



Extension

My CPA Says “Extend” What Does That Mean To Me?

What does filing an “extension” do?

- An extension is a form filed with the IRS to request additional time to file your tax return. The extension period is 6 months, which extends the due date for submitting your final returns from April 15 to Oct. 15.
- Filing an extension grants you additional time to submit your complete and accurate return, but you still need to estimate whether you will owe any taxes and pay that estimated balance by April 15.
- Extending your return allows you and your CPA more time to prepare your tax return to ensure filing of an accurate tax return. In many cases, you may still be waiting for additional information (e.g., Schedule K-1, corrected 1099s, etc.) to complete your return.

Why does my CPA suggest we extend my tax return?

- If your CPA has recommended that you file an extension, it may be due to many reasons, such as:
 - The volume of data or complexity of certain transactions (e.g., sale of a rental property) on your return requires additional time.
 - The amount of time remaining in filing season is limited for the CPA to complete client returns by April 15 due to late information received from numerous clients.
- Many CPAs have a “cutoff” or deadline for clients submitting their tax information so they can plan their workload to ensure all client returns *and* extensions are completed by April 15.

Am I more likely to be audited if I extend?

- Extending will NOT increase your likelihood of being audited by the IRS.
- It is better to file an extension rather than to file a return that is incomplete or that you have not had time to review carefully before signing.

What are the primary benefits of extending my tax return?

- It provides for additional time to file returns without penalty when you are waiting for missing information or tax documents (such as corrected 1099s). Just remember that an extension provides additional time to file, but not additional time to pay. Penalties may be assessed if sufficient payment is not remitted with the extension.
- You may qualify for additional retirement planning opportunities or additional time to fund certain types of retirement plans (e.g., SEP IRA).
- It is often less expensive (and easier) to file an extension rather than rushing now, then possibly needing to amend your return later.

Should I do anything differently if I am filing an extension or “going on extension”?

- No, you still should give your CPA whatever information you have as early as possible or as soon as it becomes available.
- Expect to pay any anticipated taxes owed by April 15. You still need to submit all available tax information to your CPA promptly so he/she can determine if you will have a balance due or if you can expect a refund.
- If you are required to make quarterly estimated tax payments, your first quarter estimated tax payment is still due April 15. Your CPA may recommend that you pay the balance due for last year *and* your first quarter estimated tax payment for this year with your extension.
- If you are anticipating a large refund, chances are your CPA will likely try to get your extended return done as soon as possible once all tax information is available. Your CPA may also want to discuss tax planning opportunities with you so that in future years, you don't give the IRS an interest-free loan all year!

Is there anything I can do to avoid filing an extension if I know I am missing some information now?

- If you already know you will be waiting until the last minute for one or two documents, you may be able to minimize the chance of having to file an extension by providing all other available documents to your CPA as soon as you receive them. By doing so, your CPA can prepare a draft return for you to review and discuss in advance. He or she may be able to add the missing piece of data or last-minute information and still be able to complete your returns by April 15 (depending on their workload).