

Explanation - U.S. Master Tax Guide®

2024 Tax Calendar

Each date shown below is the last day for filing the return or making the payment of tax indicated. For income tax returns, the due dates apply to calendar-year taxpayers only. Employment tax due dates are determined on a calendar-year basis for all taxpayers. **If any statutory due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the next succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday (national, District of Columbia, or statewide in the state where the return is to be filed).**

This day 2024

Tax Return Due Dates

Jan. 16th—

Estimated Tax. Final installment of 2023 estimated tax ([Form 1040-ES](#)) by individuals unless income tax return is filed with final payment by January 31, 2024. Payment in full of estimated tax by farmers and fishermen unless income tax returns are filed by March 1, 2024.

Final installment of 2023 estimated tax ([Form 1041-ES](#)) by trusts, calendar-year estates, and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years, unless [Form 1041](#) is filed and taxes are paid in full by January 31, 2024.

Jan. 31st—

Individuals. Individuals (other than farmers and fishermen) who owed, but did not pay, estimated tax on January 16 must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) and pay tax in full to avoid late payment penalty.

Trusts and Estates. Trusts, as well as estates and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years, that owed but did not pay estimated tax on January 16 must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1041](#)) and pay tax in full to avoid late payment penalty.

Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees file return on [Form 941](#) for withheld income and FICA taxes in last quarter of 2023. ¹

Employers of agricultural workers must file the annual [Form 943](#) to report income and FICA taxes withheld on 2023 wages. ¹

Employers must file [Form 940](#), annual return of federal unemployment (FUTA) taxes, for 2023. ¹

Employers must file [Form 945](#) to report backup withholding as well as income tax withholding on gambling winnings, pensions, annuities, and IRAs during 2023. ¹

Withholding. Employees' statements ([Form W-2](#) and [Form 1099-R](#)) for amounts withheld in 2023 to be furnished by employer to employees. Copy A of Form W-2 (together with transmittal [Form W-3](#)) must be filed with the Social Security Administration, whether filed electronically or on paper.

Information Returns. Annual information statements must be furnished to recipients of the following payments made in 2023: gambling winnings ([Form W-2G](#)); debt of \$600 or more canceled by certain financial entities including financial institutions, credit unions, and federal government agencies ([Form 1099-C](#)); dividends and liquidating distributions ([Form 1099-DIV](#)); certain government payments, including unemployment compensation and state and local tax refunds of \$10 or more ([Form 1099-G](#)); interest, including interest on bearer certificates of deposit ([Form 1099-INT](#)); payments received from a third-party settlement entity ([Form 1099-K](#)); reportable policy sale of life insurance ([Form 1099-LS](#)); long-term care and accelerated death benefits ([Form 1099-LTC](#)); royalty payments of \$10 or more, rent or other business payments of \$600 or more, prizes and awards of \$600 or more, crop insurance proceeds of \$600 or more, fishing boat proceeds, medical and health care payments of \$600 or more ([Form 1099-MISC](#)); nonemployee compensation ([Form 1099-NEC](#)); original issue discount ([Form 1099-OID](#)); taxable distributions received from cooperatives ([Form 1099-PATR](#)); distributions from 529 plans and Coverdell ESAs ([Form 1099-Q](#)); distributions from ABLE accounts ([Form 1099-QA](#)); distributions from retirement or profit-sharing plans, IRAs, SEPs, or insurance contracts ([Form 1099-R](#)); and distributions from HSAs, Archer MSAs, or Medicare Advantage MSAs ([Form 1099-SA](#)). See [¶64](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.

Businesses, tax-exempt organizations, and educational institutions that receive certain payments in 2023 must furnish annual statements to payors of: \$600 or more of mortgage interest ([Form 1098](#)); \$600 or more of student loan interest ([Form 1098-E](#)); mortgage assistance payments ([Form 1098-MA](#)); qualified tuition and expenses ([Form 1098-T](#)). See [¶64](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.

Annual written statement must be provided to each payor whose name is included on [Form 8300](#) for a transaction of more than \$10,000 in cash (including digital assets such as virtual currency, cryptocurrency, or other digital tokens representing value) at any time during 2023. Form 8300 must be filed with the IRS by the 15th day after the date of the transaction.

Partnerships must provide a copy of [Form 8308](#) to the transferor and transferee in any exchange of a partnership interest in 2023 that involved unrealized receivables or substantially appreciated inventory items. Form 8308 must be filed with the IRS with a partnership's income tax return for the year in which the exchange took place.

