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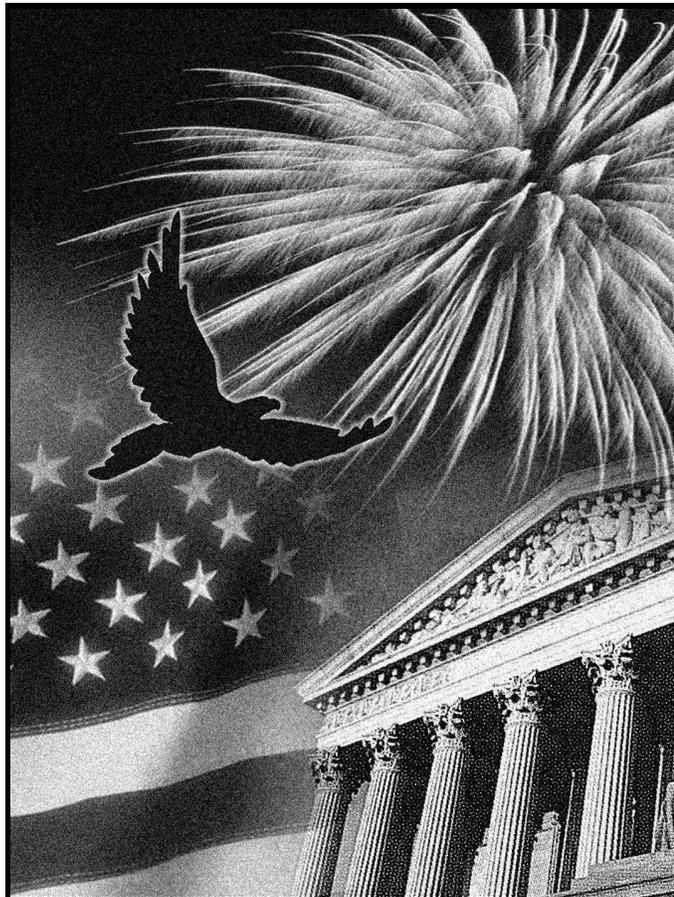
Internal
Revenue
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Tax Calendars

For use in **2010**



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Reminders

Photographs of missing children. The Internal Revenue Service is a proud partner with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this publication on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

Introduction

A tax calendar is a 12-month calendar divided into quarters. The calendar gives specific due dates for the following.

- Filing tax forms.
- Paying taxes.
- Taking other actions required by federal tax law.

What does this publication contain? This publication contains the following.

1. A section on how to use the tax calendars.
2. Three tax calendars:
 - a. General,
 - b. Employer's, and
 - c. Excise.
3. A table showing the semiweekly deposit due dates for 2010.

Who should use this publication? Primarily, employers need to use this publication. However, the general tax calendar has important due dates for all businesses and individuals. Anyone who must pay excise taxes may need the excise tax calendar.

What are the advantages of using a tax calendar? The following are advantages of using a calendar.

- You do not have to figure the due dates yourself.

- You can file or pay timely and avoid penalties.
- You do not have to adjust the due dates for Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.
- You do not have to adjust the due dates for special banking rules if you use the *Employer's Tax Calendar* or *Excise Tax Calendar*.

Which calendar(s) should I use? To decide which calendar(s) to use, first look at the general tax calendar and highlight the dates that apply to you. If you are an employer, also use the *Employer's Tax Calendar*. If you must pay excise taxes, use the *Excise Tax Calendar*. Depending on your situation, you may need to use more than one calendar.

What is not in these calendars? The calendars do not cover the employment or excise tax deposit rules. You can find the deposit rules for employment taxes in Publication 15 (Circular E), *Employer's Tax Guide*. The deposit rules for excise taxes are in Publication 510, *Excise Taxes*, and in the Instructions for Form 720, *Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return*. In addition, the calendars do not cover filing forms and other requirements for the following.

- Estate taxes.
- Gift taxes.
- Trusts.
- Exempt organizations.
- Certain types of corporations.
- Foreign partnerships.

What other publications and tax forms will I need? Table 1 lists other publications you may need to order. Each calendar lists the forms you may need.

See *How To Get Tax Help* near the end of this publication for information about getting publications and forms.

Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions.

You can write to us at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
 Business Forms and Publications Branch
 SE:W:CAR:MP:T:B
 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526
 Washington, DC 20224

We respond to many letters by telephone. Therefore, it would be helpful if you would include your daytime phone number, including the area code, in your correspondence.

You can email us at taxforms@irs.gov. (The asterisk must be included in the address.) Please put "Publications Comment" on the subject line. Although we cannot respond individually to each email, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax products.

Ordering forms and publications. Visit www.irs.gov/formspubs to download forms and publications, call 1-800-829-3676, or write to the address below and receive a response within 10 days after your request is received.

Internal Revenue Service
 1201 N. Mitsubishi Motorway
 Bloomington, IL 61705-6613

Tax questions. If you have a tax question, check the information available on www.irs.gov or call 1-800-829-4933. We cannot answer tax questions sent to either of the above addresses.

Background Information for Using the Tax Calendars

The following brief explanations may be helpful to you in using the tax calendars.

