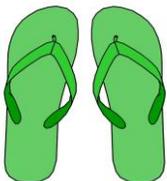


<u>Date</u>			<u>Completed</u>
<u>Payroll Date</u>	<u>Deposit Date</u>	Semi-Weekly Payroll Tax Deposits. Employers that are semi-weekly depositors generally must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday on or before the following Wednesday, and deposit taxes from payments on other days on or before the following Friday. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and third quarter.	
July 26 - 28	Aug 2		
29 - Aug 1	4		
Aug 2 - 4	9		
5 - 8	11		
9 - 11	16		
12 - 15	18		
16 - 18	23		
19 - 22	25		
23 - 25	30		
26 - 29	Sept 1		
30 - Sept 1	7		
July 28 - Aug 6	Coast Guard Festival, Grand Haven.		
4	National Coast Guard Day.		
5	Art in the Park, Centennial Park, Holland, 9 AM – 5 PM.		
5	Coast Guard Festival Fireworks Extravaganza, at dark.		
10 - 13	National Blueberry Festival, South Haven.		
14	Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of July to claim early payment discount.		
15	Employers that are monthly depositors must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid during July. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and third quarter.		
15	Corporations with fiscal year ending August 31, November 30, February 28, or April 30: • Deposit estimated federal income tax electronically. Indicate Form 1120 and Federal Tax Deposit.		
15	Corporations with fiscal year ending April 30: • Federal Income Tax Return - Form 1120. • 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 October 31, January 31, April 30, or July 31: • Pay CIT estimate to State of Michigan.		
21 - 26	Hudsonville Community Fair.		
21	Michigan Sales, Use and Withholding Taxes Return for the month of July.		
26 - 31	US Senior Amateur (Golf) Championship at the Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, MN.		
27	Savor the Art Coast (Previously known as Taste of Saugatuck). 12 PM – 6 PM.		
28 - Sept 10	US Open Tennis Championship, Flushing Meadows, NY.		
31	Corporations with fiscal year ending April 30: • File CIT return and pay balance due to State of Michigan.		

JULY

AUGUST

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	31					

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		

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



August 2017

## **TAX-SMART STRATEGIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES**

**Take Advantage of the Big 179 Deduction.** Your business may be able to take advantage of very generous Section 179 deduction rules. Under the Section 179 deduction privilege, an eligible business can often claim first-year depreciation write-offs for the entire cost of new and used equipment and software additions and certain eligible real property costs. For tax years beginning in 2017, the maximum Section 179 deduction is \$ 510,000. While it's possible that Congress will curtail this break in conjunction with lowering tax rates, the favorable 179 deduction will probably stay in effect for this year. Watch out if your business is already expected to have a tax loss for the year (or close) before considering any Section 179 deduction, as you cannot claim a Section 179 write-off that would create or increase an overall business tax loss. Please contact us if you think this might be an issue for your operation.

**First-year Bonus Depreciation.** Above and beyond the Section 179 deduction, your business also can claim first-year bonus depreciation equal to 50% of the cost of most new (not used) equipment and software placed in service by 12/31/17. Note that 50% bonus depreciation deductions can create or increase a Net Operating Loss (NOL) for your business's 2017 tax year. You can then carry back the NOL to 2015 and 2016 and collect a refund of taxes paid in one or both those years. Please contact us for details on the interaction between asset additions and NOLs.

**Consider Selling Rather Than Trading in Business Vehicles.** Although a vehicle's value typically drops fairly rapidly, the tax rules limit the amount of annual depreciation that can be claimed on most cars and light trucks. So when it's time to replace a vehicle used in your business, it's not unusual for its tax basis to be higher than its value. If you trade the vehicle in on a new one, the undepreciated basis of the old vehicle simply tacks onto the basis of the new one (even though this extra basis generally doesn't generate any additional current depreciation because of the annual depreciation limits). However, if you sell the old vehicle rather than trading it in, any excess of basis over the vehicle's value can be claimed as a deductible loss to the extent of your business use of the vehicle.

**Set up Tax-favored Retirement Plan.** If your business doesn't already have a retirement plan, now might be the time to take the plunge. Current retirement plan rules allow for significant deductible contributions. Even if your business is only part-time or something you do on the side, contributing to a SEP-IRA or SIMPLE-IRA can enable you to reduce your current tax load while increasing your retirement savings. With a SEP-IRA, you generally can contribute up to 20% of your self-employment earnings, with a maximum contribution of \$ 54,000 for 2017. A SIMPLE-IRA, on the other hand, allows you to set aside up to \$ 12,500 for 2017 plus an employer match that could potentially be the same amount. In addition, if you will be age 50 or older as of year-end, you can contribute an additional \$ 3,000 to a SIMPLE-IRA.

**Employ Your Kid.** If you are self-employed, you might want to consider employing your child to work in the business. Doing so has tax benefits in that it shifts income (which is not subject to the Kiddie tax) from you to your child, who normally is in a lower tax bracket or may avoid tax entirely due to your child's standard deduction. There can also be payroll tax savings since wages paid by sole proprietors to their children age 17 or younger are exempt from Social Security, Medicare, and federal unemployment taxes. Employing your children has the added benefit of providing them with earned income, which enables them to contribute to an IRA. Children with IRAs, particularly Roth IRAs, have a great start on retirement savings since the compounded growth of the funds can be significant. Remember a couple of things when employing your child. First, the wages paid must be reasonable given the child's age and work skills. Second, if the child is in college or entering soon, too much earned income can have a detrimental impact on the student's need-based financial aid eligibility.