Trustees or issuers of IRAs (including traditional, Roth, SEPs, and SIMPLEs) must provide participants with a copy of [Form 5498](#) and the December 31, 2023, fair market value of the account and required minimum distribution (RMD) (if applicable). Trustees of SIMPLE IRAs must also provide a statement of the account activity. Contribution information for all other types of IRAs must be provided to plan participants and the IRS by May 31.

- Feb. 15th—** **Individuals.** Last day for filing [Form W-4](#) by employees who wish to claim exemption from income tax withholding for 2024.
- Information Returns.** Annual information statements must be furnished to recipients of: proceeds from broker and barter exchange transactions ([Form 1099-B](#)); proceeds from real estate transactions ([Form 1099-S](#)); broker payments of \$10 or more in lieu of dividends or tax-exempt interest, and gross proceeds of \$600 or more paid to an attorney ([Form 1099-MISC](#)).
- Feb. 28th—** **Information Returns—Paper Filings.** Paper filings of annual information statements in the Form 1099 series (for reporting certain payments made) and Form 1098 series (for reporting receipt of certain payments), as well as [Form W-2G](#) (gambling winnings) together with transmittal [Form 1096](#) must be filed for 2023 with the IRS (except Form 1099-NEC which must be filed by January 31). Electronic filings of the forms must be filed by March 31. The due date for giving the recipient these forms generally remains January 31. See [¶164](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.
- Mar. 1st—** **Individuals.** Last day for farmers and fishermen who owed, but did not pay, estimated tax on January 16 to file a 2023 calendar-year income tax return ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) and pay tax in full to avoid late payment penalty.
- Mar. 15th—** **Partnerships.** Calendar-year partnerships must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1065](#)) and provide each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1 or substitute Schedule K-1 and, if applicable, Schedule K-3 or substitute Schedule K-3. Returns for fiscal-year partnerships are due on the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the tax year.
- Last day for calendar-year partnerships to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic six-month extension to file 2023 income tax return.
- Last day for calendar-year partnerships to file an amended return ([Form 1065-X](#)) for 2020.
- S Corporations.** Calendar-year S corporations must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1120-S](#)) and provide each shareholder with a copy of Schedule K-1 or substitute Schedule K-1 and, if

applicable, Schedule K-3 or substitute Schedule K-3. Returns for fiscal-year S corporations are due on the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the tax year.

Last day for S corporations to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic six-month extension to file 2023 income tax return.

Last day for filing [Form 2553](#) to elect to be treated as an S corporation beginning with calendar year 2024. The penalty for filing the election late is to postpone treatment as an S corporation until calendar year 2025.

Withholding. File returns on [Form 1042](#) and [Form 1042-S](#) to report tax withheld at the source from nonresident aliens, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships and foreign fiduciaries of a trust or estate.

ABLE Accounts. Trustees of ABLE accounts must furnish a copy of [Form 5498-QA](#) to participants to report contribution information for 2023. ABLE account information must be reported to the IRS by May 31.

Mar. 31st—

Information Returns—Electronic Filing. Electronic filings of annual information statements in the Form 1099 series (for reporting certain payments made) and Form 1098 series (for reporting receipt of certain payments), as well as [Form W-2G](#) (gambling winnings), together with transmittal [Form 1096](#) must be filed with the IRS (except Form 1099-NEC which must be filed by January 31). Paper filings of the forms must be filed by February 28. The due date for giving the recipient these forms generally remains January 31. See [§164](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.

Apr. 15th—

Individuals. Calendar-year individuals must file 2023 income tax returns ([Form 1040](#), [Form 1040-SR](#)), including returns for decedents who would have been required to file. Individuals who live in Maine or Massachusetts have until April 17 to file 2023 income tax returns. ² Fiscal-year individuals must file returns or requests for extension by the 15th day of the 4th month after the close of the tax year.

Individuals who paid cash wages of \$2,600 or more in 2023 to a household employee must file [Schedule H \(Form 1040\)](#) with the taxpayer's return or by itself if no return is otherwise due.

Individuals who live in Maine or Massachusetts have until April 17 to file Schedule H. ²

Last day for calendar-year individuals to file application ([Form 4868](#)) for automatic six-month extension to file 2023 income tax return. Individuals who live in Maine or Massachusetts have until

April 17 to file Form 4868. ²

Last day for individuals to file amended income tax returns ([Form 1040-X](#)) for the calendar year 2020.