IRS e-services make taxes easier. Now more than ever before, businesses can enjoy the benefits of filing and paying their federal taxes electronically. Whether you rely on a tax professional or handle your own taxes, the IRS offers you convenient programs to make taxes easier.

- You can *e-file* your Form 1040, certain business tax returns such as Forms 1120, 1120S, and 1065, Form 940 and 941 employment tax returns, Form 720, Form 2290, Form 8849, Form 1099, and other information returns. Visit www.irs.gov/efile for more information.
- You can pay taxes online or by phone using EFTPS. For detailed information about using this free service, see *EFTPS*, later.

Use these electronic options to make filing and paying taxes easier.

Tax deposits. Some taxes can be paid with the return on which they are reported. However, in many cases, you have to deposit the tax before the due date for filing the return. Tax deposits are figured for periods of time that are shorter than the time period covered by the return. See Publication 15 (Circular E) for the employment tax deposit rules. For the excise tax deposit rules, see Publication 510 or the Instructions for Form 720.

Deposits must be made at an authorized financial institution. A deposit received after the due date will be considered timely if you can establish that it was mailed in the United States at least 2 days before the due date. However, deposits of \$20,000 or more by a person required to deposit the tax more than once a month must be received by the due date to be timely.

EFTPS. You may have to deposit taxes using EFTPS. You must use EFTPS to make deposits of all depository tax liabilities (including social security, Medicare, withheld income, excise, and corporate income taxes) you incur in 2010 if you deposited more than \$200,000 in federal depository taxes in 2008 or you had to make electronic deposits in 2009. If you first meet the \$200,000 threshold in 2009, you must begin depositing using EFTPS in 2011. Once you meet the \$200,000 threshold, you must continue to make deposits using EFTPS in later years.

If you must use EFTPS but fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10% penalty.

If you are not required to use EFTPS because you did not meet the \$200,000 threshold during 1998, or during any subsequent year, then you may voluntarily make your deposits using EFTPS. If you are using EFTPS voluntarily, you will not be subject to the 10% penalty if you make a deposit using a paper coupon.

For information about EFTPS, visit www.eftps.gov or see Publication 966, *The Secure Way to Pay Your Federal Taxes*.

You can enroll in EFTPS online or you can call 1-800-555-4477 (businesses) or 1-800-316-6541 (individuals).

Deposit coupons. Each deposit must be accompanied by a federal tax deposit (FTD) coupon, Form 8109, unless you are using EFTPS. The coupons have spaces for indicating the type of tax you are depositing. You must use a separate coupon for each type of tax. For example, if you are depositing both excise taxes and federal unemployment taxes, you must use two coupons. You can get the coupons you need by calling 1-800-829-4933.

Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Generally, if a due date for performing any act for tax purposes falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is delayed until the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. These calendars make this adjustment for Saturdays, Sundays, and federal legal holidays. But you must make any adjustments for statewide legal holidays.



An exception to this rule for certain excise taxes is noted later under the *Excise Tax Calendar*.

Table 1. Useful Publications

IF you are...	THEN you may need...
An employer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication 15, (Circular E), <i>Employer's Tax Guide</i>. • Publication 15-A, <i>Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide</i>. • Publication 15-B, <i>Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits</i>. • Publication 926, <i>Household Employer's Tax Guide</i>.
A farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication 51, (Circular A), <i>Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide</i>. • Publication 225, <i>Farmer's Tax Guide</i>.
An individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication 505, <i>Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax</i>.
Required to pay excise taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication 510, <i>Excise Taxes</i>.

Statewide holidays. A statewide legal holiday delays a due date only if the IRS office where you are required to file is located in that state.

Federal holidays. Federal legal holidays for 2010 are listed below.

- January 1 — New Year's Day
- January 18 — Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- February 15 — Washington's Birthday
- April 16 — District of Columbia Emancipation Day
- May 31 — Memorial Day
- July 5 — Independence Day
- September 6 — Labor Day
- October 11 — Columbus Day
- November 11 — Veterans' Day
- November 25 — Thanksgiving Day
- December 24 — Christmas Day

Extended due date for Forms 1098, 1099, and W-2 if filed electronically. If you file Forms 1098, 1099, or W-2 electronically, your due date for filing them with the IRS or the Social Security Administration (SSA) will be extended to March 31.

For 2010, the due date for giving the recipient these forms is February 1.

For information about filing Forms 1098, 1099, or W-2G electronically, see Publication 1220, Specifications for Filing Forms 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, 8935, and W-2G Electronically or Magnetically. For information about filing Form W-2 electronically with the SSA, visit www.socialsecurity.gov or call 1-800-772-6270.

At the time this publication went to print, we expected regulations to be issued that may require the filing of Forms 3921 and 3922 on the dates listed above. Please see www.irs.gov and Forms 3921 and 3922 and their instructions, once they are issued, for more information.

Penalties. Whenever possible, you should take action before the listed due date. If you are late, you may have to pay a penalty as well as interest on any overdue taxes.

Be sure to follow all the tax laws that apply to you. In addition to civil penalties, criminal penalties may be imposed for intentionally not paying taxes, for intentionally filing a false return, or for not filing a required return.

Use of private delivery services. You can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the timely mailing as timely filing/paying rule for tax returns and payments. These private delivery services include only the following.

