

<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.	
Aug 27 – 29	Sept 4		
30 – Sept 2	5		
Sept 3 – 5	10		
6 – 9	12		
10 – 12	17		
13 – 16	19		
17 – 19	24		
20 – 23	26		
24 – 26	Oct 1		
27 – 30	3		
1	Labor Day.		
2	US Treasury Department Anniversary.		
11	Patriot Day.		
12	Michigan sales and use tax deposit for month of August to claim early payment discount.		
12 – 14	Salmon Festival, Grand Haven.		
15	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.		
15	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. 		
15	Corporations with fiscal year ending June 30: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
15	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. 		
15	Third voucher due for individual income tax estimates – both State and Federal.		
17	Anniversary of the US Constitution.		
22	Michigan combined Sales, Use, Withholding and CIT Estimate Return for the month ended August 31.		
22	Autumn begins at 10:29 PM EDT.		
27	Holland Hospital Park 2 Park, Ottawa County Fair Grounds-Holland.		
30	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 2014

HOME OFFICE EXPENSES OF EMPLOYEES

In our always-connected, always-on business environment, it isn't unusual for employees to work from home on a regular basis. For the majority of individuals, this work occurs in the evenings, or on weekends or holidays, when they're not otherwise expected to be in the office. However, for an increasing number of employees, they're telecommuting all or almost all of the time. When they do show up in the office, it is frequently just for group meetings or other gatherings, not to put in a "regular" day's work sitting in an office, cubicle, or other workspace.

It is employees in this latter situation who may be interested in a recent Tax Court decision involving a telecommuting employee with large home office deductions. However, before we get to this case, let's quickly review the general requirements for a deduction.

The rules allowing a home office deduction if you're *self-employed* generally require that the space be used regularly and exclusively—

- as a principal place of business,
- as a place to meet or deal with clients and customers in the normal course of business, or
- "in connection with" the business if the space is a separate structure from the residence (e.g., a barn or detached garage).

When you're an employee (rather than self-employed), you have to meet one of the above requirements and the so-called employer convenience test. This test is hard to satisfy, unless your employer doesn't provide you with an appropriate space in which to get your work done. This was the situation in a recent court case.

The case involved an employee hired to work in New York for an employer in the marketing and public relations field whose only offices were in California. The plan was to secure office space in New York, but that never happened and the employee worked out of her apartment, utilizing about a third of its space as a home office. The employer listed the employee's apartment as its New York office and the phone number listed for that office was the employee's landline phone. The employee worked out of the home office throughout the year and even saw clients there on a regular basis. Due to the company's tight financial condition, she was never reimbursed for any of her home office expenses. As a result, she claimed a large home office deduction.

Although the IRS disallowed the entire deduction, the court found that the taxpayer met the "employer convenience test" and sustained a deduction for a third of her rent and cleaning expenses—equal to the third of her studio apartment used as a home office. It did this despite the fact that she technically didn't meet the "exclusive use" part of the test for claiming the deductions because she occasionally did non-business activities in the home office and had to regularly walk through the space to get to and from the sleeping quarters.

If you are regularly working from home because your employer doesn't provide you with appropriate space from which to perform your job and you are not currently claiming a home office deduction, we should talk. It could be that you're entitled to some substantial additional deductions.