


<u>Date</u>			<u>Completed</u>
<u>Payroll Date</u> Aug 29 - 31 Sept 1 - 4 5 - 7 8 - 11 12 - 14 15 - 18 19 - 21 22 - 25 26 - 28 29 - 30	<u>Deposit Date</u> Sept 6 7 12 14 19 21 26 28 Oct 3 5	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.	
2	US Treasury Department Anniversary.		
3	Labor Day.		
9	National Grandparents Day.		
11	Patriot Day.		
12	Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of August to claim early payment discount.		
17	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.		
17	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. 		
17	Corporations with fiscal year ending May 31 or June 30: <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. 		
17	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. 		
17	Third voucher due for individual income tax estimates – both State and Federal.		
19	Yom Kippur – Day of Atonement. Starts at sundown September 18.		
20	Michigan Sales, Use and Withholding Taxes Return for the month ended August 31.		
21	United Nations International Day of Peace.		
22	Autumn begins at 9:54 PM EDT.		
Oct. 1	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			



September 2018

HOW TAX REFORM AFFECTS CHARITABLE GIVERS

If you are a charitable giver, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) can make it more difficult to gain tax benefits from your generosity. However, there are ways to work around the issue. Here are some items to consider.

Increased Charitable Deduction Limit. Under prior law, the deduction for cash contributions to public charities and certain private foundations was limited to 50% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI). The TCJA increases this limit to 60% of AGI for 2018–2025. Deductions that are disallowed by the 60%-of-AGI limit can generally be carried forward for five years. While this is a favorable development, most folks don't donate enough to benefit from this change.

Much Bigger Standard Deductions. To deliver any tax-saving benefit, your itemized deductions, including charitable donations, must exceed the applicable standard deduction. Under the TCJA, the standard deductions for 2018 are \$24,000 for married joint-filing couples, \$18,000 for heads of household, and \$12,000 for others. One way to work around the standard deduction is to bunch together your charitable donations in alternating years. That way, your total itemized deductions may exceed the standard deduction amount every other year.

Donations to Obtain College Athletic Event Seating Rights. Under prior law, you could treat 80% of a payment as a charitable donation if: (1) the payment was to or for the benefit of a college or university and (2) the payment would be treated as a deductible charitable donation except for the fact that it entitled you to receive (directly or indirectly) the right to buy tickets to athletic events in the institution's stadium. Thanks to the TCJA, charitable deductions under such arrangements are eliminated, starting in 2018. This change is permanent.

Charitable Donations from IRAs More Attractive Than Ever. Once you've reached age 70½ and have more money than you really need, you can make cash donations to IRS-approved charities out of your IRA. These so-called *Qualified Charitable Distributions (QCDs)* allow you to replace some or all of this year's taxable IRA required minimum distributions with tax-smart QCDs. Contact us if you are interested in learning more about the QCD strategy.

Consider Establishing a Donor-advised Fund. Donor-advised funds established to benefit IRS-approved charities are a cost-effective alternative to private foundations. They can be established with minimal start-up costs and offer immediate income tax deductibility, no excise tax, no annual tax reporting, reasonable annual expenses, and, if desired, anonymity. Contact us if you are interested in learning more about the donor-advised fund strategy.

Conclusion. While the TCJA can make gaining tax benefits from charitable donations more difficult in some cases, we can help you work around the issue. Please contact us if you have questions, want more information, or are ready to implement some strategies to make your donations more tax-effective under the new law.