- DHL Express (DHL): DHL Same Day Service.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2 Day, FedEx International Priority, and FedEx International First.
- United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air, UPS Next Day Air Saver, UPS 2nd Day Air, UPS 2nd Day Air A.M., UPS

Worldwide Express Plus, and UPS Worldwide Express.

The private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.



The U.S. Postal Service advises that private delivery services cannot deliver items to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail any item to an IRS P.O. box address.

General Tax Calendar

This tax calendar has the due dates for 2010 that most taxpayers will need. Employers and persons who pay excise taxes also should use the *Employer's Tax Calendar* and the *Excise Tax Calendar*.

Fiscal-year taxpayers. If you file your income tax return for a fiscal year rather than the calendar year, you must change some of the dates in this calendar. These changes are described under *Fiscal-Year Taxpayers* at the end of this calendar.

First Quarter

The first quarter of a calendar year is made up of January, February, and March.

January 11

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during December, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070, Employee's Report of Tips to Employer.

January 15

Individuals. Make a payment of your estimated tax for 2009 if you did not pay your income tax for the year through withholding (or did not pay in enough tax that way). Use Form 1040-ES. This is the final installment date for 2009 estimated tax. However, you do not have to make this payment if you file your 2009 return (Form 1040) and pay any tax due by February 1, 2010.

Farmers and fishermen. Pay your estimated tax for 2009 using Form 1040-ES. You have until April 15 to file your 2009 income tax return (Form 1040). If you do not pay your estimated tax by January 15, you must file your 2009 return and pay any tax due by March 1, 2010, to avoid an estimated tax penalty.

February 1

Individuals who must make estimated tax payments. If you did not pay your last installment of estimated tax by January 15, you may choose (but are not required) to file your income tax return (Form 1040) for 2009 by February 1. Filing your return and paying any tax due by February 1 prevents any penalty for late payment of the last installment. If you cannot file and pay your tax by February 1, file and pay your tax by April 15.

All businesses. Give annual information statements to recipients of certain payments you made during 2009. You can use the appropriate version of Form 1099 or other information return. Form 1099 can be issued electronically with the consent of the recipient. Payments that may be covered include the following.

- Cash payments for fish (or other aquatic life) purchased from anyone engaged in the trade or business of catching fish.
- Compensation for workers who are not considered employees (including fishing boat proceeds to crew members).
- Dividends and other corporate distributions.
- Interest.
- Rent.
- Royalties.
- Payments of Indian gaming profits to tribal members.
- Profit-sharing distributions.
- Retirement plan distributions.
- Original issue discount.
- Prizes and awards.
- Medical and health care payments.
- Debt cancellation (treated as payment to debtor).
- Cash payments over \$10,000. See the instructions for Form 8300, Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business.

Generally, see the 2009 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 3921, 3922, 5498, and W-2G for information on what payments are covered, how much the payment must be before a statement is required, which form to use, when to file, and extensions of time to provide statements to the IRS. Forms 1099-B, 1099-S, and certain reporting on Form 1099-MISC are due to recipients on *February 16*.

February 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during January, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

February 16

Individuals. If you claimed exemption from income tax withholding last year on the Form W-4 you gave your employer, you must file a new Form W-4 by this date to continue your exemption for another year.

All businesses. Give annual information statements to recipients of certain payments you made during 2009. You can use the appropriate version of Form 1099 or other information return. Form 1099 can be issued electronically with the consent of the recipient. This due date applies only to the following types of payments.

- All payments reported on Form 1099-B, Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions.
- All payments reported on Form 1099-S, Proceeds From Real Estate Transactions.
- Substitute payments reported in box 8 or gross proceeds paid to an attorney reported in box 14 of Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income.

March 1

All businesses. File information returns (Form 1099) for certain payments you made during 2009. These payments are described under *February 1*. There are different forms for different types of payments. Use a separate Form 1096 to summarize and transmit the forms for each type of payment. See the 2009 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 3921, 3922, 5498, and W-2G for information on what payments are covered, how much the payment must be before a return is required, which form to use, and extensions of time to file.

If you file Forms 1098, 1099, or W-2G electronically, your due date for filing them with the IRS will be extended to March 31. The due date for giving the recipient these forms generally remains February 1.

At the time this publication went to print, we expected regulations to be issued that may require the filing of Forms 3921 and 3922 on the dates listed above. Please see www.irs.gov and Forms 3921 and 3922 and their instructions, once they are issued, for more information.

Farmers and fishermen. File your 2009 income tax return (Form 1040) and pay any tax due. However, you have until April 15 to file if you paid your 2009 estimated tax by January 15, 2010.

March 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during February, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

March 15

Corporations. File a 2009 calendar year income tax return (Form 1120) and pay any tax due. If you want an automatic 6-month extension of time to file the return, file Form 7004, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns, and deposit what you estimate you owe.

S corporations. File a 2009 calendar year income tax return (Form 1120S) and pay any tax due. Provide each shareholder with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S), Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., or a substitute Schedule K-1. If you want an automatic 6-month extension of time to file the return, file Form 7004 and deposit what you estimate you owe.

