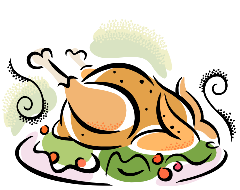
Payroll Date	Deposit Date	Date	Completed
Oct 25 – 27	Nov 1	Semi-Weekly Payroll Tax Deposits. Employers that are semi-weekly depositors generally must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday on or before the following Wednesday, and deposit taxes from payments on other days on or before the following Friday. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and fourth quarter.	
28 – 31	3		
Nov 1 – 3	8		
4 – 7	13		
8 – 10	15		
11 – 14	17		
15 – 17	22		
18 – 21	27		
22 – 24	29		
25 – 28	Dec 1		
29 – Dec 1	6		

Date		Completed
5	Daylight Saving Time Ends, 2:00 AM.	
10	Veterans Day Observed.	
11	Veterans Day.	
13	Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of October to claim early payment discount.	
15	Employers that are monthly depositors must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid during October. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and fourth quarter.	
15	Corporations with fiscal year ending November 30, February 28, May 31, or July 31: • Deposit estimated federal income tax electronically. Indicate Form 1120 and Federal Tax Deposit.	
15	Corporations with fiscal year ending July 31: • 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 January 31, April 30, July 31, or October 31: • Pay CIT estimate to State of Michigan.	
20	Michigan Sales, Use and Withholding Taxes Return for the month ended October 31.	
23	***Thanksgiving Day*** – Give Thanks!	
24	De Boer Baumann and Company PLC is closed for the day.	
30	Corporations with fiscal year ending July 31: • File CIT return and pay balance due to State of Michigan.	



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				

NOVEMBER

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**		

DECEMBER

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						

November 2017

DISASTER TAX RELIEF PROVISIONS

On September 29, President Trump signed the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 (the Disaster Act) into law. The legislation includes several new tax breaks for Hurricane Harvey, Irma, and Maria victims and a few tax breaks for everybody. Unless you or your business was directly affected by one of these hurricanes, the changes in the rules for charitable efforts will probably be of the most interest to you. This letter summarizes what we think are the key points in the Disaster Act.

Suspension of Charitable Deduction Percentage Limitation. The amount of charitable donations that an individual can deduct in any year is limited to a percentage of your Adjusted Gross Income (AGI). In general, cash donations to IRS-approved public charities cannot exceed 50% of your AGI. Any excess donations can be carried forward for up to five years. Under the Disaster Act, you can elect to deduct qualified contributions that equal up to 100% of your 2017 AGI when combined with other garden-variety donations. A *qualified contribution* is generally defined as a cash charitable donation made between 8/23/17 and 12/31/17 to a public charity for relief efforts in the Hurricane Harvey, Irma, or Maria disaster areas. To claim this break, you must receive contemporaneous written acknowledgement from the charity stating that the contribution was (or is to be) used for such efforts. This break is available to all individual taxpayers regardless of their location.

Suspension of Charitable Deduction Phase-out Rule. For 2017, your itemized deductions (other than any write-offs for medical expenses; investment interest; and casualty, theft, and wagering losses) are reduced by 3% of your AGI in excess of $ 313,800 for married filing joint, $ 261,500 for single, $ 287,650 for head of household and $ 156,900 for married filing separately. The Disaster Act suspends this unfavorable deduction phase-out rule for qualified contributions (as defined above). This means your qualified contributions can generally be deducted—without any reduction under the phase-out rule—up to the point where 100% of your AGI is offset by charitable donations. This break is available to all individual taxpayers regardless of their location.

Liberalized Charitable Deduction Rules for Cash Donations by C Corporations. In general, charitable contributions are not deductible by a C corporation to the extent they exceed 10% of corporate taxable income. Under the Disaster Act, a C corporation can elect to deduct "qualified contributions" (defined above) of up to 100% of taxable income reduced by other allowable charitable contributions. To claim this break, the corporation must receive contemporaneous written acknowledgement from the charity stating that the contribution was (or is to be) used for such efforts. This break is available to all C corporation taxpayers regardless of their location.

Special Relief Provisions for Personal Casualty Losses. Individuals who itemize their deductions can deduct a limited amount of uncompensated personal casualty losses. Generally, the casualty loss (reduced by applicable insurance proceeds) must first be reduced by $ 100 per casualty event and then by 10% of your AGI. So, your uncompensated personal casualty loss is deductible only to the extent it exceeds 10% of your AGI, plus $ 100. The Disaster Act provides special relief provisions for q*ualified disaster-related personal losses*—hurricane-related losses that arose in: (1) the Hurricane Harvey disaster area after 8/22/17, (2) the Hurricane Irma disaster area after 9/3/17, or (3) the Hurricane Maria disaster area after 9/15/17. For those losses, the Disaster Act increases the $ 100 reduction amount to $ 500, but it also waives the normal 10%-of-AGI floor. This means these qualified losses are deductible to the extent they exceed $ 500. You can also deduct the qualified losses even if you don't itemize or are subject to alternative minimum tax.