Estates and Trusts. Fiduciaries of calendar-year estates and trusts must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1041](#)). Fiscal-year estates must file returns by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the tax year.

Last day for calendar-year estates and trusts to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic 5 ½-month extension of time to file 2023 income tax return.

Last day for estates and trusts to file amended tax returns ([Form 1041](#)) for calendar year 2020.

Corporations. Calendar-year C corporations must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1120](#)), including domestic corporations or foreign corporations with offices in the United States ([Form 1120-F](#)). Fiscal-year C corporations with a U.S. office generally must file by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the tax year. C corporations with a fiscal tax year ending on June 30 must file their returns by the 15th day of the 3rd month following the close of the tax year.

Last day for filing application ([Form 7004](#)) by calendar-year C corporations for automatic five-month extension to file 2023 income tax return. Although [Code Sec. 6081\(b\)](#) provides for a five-month automatic extension for calendar-year corporations for 2023 returns, the IRS grants an automatic six-month extension under the authority of [Code Sec. 6081\(a\)](#), as reflected in the instructions to [Form 7004](#).

Last date for calendar-year corporations to file an amended income tax return ([Form 1120-X](#)) for the calendar year 2020. ³

Estimated Tax. Payment of first installment of 2024 estimated income taxes ([Form 1040-ES](#)) by calendar-year individuals, other than farmers and fishermen. Estimated tax payments for fiscal-year individuals are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, and 9th months of the tax year and the 1st month of the following tax year.

Calendar-year corporations pay first installment of 2024 estimated income taxes. Fiscal-year corporations make payments on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year.

Trusts, calendar-year estates, and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years must pay first installment of estimated taxes for 2024 ([Form 1041-ES](#)). Fiscal-year estates make

payments on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, and 9th months of the fiscal year and the 1st month of the following fiscal year.

Information Returns. Annual information return ([Form 1041-A](#)) for complex trusts claiming charitable deductions under [Code Sec. 642\(c\)](#) and annual information return ([Form 5227](#)) for charitable remainder trusts, pooled income funds, and [Code Sec. 4947\(a\)\(2\)](#) trusts (split-interest trusts) must be filed for 2023 tax year.

Last day for trustees of a trust to file application ([Form 8868](#)) for automatic six-month extension of time to file [Form 1041-A](#) or [Form 5227](#) for the 2023 tax year.

Trustees of IRAs (including traditional, Roth, SEPs, and SIMPLEs), Coverdell education savings accounts (ESAs), and Archer medical savings accounts (MSAs) with unrelated business income must file [Form 990-T](#) for 2023. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month following close of the tax year. Also, last day for tax-exempt organizations and these trustees to file [Form 8868](#) for an automatic six-month extension to file [Form 990-T](#).

April 30th— **Coverdell ESAs.** Trustees of Coverdell ESAs must furnish copy of [Form 5498-ESA](#) to participants to report contribution information for 2023. Coverdell ESA information must be reported to the IRS by May 31.

May 1st— **Employers' Taxes.** Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on [Form 941](#) to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the first quarter of 2024. ⁴

May 15th— **Exempt Organizations.** Annual information return ([Form 990](#) or [Form 990-EZ](#)) by calendar-year tax-exempt organizations, political organizations under [Code Sec. 527](#), and nonexempt charitable trusts under [Code Sec. 4947\(a\)\(1\)](#) must be filed for the 2023 tax year. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of the accounting period.

Calendar-year private foundations and nonexempt charitable trusts under [Code Sec. 4947\(a\)\(1\)](#) that are treated as private foundations must file [Form 990-PF](#) for the 2023 tax year. Domestic private foundations and nonexempt charitable trusts treated as private foundations must make estimated tax payments for the excise tax based on investment income. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of the foundation's tax year, for both Form 990-PF and estimated taxes referred to above.

Calendar-year tax-exempt organizations, as well as trustees of health savings accounts (HSAs),

qualified tuition programs (529 plans), and qualified ABLE programs, with unrelated business income must file [Form 990-T](#) for the 2023 tax year. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month following close of the tax year.

