

| <u>Date</u> | | | <u>Completed</u> | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <u>Payroll Date</u> | <u>Deposit Date</u> | Semi-Weekly Payroll Tax Deposits. Employers that are semi-weekly depositors generally must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday on or before the following Wednesday, and deposit taxes from payments on other days on or before the following Friday. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and third quarter. |  | |
| Aug 27 – 30 | Sept 2 | | | |
| 31 – Sept 2 | 8 | | | |
| Sept 3 – 6 | 9 | | | |
| 7 – 9 | 14 | | | |
| 10 – 13 | 16 | | | |
| 14 – 16 | 21 | | | |
| 17 – 20 | 23 | | | |
| 21 – 23 | 28 | | | |
| 24 – 27 | 30 | | | |
| 28 – 30 | Oct 5 | | | |
| 2 | US Treasury Department Anniversary. | | | |
| 5 | Labor Day. | | | |
| 11 | Patriot Day. | | | |
| 11 | National Grandparents Day. | | | |
| 12 | Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of August to claim early payment discount. | | | |
| 15 | Employers that are monthly depositors must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid during August. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and third quarter. | | | |
| 15 | Corporations with fiscal year ending September 30, December 31, March 31, or May 31: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit estimated federal income tax electronically. Indicate Form 1120 and Federal Tax Deposit. | | | |
| 15 | Corporations with fiscal year ending June 30: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Income Tax Return-Form 1120 or 1120-S. Deposit balance of tax due electronically. Indicate Form 1120 and Balance Due on Return. Pay accrued compensation, charitable contributions, retirement plan contributions, etc. | | | |
| 15 | Corporations with fiscal year ending November 30, February 28, May 31, or August 31: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay CIT estimate to State of Michigan. | | | |
| 15 | Third voucher due for individual income tax estimates – both State and Federal. | | | |
| 16 – 18 | Salmon Festival, Grand Haven. | | | |
| 17 | Anniversary of the US Constitution. | | | |
| 20 | Michigan Sales, Use and Withholding Taxes Return for the month ended August 31. | | | |
| 22 | Autumn begins at 10:21 AM EDT. | | | |
| 30 | Corporations with fiscal year ending May 31: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> File CIT return and pay balance due to State of Michigan. | | | |



AUGUST

| SU | M | T | W | TH | F | SA |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

SEPTEMBER

| SU | M | T | W | TH | F | SA |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

OCTOBER

| SU | M | T | W | TH | F | SA |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |



LIFETIME REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

As you approach your 70th birthday, you should be aware that you must begin taking required minimum distributions (RDMs) from your traditional IRAs (but not your Roth IRAs) no later than April 1 following the year in which you reach age 70½. The tax rules require minimum annual distributions to be made to help assure that IRAs are used primarily to provide for retirement, rather than as a family tax shelter.

Your first required distribution year is the year you turn age 70½, even though the distribution can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. For each year thereafter, the required minimum distribution must be made by December 31. If you wait until April 1 to take your first required distribution, you will have to take two distributions in the same year. This could negatively impact your taxes. If so, you may want to take your first distribution by December 31 of the year you turn 70½.

Lifetime required minimum distributions are calculated by dividing the IRA balance as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year by the applicable life expectancy factor. Complications may arise if you have multiple IRAs. For example, the minimum distribution is calculated separately for each IRA, but the total minimum distribution for all of them may be paid out from one IRA or from a combination of IRAs.

IRA trustees are required to report the required distribution amount to IRA owners, or to calculate it for the owners on request, by January 31 of the year the distribution is required. However, as the required minimum distribution can be withdrawn from whichever IRA you chose, you are responsible for ensuring the proper amount is timely received. You could be hit with a 50% penalty tax if you don't withdraw the required minimum amounts each year.

Annual distributions are also required to be made from your employer's qualified plan. The plan administrator is responsible for calculating and timely paying the RMD amount from qualified retirement plans.

These are just a few of the many reasons to review how the minimum distribution rules affect your retirement, estate, and financial plans.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TAX CREDIT

Depending on the nature of your business activities, you may qualify for the Research and Development (R&D) tax credit. Although we tend to think of R&D as limited to complex lab experiments, the Code offers a more flexible definition of R&D that encompasses a variety of industries and activities. In general, the credit covers activities that are intended to eliminate uncertainty about a particular product or process. Your research must be technological in nature and grounded in one of the hard sciences. In addition, substantially all of your research must contain elements of a process of experimentation where various alternatives are considered.

Costs eligible for the R&D credit include wages paid to employees who engage in, directly supervise, or directly support qualified research. Also, you may include amounts paid for supplies consumed during the research process and 65% of amounts paid to outside contractors. Based on the methodology used to calculate the credit, anywhere from 6% to 20% of qualified research expenditures over a base amount may be claimed as a tax credit.

In addition, recently-enacted legislation makes it easier for small businesses to take advantage of the R&D tax credit. Eligible small businesses may now use the credit to offset alternative minimum tax liabilities. Also, certain start-up businesses with gross receipts of less than \$5 million may elect to offset their payroll taxes with the credit. Now is the perfect time to see if the R&D tax credit would be beneficial for you.