S corporation election. File Form 2553, Election by a Small Business Corporation, to elect to be treated as an S corporation beginning with calendar year 2010. If Form 2553 is filed late, S treatment will begin with calendar year 2011.

Electing large partnerships. Provide each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), Partner's Share of Income (Loss) From an Electing Large Partnership, or a substitute Schedule K-1. This due date applies even if the partnership requests an extension of time to file the Form 1065-B by filing Form 7004.

March 31

Electronic filing of Forms 1098, 1099, and W-2G. File Forms 1098, 1099, or W-2G with the IRS. This due date applies only if you file electronically. Otherwise, see *March 1*.

The due date for giving the recipient these forms generally remains February 1.

For information about filing Forms 1098, 1099, or W-2G electronically, see Publication 1220.

At the time this publication went to print, we expected regulations to be issued that may require the filing of Forms 3921 and 3922 on the dates listed above. Please see www.irs.gov and Forms 3921 and 3922 and their instructions, once they are issued, for more information.

Second Quarter

The second quarter of a calendar year is made up of April, May, and June.

April 12

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during March, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

April 15

Individuals. File a 2009 income tax return (Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ) and pay any tax due. If you want an automatic 6-month extension of time to file the return, file Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. For more information, see Form 4868. Then, file Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ by October 15.

Household employers. If you paid cash wages of \$1,700 or more in 2009 to a household employee, you must file Schedule H. If you are required to file a federal income tax return (Form 1040), file Schedule H with the return and report any household employment taxes. Report any federal unemployment (FUTA) tax on Schedule H if you paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter of 2008 or 2009 to household employees. Also, report any income tax you withheld for your household employees. For more information, see Publication 926.

Individuals. If you are not paying your 2010 income tax through withholding (or will not pay in enough tax during the year that way), pay the first installment of your 2010 estimated tax. Use Form 1040-ES. For more information, see Publication 505.

Partnerships. File a 2009 calendar year return (Form 1065). Provide each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., or a substitute Schedule K-1. If you want an automatic 5-month extension of time to file the return and provide Schedule K-1 or a substitute Schedule K-1, file Form 7004. Then, file Form 1065 by September 15.

Electing large partnerships. File a 2009 calendar year return (Form 1065-B). If you want an automatic 6-month extension of time to file the return, file Form 7004. Then, file Form 1065-B by October 15. See *March 15* for the due date for furnishing Schedules K-1 or substitute Schedules K-1 to the partners.

Corporations. Deposit the first installment of estimated income tax for 2010. A worksheet, Form 1120-W, is available to help you estimate your tax for the year.

May 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during April, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

June 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during May, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

June 15

Individuals. If you are a U.S. citizen or resident alien living and working (or on military duty) outside the United States and Puerto Rico, file Form 1040 and pay any tax, interest, and penalties due. Otherwise, see *April 15*. If you want additional time to file your return, file Form 4868 to obtain 4 additional months to file. Then, file Form 1040 by October 15.

However, if you are a participant in a combat zone, you may be able to further extend the filing deadline. See Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

Individuals. Make a payment of your 2010 estimated tax if you are not paying your income tax for the year through withholding (or will not pay in enough tax that way). Use Form 1040-ES. This is the second installment date for estimated tax in 2010. For more information, see Publication 505.

Corporations. Deposit the second installment of estimated income tax for 2010. A worksheet, Form 1120-W, is available to help you estimate your tax for the year.

Third Quarter

The third quarter of a calendar year is made up of July, August, and September.

July 12

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during June, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

August 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during July, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

September 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during August, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

September 15

Individuals. Make a payment of your 2010 estimated tax if you are not paying your income tax for the year through withholding (or will not pay in enough tax that way). Use Form 1040-ES. This is the third installment date for estimated tax in 2010. For more information, see Publication 505.

Corporations. File a 2009 calendar year income tax return (Form 1120) and pay any tax, interest, and penalties due. This due date applies only if you timely requested an automatic 6-month extension. Otherwise, see *March 15*.

S corporations. File a 2009 calendar year income tax return (Form 1120S) and pay any tax due. This due date applies only if you timely requested an automatic 6-month extension. Otherwise, see *March 15*. Provide each shareholder with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) or a substitute Schedule K-1.

Partnerships. File a 2009 calendar year return (Form 1065). This due date applies only if you were given an additional 5-month extension. Provide each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) or a substitute Schedule K-1.

Corporations. Deposit the third installment of estimated income tax for 2010. A worksheet, Form 1120-W, is available to help you estimate your tax for the year.

Fourth Quarter

The fourth quarter of a calendar year is made up of October, November, and December.

October 12

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during September, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

October 15

Individuals. If you have an automatic 6-month extension to file your income tax return for 2009, file Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ and pay any tax, interest, and penalties due.

Electing large partnerships. File a 2009 calendar year return (Form 1065-B). This due date applies only if you were given an additional 6-month extension. See *March 15* for the due date for furnishing Schedules K-1 or substitute Schedules K-1 to the partners.

November 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during October, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

December 10

Employees who work for tips. If you received \$20 or more in tips during November, report them to your employer. You can use Form 4070.

December 15

Corporations. Deposit the fourth installment of estimated income tax for 2010. A worksheet, Form 1120-W, is available to help you estimate your tax for the year.