Last day for calendar-year tax-exempt organizations, political organizations under [Code Sec. 527](#), nonexempt charitable trusts under [Code Sec. 4947\(a\)\(1\)](#), and private foundations to file application ([Form 8868](#)) for automatic six-month extension of time to file [Form 990](#), [Form 990-EZ](#), and [Form 990-PF](#) for the 2023 tax year. Also, last day for tax-exempt organizations, HSAs, qualified tuition programs (529 plans), and qualified ABLE programs to file [Form 8868](#) for an automatic six-month extension to file [Form 990-T](#).

May 31st—

Information Returns. Trustees must report contributions, including rollover contributions, to any IRA, SEP, SIMPLE, or Roth IRA, as well as Roth conversions, IRA recharacterizations, and the fair market value (FMV) of the account to the IRS and to participants ([Form 5498](#)) for 2023. Participants of IRAs and SEPs must be provided statement of account's fair market value and required minimum distribution by January 31, 2024.

Trustees must report contributions, including rollover contributions, to Coverdell ESAs ([Form 5498-ESA](#)) and ABLE accounts ([Form 5498-QA](#)) for 2023. Coverdell ESA contributions must be reported to the beneficiary by May 1. ABLE account contributions must be reported to the beneficiary by March 15.

Trustees must report to the IRS and participants ([Form 5498-SA](#)) contributions to a health savings account (HSA), including transfers and rollovers, or Archer medical savings account (MSA) and the fair market value of an HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA for 2023.

June 17th—

Individuals. U.S. citizens and resident aliens living and working (or on military duty) outside the United States and Puerto Rico must file 2023 income tax returns ([Form 1040](#), [Form 1040-SR](#)). Last day for such individuals to file application ([Form 4868](#)) for automatic four-month extension of 2023 income tax return. Fiscal-year individuals must file returns or requests for extension by the 15th day of the 6th month after the close of the tax year.

Nonresident alien individuals not subject to withholding must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1040-NR](#)). Last day for such individuals to file application ([Form 4868](#)) for automatic four-month extension for 2023 income tax returns. Fiscal-year individuals must file returns or requests for extension by the 15th day of the 6th month after the close of the tax year.

Corporations. Calendar-year foreign corporations that do not maintain an office or place of business in United States must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1120-F](#)). Last day for such corporations to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic six-month extension of 2023 income tax return. Fiscal-year foreign corporations without offices in the United States must file returns or requests for extension by the 15th day of the 6th month following the close of the tax year.

Estimated Tax. Payment of second installment of 2024 estimated tax by individuals ([Form 1040-ES](#)), other than farmers and fishermen.

Nonresident aliens who have no wages subject to U.S. withholding should pay all of estimated tax for 2024 or pay the first of three installments for 2024 ([Form 1040-ES \(NR\)](#)).

Payment of second installment of 2024 estimated tax by calendar-year corporations.

Payment of second installment of 2024 estimated tax by trusts and estates ([Form 1041-ES](#)) and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years.

July 31st—

Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on [Form 941](#) to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the second quarter of 2024. ⁵

Sept. 16th—

Partnerships. Last day for calendar-year partnerships to file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1065](#)) if they obtained an automatic six-month filing extension.

S Corporations. Last day for calendar-year S corporations to file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1120-S](#)) if they obtained an automatic six-month filing extension.

Exempt Organizations. Calendar-year cooperatives, including farmers' cooperatives whether or not they have taxable income, must file 2023 income tax return ([Form 1120-C](#)). Last day for cooperatives to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for an automatic six-month extension of 2023 income tax return. Fiscal-year cooperatives must file returns or requests for extensions by the 15th day of the 9th month following the close of the tax year.

Estimated Tax. Payment of third installment of 2024 estimated tax by individuals ([Form 1040-ES](#)), other than farmers and fishermen.

Nonresident aliens who have no wages subject to U.S. withholding must pay second installment of 2024 estimated tax ([Form 1040-ES \(NR\)](#)).

Payment of third installment of 2024 estimated tax by calendar-year corporations.

Payment of third installment of 2024 estimated tax by trusts and estates ([Form 1041-ES](#)) and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years.

