


<u>Date</u>	<u>Deposit Date</u>		<u>Completed</u>
<u>Payroll Date</u> May 28 - 30 31 - June 3 June 4 - 6 7 - 10 11 - 13 14 - 17 18 - 20 21 - 24 25 - 27 28 - 30	June 4 6 11 13 18 20 25 27 July 2 7	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.	
6		Client Appreciation-Free Shred Day, Grand Haven Office, Noon to 2 PM.	
12		Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of May to claim early payment discount.	
13		Client Appreciation-Free Shred Day, Holland Office, Noon to 2 PM.	
15		Father's Day.	
16		Employers that are monthly depositors must deposit taxes withheld and FICA taxes on payrolls paid during May. Deposit electronically. Indicate Form 941, Federal Tax Deposit, and second quarter.	
16		Corporations with fiscal year ending June 30, September 30, December 31, or February 28: • Deposit estimated federal income tax electronically. Indicate Form 1120 and Federal Tax Deposit.	
16		Corporations with fiscal year ending March 31: • 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.	
16		Corporations with fiscal year ending February 28, May 31, August 31, or November 30: • Pay CIT estimate to State of Michigan.	
16		Second voucher due for individual income tax estimates - both State and Federal.	
20		Michigan combined Sales, Use, Withholding and CIT Estimate Return for the month of May.	
21		Summer begins at 6:51 AM, EDT.	
30		Corporations with fiscal year ending February 28: • File CIT return and pay balance due to State of Michigan.	



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					

JULY

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		



## SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFITS

Social security disability benefits are an important consideration in determining whether private disability insurance is necessary and practical, and if personal funds will be required in the event of a disability. The Social Security Administration (SSA) pays disability benefits under the social security disability insurance program and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The medical requirements and disability determination process are the same under both programs. However, social security disability is based on work experience that qualifies for social security credits, while SSI disability payments are only available to individuals whose assets and income are less than the prescribed limits.

For social security disability determination purposes, a person is either disabled or not disabled; no percentage disabilities exist. For example, a worker cannot be 80% disabled and receive 80% benefits. A worker is considered disabled if unable to do any kind of work for which he or she is suited and the inability to work is expected to last at least a year or to result in death. The disability must last five full calendar months before benefits start. Benefits continue until a person is able to work again on a regular basis. The SSA uses the following five questions in determining whether an individual is disabled.

1. ***Is the individual working?*** If yes and the individual's average earnings are more than \$1,070 (\$1,800 if statutorily blind) a month (for 2014), the SSA presumes that the individual is not disabled.
2. ***Is the individual's condition severe?*** The individual's condition must interfere with basic work-related activities for any disability claim to be considered. If it does not, the SSA generally will deny the claim.
3. ***Is the individual's condition found in the list of disabling impairments?*** SSA maintains a list of impairments for each of the major body systems that are so severe they automatically mean an individual is disabled. If the individual's condition is not on the list, the SSA decides whether it is of equal severity to an impairment on the list. If it is, the SSA will determine that the individual is disabled.
4. ***Can the individual do the work previously done?*** If the individual's condition is severe, but not at the same or equal severity as an impairment on the list, the SSA determines if it interferes with the individual's ability to do the work previously done. If it does not, the SSA will deny the claim.
5. ***Can the individual do any other type of work?*** If the individual cannot do the work done in the past, the SSA determines whether the individual is able to adjust to other work. The SSA considers the individual's medical conditions and age, education, past work experience, and transferable skills. If the SSA determines that the individual cannot adjust to another kind of work, it will approve the disability claim. If the individual can adjust, the claim will be denied.

Taxpayers can obtain a social security statement that includes their estimated disability benefits at [www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount/](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount/). They'll need to create an account by providing their social security number, a valid email address, their mailing address, and answering some simple questions. They can then sign in to see their estimated benefit amounts.

If the SSA approves an individual's disability claim, the social security benefits will be payable as of the sixth month after the date the disability began (i.e., there is a five-month waiting period). SSI applications do not have a waiting period. Taxpayers may have to include up to 85% of social security benefits paid because of disability, retirement, or survivorship in taxable income. The amount of benefits includable in income depends on the taxpayer's overall income level. All disability cases must be periodically reviewed to ensure that individuals receiving benefits continue to be disabled and meet all other requirements. While social security disability income benefits generally should not be considered as the primary source of a taxpayer's disability protection, they are still an important part of incapacity planning that should not be overlooked.