Fiscal-Year Taxpayers

If you use a fiscal year (rather than the calendar year) as your tax year, you should change some of the dates in this calendar. Use the following general guidelines to make these changes.



The 3 months that make up each quarter of a fiscal year may be different from those of each calendar quarter, depending on when the fiscal year begins. Also see Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday on page 2.

Individuals

Form 1040. This form is due on the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of your tax year.

Estimated tax payments (Form 1040-ES). Payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, and 9th months of your tax year and on the 15th day of the 1st month after your tax year ends.

Partnerships

Form 1065. This form is due on the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the partnership's tax year. Provide each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) or a substitute Schedule K-1.

Form 1065-B (electing large partnerships). This form is due on the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the partnership's tax year. Provide each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1

(Form 1065-B) or a substitute Schedule K-1 by the first March 15 following the close of the partnership's tax year.

Corporations and S Corporations

Form 1120 and Form 1120S (or Form 7004). These forms are due on the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the corporation's tax year. S corporations must provide each shareholder with a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) or a substitute Schedule K-1.

Estimated tax payments. Payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the corporation's tax year.

Form 2553. This form is used to choose S corporation treatment. It is due no more than two months and 15 days after the beginning of the tax year the election is to take effect or at any time during the preceding tax year.

Employer's Tax Calendar

This tax calendar covers various due dates of interest to employers. Principally, it covers the following federal taxes.

- Income tax you withhold from your employees' wages or from nonpayroll amounts you pay out.
- Social security and Medicare taxes (FICA taxes) you withhold from your employees' wages and the social security and Medicare taxes you must pay as an employer.
- Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax you must pay as an employer.

The calendar lists due dates for filing returns and for making deposits of these three taxes throughout the year. Use this calendar with Publication 15 (Circular E), which gives the deposit rules.

Forms you may need. The following is a list and description of the primary employment tax forms you may need.

1. Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. This form is due 1 month after the calendar year ends. Use it to report the FUTA tax on wages you paid.
2. Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return. This form is due 1 month after the calendar quarter ends. Use it to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income taxes on wages if your employees are not farm workers or household employees.
3. Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees. This form is due 1 month after the calendar year ends. Use it to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income taxes on wages if your employees are farm workers.

4. Form 944, Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return. This form is due 1 month after the calendar year ends. Certain small employers use it instead of Form 941 to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax.
5. Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax. This form is due 1 month after the calendar year ends. Use it to report income tax withheld on all nonpayroll items. Nonpayroll items include the following.
 - a. Backup withholding.
 - b. Withholding on pensions, annuities, IRAs, and gambling winnings.
 - c. Payments of Indian gaming profits to tribal members.

Fiscal-year taxpayers. The dates in this calendar apply whether you use a fiscal year or the calendar year as your tax year. The only exception is the date for filing Forms 5500 and 5500-EZ. These employee benefit plan forms are due by the last day of the seventh month after the plan year ends. See *August 2*, later.

Extended due dates. If you deposit in full and on time the tax you are required to report on Form 940, 941, 943, 944, or 945, you have an additional 10 days to file that form.



If you are subject to the semiweekly deposit rule, use Table 2 near the end of this publication for your deposit due dates. However, if you accumulate \$100,000 or more of taxes on any day during a deposit period, you must deposit the tax by the next banking day instead of the date shown in Table 2.

First Quarter

The first quarter of a calendar year is made up of January, February, and March.

During January

All employers. Give your employees their copies of Form W-2 for 2009 by February 1, 2010. If an employee agreed to receive Form W-2 electronically, post it on a website accessible to the employee and notify the employee of the posting by February 1.

January 1

Earned income credit. Stop advance payments of the earned income credit for any employee who did not give you a new Form W-5 (or Formulario W-5(SP), its Spanish version) for 2010.

January 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in December 2009.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in December 2009.

February 1

All employers. Give your employees their copies of Form W-2 for 2009. If an employee agreed to receive Form W-2 electronically, have it posted on a website and notify the employee of the posting.

Payers of gambling winnings. If you either paid reportable gambling winnings or withheld income tax from gambling winnings, give the winners their copies of Form W-2G.

Nonpayroll taxes. File Form 945 to report income tax withheld for 2009 on all nonpayroll items, including backup withholding and withholding on pensions, annuities, IRAs, gambling winnings, and payments of Indian gaming profits to tribal members. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 10 to file the return.

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the fourth quarter of 2009. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time, you have until February 10 to file the return.

Certain small employers. File Form 944 to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax for 2009. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is \$2,500 or more for 2009 but less than \$2,500 for the fourth quarter, deposit any undeposited tax or pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 10 to file the return.

Farm employers. File Form 943 to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax for 2009. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 10 to file the return.

Federal unemployment tax. File Form 940 for 2009. If your undeposited tax is \$500 or less, you can either pay it with your return or deposit it. If it is more than \$500, you must deposit it. However, if you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 10 to file the return.

February 10

Nonpayroll taxes. File Form 945 to report income tax withheld for 2009 on all nonpayroll items. This due date applies only if you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time.

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the fourth quarter of 2009. This due date applies only if

you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time.

Certain small employers. File Form 944 to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax for 2009. This due date applies only if you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time.

