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# IRS Tax Deadline Is July 15, Extend To October To Cut Audit Risk?

Tax returns are due April 15 most years, but 2020 has hardly been a normal year. The IRS moved the big April 15 tax filing deadline to July 15, but that will be here before you know it. There was widespread speculation that the IRS would extend the July 15 deadline further, but the IRS Commissioner confirmed that is not in the cards. But instead of rushing to file your taxes, you can go on extension to October 15. It is automatic on request, and incredibly easy to do. But should you take advantage of the extra time? It is tempting to succumb to the allure of the extra months, but there are those nagging questions. If you extend, do you *increase* your odds of audit. Conversely, maybe you actually *decrease* your audit odds, or are they the same?

For most people, few deadlines are more dreaded than the annual rush to file. Many people do not *want* to put off that deadline, since getting past it can seem like such a watershed event every year. In fact, some people may even feel guilty if they take advantage of that tempting automatic six-month reprieve. There's no shame in an extension. Millions of them are processed

every year. Everyone can automatically get until October 15 by filing (electronically or by mail) a tiny form. It doesn't even require a signature. It couldn't be easier. Of course, the extension is to file your tax return, it is not an extension of time to *pay*. Thus, you need to pay—normally by April 15, but this year by July 15—what you expect to owe when you actually file your taxes later in the year, anytime up until October 15th. But are there good reasons to take the extension? You bet.



Perhaps the best reason to extend is that going on extension encourages reflection. Many returns filed right at the deadline are filed in haste, some carelessly. That will probably be true in July, maybe even more so than the usual April 15 date. And that can bring on an audit. Extensions can allow time to gather records, consider reporting alternatives, and get professional advice. After all, tax returns must be signed and filed under penalties of perjury. It is best to file accurately so you don't have to amend later. Amended returns often

come about because people are in a rush. Amending isn't necessarily bad, of course. There are times you may want or need to amend your return. But try to use amended returns sparingly. For one thing, amended returns are much more [likely to be scrutinized](#). File once correctly so you do not need to do it again.

The IRS doesn't even have to approve the extension. It is automatic, and there is no discretion involved. You automatically get the extra six months, period. Extensions used to be four months, with two additional months only if you had a good reason. But now, automatic extensions are for a full six months. You may not need all that time, and once you extend, you can file whenever you would like between April 15 and October 15. That time comes in useful in other ways too. For example, going on extension also allows for corrected Forms 1099 and K-1. You may be waiting for Forms K-1, gathering documents or seeking professional advice. Time is on your side with an extension.

If there are debatable points on your return, such as whether a [litigation](#) recovery is ordinary or capital, take the time to get some professional advice. Besides, even if you have all your forms ready, what if you receive a Form K-1 or 1099 *after* you file? It happens a lot, and the earlier you file your return, the greater the risk you will receive corrected forms that may make you need to amend. Going on extension makes it less likely that you will be surprised by a tardy corrected Form K-1 or 1099. You may as well file once and file correctly.

And then there are all the stories about audit risk. Some people say that going on extension increases audit risk, while some people say the opposite. There appears to be no hard evidence to prove either theory. However, it is worth stressing that there is no evidence that there is an *increased* audit risk if you

go on extension. In fact, on the contrary, given all the advantages of an extension, one can argue that an extension can actually help *reduce* your audit risk. All taxpayers worry about [IRS audit](#) risk. Opinions vary, and there are many old wives tales about what triggers an audit.

However, it is unlikely that [going on extension increases IRS audit risk](#). The IRS releases data about audit rates based on income levels and types of tax returns. The IRS does not release data about whether going on extension increases or decreases your chances. But I still say extensions encourage reflection and care, and that alone reduces audit risk. So, going on extension if you need the time can just make sense. To extend, you can submit a [Form 4868](#), ask your tax return preparer, use commercial software, or do it yourself electronically. For more guidance, check out [IRS tax topic 304, covering extensions of time to file your tax return](#).

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