



TAX PAYMENT
CALENDAR

MAY
2018

<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 second quarter.	
April 25-27	May 2		
28-May 1	4		
May 2-4	9		
5-8	11		
9-11	16		
12-15	18		
16-18	23		
19-22	25		
23-25	31		
26-29	June 1		
30-June 1	6		
1	May Day.		
5-6	Tulip Time Art and Craft Fair – Centennial Park, Holland		
5-13	Tulip Time Festival – Holland		
13	Mother's Day		
14	Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of April to claim early payment discount..		
15	Employers that are monthly depositors must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid during April. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and second quarter.		
15	Corporations with fiscal year ending May 31, August 31, November 30, or January 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 January 31: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay CIT estimate to State of Michigan. 		
19	Armed Forces Day.		
21	Michigan Sales, Use and Withholding Taxes Return for the month of April.		
27	Indianapolis 500-Mile Race – Indianapolis, IN.		
28	Memorial Day (Observed).		
31	Corporations with fiscal year ending January 31: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • File CIT return and pay balance due to State of Michigan. 		



APRIL

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					

MAY

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		

JUNE

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



BUSINESS TAX PROVISIONS OF THE TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT

On 12/22/17, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). This sweeping tax package drastically changes the way businesses and their owners calculate their federal taxes. From a significantly lower corporate tax rate to a new deduction for qualified business income, the TCJA brings a host of provisions that will impact your business's tax situation.

Is This a Good Year for My Business to Purchase New Assets? Yes. In addition to the new 100% bonus depreciation deduction for qualified new and used assets, the TCJA increases the maximum amount of qualifying property a taxpayer may expense in 2018 to \$ 1 million (up from \$ 510,000 in 2017). If more than \$ 2.5 million of property is placed in service during 2018, the \$ 1 million limit is reduced by the excess over \$ 2.5 million. In addition, the TCJA expands this deduction to cover more types of property, including roofs, HVAC, fire protection and alarm systems, and security systems. If your business buys a passenger auto this year (and bonus depreciation isn't claimed), the maximum amount of allowable depreciation is increased to \$ 10,000 for the placed-in-service year, \$ 16,000 for the second year, \$ 9,600 for the third year, and \$ 5,760 for the fourth and later years. If your business claims bonus depreciation, it can increase the first-year amount by \$ 8,000.

Is the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Still Around? No. Starting in 2018, the TCJA repeals the AMT for C corporations. However, individual taxpayers are still subject to the AMT rules.

Did My Business's Favorite Deduction or Credit Go Away? Possibly. The TCJA alters the rules for many of our favorite tax deductions and credits. Here are some of the more notable changes:

- *Domestic Production Activities Deduction.* Under prior law, businesses could deduct a percentage of the income earned from certain manufacturing and other production activities conducted within the U.S. The TCJA eliminates this deduction for tax years starting in 2018.
- *Net Operating Losses (NOLs).* Under the TCJA, a business's NOL deduction is limited to 80% of taxable income. In addition, most businesses can no longer carry back their NOLs to the prior two tax years. However, rather than expiring after 20 years, NOLs can be carried forward indefinitely.
- *Interest Expense.* Regardless of its form, every business will be subject to a net interest expense disallowance. Starting in 2018, net interest expense in excess of 30% of your business's adjusted taxable income will be disallowed. However, your business won't be subject to this rule if its average annual gross receipts for the prior three years is \$ 25 million or less.
- *Meals and Entertainment.* Unfortunately, the TCJA eliminates the 50% deduction for business-related entertainment expenses. Also, the deduction for meals provided in an in-house cafeteria is now limited to 50%.
- *Research and Development (R&D) Credit.* In a bit of good news, the TCJA preserves the R&D tax credit. However, certain R&D expenses (for software development, for example) paid or incurred after 2021 must be capitalized and amortized ratably over five years.
- *Like-kind Exchanges.* The TCJA limits the like-kind exchange rules so they apply only to real property that isn't held primarily for sale. However, the rules continue to apply to personal property if you disposed of the relinquished property or acquired the replacement property on or before 12/31/17.