Farm employers. File Form 943 to report social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax for 2009. This due date applies only if you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time.

Federal unemployment tax. File Form 940 for 2009. This due date applies only if you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time.

February 16

All employers. Begin withholding income tax from the pay of any employee who claimed exemption from withholding in 2009, but did not give you Form W-4 (or Formulario W-4(SP), its Spanish version) to continue the exemption this year.

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in January.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in January.

March 1

All employers. File Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, along with Copy A of all the Forms W-2 you issued for 2009.

If you file Forms W-2 electronically, your due date for filing them with the SSA will be extended to March 31. The due date for giving the recipient these forms remains February 1.

Large food and beverage establishment employers. File Form 8027, Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips. Use Form 8027-T, Transmittal of Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips, to summarize and transmit Forms 8027 if you have more than one establishment.

If you file Forms 8027 electronically, your due date for filing them with the IRS will be extended to March 31.

Payers of gambling winnings. File Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns, along with Copy A of all the Forms W-2G you issued for 2009.

If you file Forms W-2G electronically, your due date for filing them with the IRS will be extended to March 31. The due date for giving the recipient these forms remains February 1.

March 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in February.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in February.

March 31

Electronic filing of Forms W-2. File copies of all the Forms W-2 you issued for 2009. This due date applies only if you electronically file. Otherwise, see *March 1*.

The due date for giving the recipient these forms remains February 1.

Electronic filing of Forms W-2G. File copies of all the Forms W-2G you issued for 2009. This due date applies only if you electronically file. Otherwise, see *March 1*.

The due date for giving the recipient these forms remains February 1.

For information about filing Forms W-2G electronically, see Publication 1220.

Electronic filing of Forms 8027. File Forms 8027 for 2009. This due date applies only if you electronically file. Otherwise, see *March 1*.

Second Quarter

The second quarter of a calendar year is made up of April, May, and June.

April 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in March.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in March.

Household employers. If you paid cash wages of \$1,700 or more in 2009 to a household employee, you must file Schedule H. If you are required to file a federal income tax return (Form 1040), file Schedule H with the return and report any household employment taxes. Report any federal unemployment (FUTA) tax on Schedule H if you paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter of 2008 or 2009 to household employees. Also, report any income tax you withheld for your household employees. For more information, see Publication 926.

April 30

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the first quarter of 2010. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time, you have until May 10 to file the return.

Federal unemployment tax. Deposit the tax owed through March if more than \$500.

May 10

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the first quarter of 2010. This due date applies only if you

deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time.

May 17

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in April.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in April.

June 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in May.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in May.

Third Quarter

The third quarter of a calendar year is made up of July, August, and September.

July 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in June.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in June.

August 2

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the second quarter of 2010. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time, you have until August 10 to file the return.

Certain small employers. Deposit any undeposited tax if your tax liability is \$2,500 or more for 2010 but less than \$2,500 for the second quarter.

Federal unemployment tax. Deposit the tax owed through June if more than \$500.

All employers. If you maintain an employee benefit plan, such as a pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan, file Form 5500 or 5500-EZ for calendar year 2009. If you use a fiscal year as your plan year, file the form by the last day of the seventh month after the plan year ends.

August 10

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the second quarter of 2010. This due date applies only if you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time.

August 16

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in July.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in July.

September 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in August.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in August.

Fourth Quarter

The fourth quarter of a calendar year is made up of October, November, and December.

October 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in September.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in September.

During November

Income tax withholding. Ask employees whose withholding allowances will be different in 2011 to fill out a new Form W-4 or Formulario W-4(SP). The 2011 revision of Form W-4 will be available on the IRS website by mid-December.

Earned income credit. Ask each eligible employee who wants to receive advance payments of the earned income credit during the year 2011 to fill out a Form W-5 or Formulario W-5(SP). A new Form W-5 or Formulario W-5(SP) must be filled out each year before any payments are made. The 2011 revision of Form W-5 will be available on the IRS website by mid-December.

November 1

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the third quarter of 2010. Deposit or pay any undeposited tax under the accuracy of deposit rules. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time, you have until November 10 to file the return.

Certain small employers. Deposit any undeposited tax if your tax liability is \$2,500 or more for 2010 but less than \$2,500 for the third quarter.

Federal unemployment tax. Deposit the tax owed through September if more than \$500.

November 10

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. File Form 941 for the third quarter of 2010. This due date applies only if you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time.

November 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in October.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in October.

December 15

Social security, Medicare, and withheld income tax. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in November.

Nonpayroll withholding. If the monthly deposit rule applies, deposit the tax for payments in November.

Excise Tax Calendar

This tax calendar gives the due dates for filing returns and making deposits of excise taxes. Use this calendar with Publication 510, Excise Taxes. Also see the instructions for Forms 11-C, 720, 730, and 2290 for more information. References to Form 2290 also apply to Formulario 2290(SP) and Formulaire 2290(FR), its Spanish and French versions.

Forms you may need. The following is a list and description of the excise tax forms you may need.

