep books to show separately the transactions used in determining the tax levied by this act. If the person fails to keep separate books, there shall be levied upon him or her the tax provided for in subsection (1) equal to 6% of the entire gross proceeds of both or all of his or her businesses. The taxes levied by this section are a personal obligation of the taxpayer.

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Sec. 205.54g. Prescription drugs, returnable containers, certain foods, fruit or vegetable seeds or plants; exemptions

(1) A person subject to tax under this act may exclude from the amount of the gross proceeds used for the computation of the tax 1 or more of the following:

(a) Sales of prescription drugs for human use or food for human consumption, except prepared food intended for immediate 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 with federal food stamps.

(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.

(2) "Prescription drugs for human use" means insulin or a drug dispensed by a licensed pharmacist pursuant to a written prescription prescribed by a licensed physician or other health professional as defined by section 21005 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21005, for the use of a designated person, or oxygen dispensed pursuant to a written prescription or order issued by a licensed physician or other health professional as defined in section 21005 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.21005.

(3) "Food for human consumption" means all food and drink items, including bottled water, intended primarily for human consumption except beverages with an alcohol content of 1/2 of 1% or more by volume, tobacco and tobacco products, and prepared food intended for immediate consumption. Food for human consumption includes live animals purchased with the intent to be slaughtered for human consumption.

(4) "Prepared food intended for immediate consumption" means a retail sale of 1 or more of the following:

(a) Food or drink prepared and served for immediate consumption at or near the premises or ordinarily sold on a takeout basis for immediate consumption either on or off the premises. For the purposes of this section premises includes the total space and facilities in or on which a retailer conducts his or her business, including, but not limited to, parking areas for the convenience of in-car consumption, outdoor tables, benches, chairs, and similar conveniences.

(b) Food or drink furnished, prepared, or served for immediate consumption at a table, chair, or counter or from a tray, glass, dish, container, or other tableware.

(c) Food or drink arranged on a plate or platter, whether intended for individual or multiple servings and whether sold by the pound or by the serving; a sandwich, either hot or cold; or a combination of taxable and nontaxable items when sold as a plate or packaged as a meal, even though intended for more than 1 serving.

(d) Food that is cooked to the order of the purchaser, or that is cooked and maintained at a temperature higher than the surrounding air temperature before sale, or prepared food that is sold by the piece rather than by weight or measure.

(e) After December 31, 1994, carbonated beverages sold from a mobile facility or vending machine, or 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 mobile facility or vending machine, except milk, noncarbonated beverages containing 10% or more juice content, and fresh fruit. A refund shall not be made for any taxes paid after December 31, 1994 and before January 16, 1997 for food or drink otherwise exempt under this subdivision. 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:

(i) Actual gross proceeds from sales at retail.

(ii) The sum of proceeds from carbonated beverages and 45% 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.

(5) Prepared food intended for immediate consumption does not include bakery products for off-premises consumption, such as doughnuts, pastry, bread, and cakes; meals eligible to be purchased with federal food stamps; or nonalcoholic beverages and prepared food intended for immediate consumption provided during work hours for free or at a reduced rate to employees of food service establishments licensed by the Michigan department of agriculture. As used in this subsection, "food service establishment" means that term as defined in section 1107 of the food law of 2000, 2000 PA 92, MCL 289.1107.

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Sec. 205.54t. Industrial processing equipment; exemption.

(1) A person subject to the tax under this act may exclude from the gross proceeds used for computation of the tax the sale of tangible personal property 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 4q.

(vi) Equipment used in the production of computer software that is offered for general sale to the public 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 a software on an as-is basis or as an end product without modification or adaption.

(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 of 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.

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Sec. 205.91. Use tax act

This act may be cited as the “Use Tax Act”.

Sec. 205.92. Definitions

As used in this act:

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(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.

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(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.

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Sec. 205.93. Rate; presumption

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

(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. Notwithstanding any limitation contained in section 2 and except as provided in this subsection, the price tax base of any vehicle, ORV, manufactured housing, aircraft, snowmobile, or watercraft subject to taxation under this act shall be not less than its retail dollar

value at the time of acquisition as fixed pursuant to rules promulgated by the department. 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.

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Sec. 205.93a. Tax for use or consumption; services

(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 telephone, telegraph, leased wire, and other similar communications, including local telephone exchange and long distance telephone service that both originates and terminates in Michigan, and telegraph, private line, and teletypewriter service between places in Michigan, but excluding telephone service by coin-operated installations, switchboards, concentrator-identifiers, interoffice circuitry and their accessories for telephone answering service, 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 telephone communications that either originate or terminate in this state and for which the charge for the service is billed to a Michigan service address or phone number by the provider either within or outside this state including calls between this state and any place within or without the United States of America outside of this state. However, if the tax under this act is levied at a rate of 6%, this subdivision does not apply to a wide area telecommunication service or a similar type service, an 800 prefix service or similar type service, an interstate private network and related usage charges, or an international call either inbound or outbound.

(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.

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Sec. 205.94. Exemptions

(1) The tax levied under this act does not apply to the following, 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.

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(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.

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(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.