- Sep. 30th—** **Estates and Trusts.** Last day for filing 2023 income tax return ([Form 1041](#)) for calendar-year estates and trusts that obtained an automatic 5 ½-month filing extension.
- Oct. 15th—** **Individuals.** Last day for filing 2023 income tax return ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) by calendar-year individuals who obtained a six-month filing extension.
- C Corporations.** Last day for filing 2023 income tax return ([Form 1120](#)) by calendar-year C corporations that obtained an automatic six-month filing extension. Although [Code Sec. 6081\(b\)](#) provides for a five-month automatic extension for calendar-year corporations for 2023 returns, the IRS grants an automatic six-month extension under the authority of [Code Sec. 6081\(a\)](#), as reflected in the instructions to [Form 7004](#).
- Oct. 31st—** **Employers' Taxes.** Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on [Form 941](#) to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the third quarter of 2024. ⁶
- Dec. 16th—** **Estimated Tax.** Payment of last installment of 2024 estimated tax by calendar-year corporations.
- This day 2025**
- Jan. 15th—** **Estimated Tax.** Final installment of 2024 estimated tax ([Form 1040-ES](#)) by individuals unless income tax return is filed with final payment by January 31, 2025. Payment in full of estimated tax by farmers and fishermen unless income tax returns are filed by March 3, 2025.
- Nonresident aliens who have no wages subject to U.S. withholding must pay final installment of 2024 estimated tax ([Form 1040-ES \(NR\)](#)).
- Final installment of 2024 estimated tax ([Form 1041-ES](#)) by trusts, calendar-year estates, and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years, unless [Form 1041](#) is filed and taxes are paid in full by January 31, 2025.
- Jan. 31st—** **Individuals.** Income tax return for 2024 must be filed by calendar-year individuals ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) and by trusts and estates ([Form 1041](#)) in existence more than two years who owed but did not pay 2024 estimated tax otherwise due January 15.
- Employers' Taxes.** Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on [Form 941](#) to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the fourth quarter of 2024. ⁷

- 1 If timely deposits in full payment of tax due were made, the due date for [Form 940](#), [Form 941](#), [Form 943](#), and [Form 945](#) is February 12, 2024.
- 2 The due date for residents living in Maine and Massachusetts is the result of the observance of Patriot's Day in those states on Monday, April 15, and Emancipation Day in the District of Columbia on Tuesday, April 16.
- 3 Fiscal-year corporations generally must file within three years of the date the original return was due.
- 4 If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is May 10, 2024.
- 5 If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is August 12, 2024.
- 6 If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is November 12, 2024.
- 7 If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is February 10, 2025.

EMPLOYMENT TAX DEPOSITS

Income Tax Withholding, FICA Taxes, Backup Withholding. Employment taxes are withheld income tax, FICA contributions, and backup withholding on reportable payments. Generally, an employer must make either MONTHLY or SEMIWEEKLY deposits during a calendar year based upon the aggregate amount of employment taxes paid during the "lookback" period. The lookback period for each calendar year is the 12-month period that ended the preceding June 30. Thus, an employer's obligation to make deposits in 2024 will be based upon the aggregate employment taxes paid during the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023 ([¶2651](#)). New employers are considered to have an aggregate tax liability of zero for any calendar quarter in which the employer did not exist.

Monthly Deposits. Monthly deposits are required if the aggregate amount of employment taxes reported by the employer for the lookback period is \$50,000 or less. Monthly deposits are due on the 15th day of the following month in which the payments were made.

Semiweekly Deposits. An employer is a semiweekly depositor for the entire calendar year if the aggregate amount of employment taxes during the lookback period exceeds \$50,000. Further, a monthly depositor will become a semiweekly depositor on the first day after the employer becomes subject to the Next-Day Rule, discussed later. Semiweekly deposits are generally due on either Wednesday or Friday—depending upon the timing of the employer's pay period. Employers with payment dates, i.e., paydays, that fall on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday must deposit the employment taxes on or before the following Wednesday. Employers with payment dates that fall on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday must make their deposit on or before the following Friday. An employer will always have three business days in which to make the deposit. Thus, if any of the three weekdays following the close of a semiweekly period is a holiday, then the employer will have an additional business day in which to make the deposit.

Next-Day Rule. If an employer has accumulated \$100,000 or more of undeposited employment taxes, then the taxes must be deposited by the close of the next banking day.

Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Taxes. The calendar year is divided into four quarters for purposes of determining when deposits of federal unemployment tax (FUTA) are necessary. The periods end on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. If the employer's FUTA tax liability is \$500 or less, then the employer does not have to deposit the tax; instead, the amount may be carried forward and added to the liability for the next quarter to determine if a deposit is required. If the employer owes more than \$500 in undeposited FUTA tax at the end of a quarter (including any FUTA tax carried forward from an earlier quarter), then the tax owed must be deposited by the end of the next month by either an electronic funds transfer through the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) directly or at an EFTPS financial institution.