1. Form 11-C, Occupational Tax and Registration Return for Wagering. Use this form to register any wagering activity and to pay an occupational tax on wagering. File Form 11-C if you are in the business of accepting wagers, including conducting a wagering pool or lottery, or are an agent of someone who accepts wagers. You must file the form before you begin accepting wagers. After that, file the form by July 1 of each year. Also, see Form 730, later.
2. Form 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return. File this form by the last day of the month following the calendar quarter. Use this form to report a wide variety of excise taxes, including the following.
 - a. Communications and air transportation taxes.
 - b. Fuel taxes.
 - c. Retail tax.
 - d. Ship passenger tax.
 - e. Manufacturers taxes.
3. Form 730, Monthly Tax Return for Wagers. Use this form to pay an excise tax on wagers you accept. File this form for each

month by the last day of the following month. Also, see Form 11-C, earlier.

4. Form 2290, Heavy Highway Vehicle Use Tax Return. Use this form to pay the federal use tax on heavy highway vehicles registered in your name. File this form by the last day of the month following the month of the vehicle's first taxable use in the tax period. The tax period begins on July 1 and ends the following June 30. You must pay the full year's tax on all vehicles you have in use during the month of July. You must also pay a partial-year tax on taxable vehicles that you put into use in a month after July. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 2290.

Fiscal-year taxpayers. The dates in this calendar apply whether you use a fiscal year or the calendar year as your tax year.

Adjustments for Saturday, Sunday, or legal holidays. Generally, if a due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is delayed until the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. For excise taxes, there are two exceptions to this rule.

- For deposits of regular method taxes, if the due date is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the immediately preceding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.
- Under the special September deposit rules, if the due date falls on a Saturday, the deposit is due on the preceding Friday. If the due date falls on a Sunday, the deposit is due on the following Monday.

The excise tax calendar has been adjusted for all these provisions.

Regular method taxes. These are taxes, other than alternative method taxes used for communication and air transportation taxes, reported on Form 720 for which deposits are required.

First Quarter

The first quarter of a calendar year is made up of January, February, and March.

January 12

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of December 2009.

January 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of December 2009.

January 27

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of December 2009.

January 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of January.

February 1

Form 720 taxes. File Form 720 for the fourth quarter of 2009.

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during December 2009.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in December 2009.

February 10

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of January.

February 12

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of January.

February 25

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of January.

March 1

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of February.

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during January.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in January.

March 10

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of February.

March 12

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 13 days of February.

March 25

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 13 days of February.

March 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of March.

March 31

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during February.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in February.

Second Quarter

The second quarter of a calendar year is made up of April, May, and June.

April 12

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of March.

April 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of March.

April 27

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of March.

April 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of April.

April 30

Form 720 taxes. File Form 720 for the first quarter of 2010.

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during March.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in March.

May 12

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of April.

May 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 15 days of April.

May 26

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 15 days of April.

May 28

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of May.

June 1

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during April.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in April.

June 10

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of May.

June 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of May.

June 25

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of May.

June 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of June.

June 30

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during May.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in May.

Floor stocks tax for ozone-depleting chemicals (IRS No. 20). Deposit the tax for January 1, 2010.

Third Quarter

The third quarter of a calendar year is made up of July, August, and September.

July 1

Occupational excise taxes. File Form 11-C to register and pay the annual tax if you are in the business of accepting wagers.

July 12

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of June.

July 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 15 days of June.

July 27

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 15 days of June.

July 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of July.

August 2

Form 720 taxes. File Form 720 for the second quarter of 2010.

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during June.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in June.

August 11

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of July.

August 13

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of July.

August 25

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of July.

August 27

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of August.

August 31

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in July.

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during July.

September 10

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of August.

September 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of August.

September 27

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method.

Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of August.

September 28

Regular method taxes (special September deposit rule). Deposit the tax for the period beginning September 16 and ending September 25. If required to make deposits using EFTPS, see *September 29*.

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method (special September deposit rule). Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the period beginning September 1 and ending September 10. If required to make deposits using EFTPS, see *September 29*.

September 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of September.

Regular method taxes (special September deposit rule). If required to use EFTPS, deposit the tax for the period beginning September 16 and ending September 26. If not required to use EFTPS, see *September 28*.

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method (special September deposit rule). If required to use EFTPS, deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the period beginning September 1 and ending September 11. If not required to use EFTPS, see *September 28*.

September 30

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during August.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in August.

Fourth Quarter

The fourth quarter of a calendar year is made up of October, November, and December.

October 13

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method (special September deposit rule). Deposit

the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the period beginning September 11 (September 12 if required to make deposits using EFTPS) and ending September 15.

October 14

Regular method taxes (special September deposit rule). Deposit the tax for the last 5 days (4 days if required to make deposits using EFTPS) of September.

October 27

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 15 days of September.

October 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days in October.

November 1

Form 720 taxes. File Form 720 for the third quarter of 2010.

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during September.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in September.

November 10

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of October.

November 12

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 16 days of October.

November 26

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 16 days of October.

November 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of November.

November 30

Wagering tax. File Form 730 and pay the tax on wagers accepted during October.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. File Form 2290 and pay the tax for vehicles first used in October.

December 10

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the first 15 days of November.

December 14

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the last 15 days of November.

December 28

Communications and air transportation taxes under the alternative method. Deposit the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the last 15 days of November.

December 29

Regular method taxes. Deposit the tax for the first 15 days of December.

Table 2. Due Dates for Deposit of Taxes for 2010 Under the Semiweekly Rule

First Quarter:		Second Quarter:		Third Quarter:		Fourth Quarter:	
Payroll Date	Due Date	Payroll Date	Due Date	Payroll Date	Due Date	Payroll Date	Due Date
Jan 1	Jan 6	Apr 1-2	Apr 7	Jul 1-2	Jul 8	Oct 1	Oct 6
Jan 2-5	Jan 8	Apr 3-6	Apr 9	Jul 3-6	Jul 9	Oct 2-5	Oct 8
Jan 6-8	Jan 13	Apr 7-9	Apr 14	Jul 7-9	Jul 14	Oct 6-8	Oct 14
Jan 9-12	Jan 15	Apr 10-13	Apr 19	Jul 10-13	Jul 16	Oct 9-12	Oct 15
Jan 13-15	Jan 21	Apr 14-16	Apr 21	Jul 14-16	Jul 21	Oct 13-15	Oct 20
Jan 16-19	Jan 22	Apr 17-20	Apr 23	Jul 17-20	Jul 23	Oct 16-19	Oct 22
Jan 20-22	Jan 27	Apr 21-23	Apr 28	Jul 21-23	Jul 28	Oct 20-22	Oct 27
Jan 23-26	Jan 29	Apr 24-27	Apr 30	Jul 24-27	Jul 30	Oct 23-26	Oct 29
Jan 27-29	Feb 3	Apr 28-30	May 5	Jul 28-30	Aug 4	Oct 27-29	Nov 3
Jan 30-Feb 2	Feb 5	May 1-4	May 7	Jul 31-Aug 3	Aug 6	Oct 30-Nov 2	Nov 5
Feb 3-5	Feb 10	May 5-7	May 12	Aug 4-6	Aug 11	Nov 3-5	Nov 10
Feb 6-9	Feb 12	May 8-11	May 14	Aug 7-10	Aug 13	Nov 6-9	Nov 15
Feb 10-12	Feb 18	May 12-14	May 19	Aug 11-13	Aug 18	Nov 10-12	Nov 17
Feb 13-16	Feb 19	May 15-18	May 21	Aug 14-17	Aug 20	Nov 13-16	Nov 19
Feb 17-19	Feb 24	May 19-21	May 26	Aug 18-20	Aug 25	Nov 17-19	Nov 24
Feb 20-23	Feb 26	May 22-25	May 28	Aug 21-24	Aug 27	Nov 20-23	Nov 29
Feb 24-26	Mar 3	May 26-28	Jun 3	Aug 25-27	Sep 1	Nov 24-26	Dec 1
Feb 27-Mar 2	Mar 5	May 29-Jun 1	Jun 4	Aug 28-31	Sep 3	Nov 27-30	Dec 3
Mar 3-5	Mar 10	Jun 2-4	Jun 9	Sep 1-3	Sep 9	Dec 1-3	Dec 8
Mar 6-9	Mar 12	Jun 5-8	Jun 11	Sep 4-7	Sep 10	Dec 4-7	Dec 10
Mar 10-12	Mar 17	Jun 9-11	Jun 16	Sep 8-10	Sep 15	Dec 8-10	Dec 15
Mar 13-16	Mar 19	Jun 12-15	Jun 18	Sep 11-14	Sep 17	Dec 11-14	Dec 17
Mar 17-19	Mar 24	Jun 16-18	Jun 23	Sep 15-17	Sep 22	Dec 15-17	Dec 22
Mar 20-23	Mar 26	Jun 19-22	Jun 25	Sep 18-21	Sep 24	Dec 18-21	Dec 27
Mar 24-26	Mar 31	Jun 23-25	Jun 30	Sep 22-24	Sep 29	Dec 22-24	Dec 29
Mar 27-30	Apr 2	Jun 26-29	Jul 2	Sep 25-28	Oct 1	Dec 25-28	Jan 3
Mar 31	Apr 7	Jun 30	Jul 8	Sep 29-30	Oct 6	Dec 29-31	Jan 5

NOTE: This calendar reflects all federal holidays. A state legal holiday delays a due date if the office where you deposit your taxes is closed in observance of the state holiday.

How To Get Tax Help

You can get help with unresolved tax issues, order free publications and forms, ask tax questions, and get information from the IRS in several ways. By selecting the method that is best for you, you will have quick and easy access to tax help.

Contacting your Taxpayer Advocate. The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS whose employees assist taxpayers who are experiencing economic harm, who are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, or who believe that an IRS system or procedure is not working as it should. Here are seven things every taxpayer should know about TAS:

- TAS is your voice at the IRS.
- Our service is free, confidential, and tailored to meet your needs.
- You may be eligible for TAS help if you have tried to resolve your tax problem through normal IRS channels and have gotten nowhere, or you believe an IRS procedure just isn't working as it should.
- TAS helps taxpayers whose problems are causing financial difficulty or significant cost, including the cost of professional representation. This includes businesses as well as individuals.
- TAS employees know the IRS and how to navigate it. We will listen to your problem, help you understand what needs to be done to resolve it, and stay with you every step of the way until your problem is resolved.
- TAS has at least one local taxpayer advocate in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. You can call your local advocate, whose number is in your phone book, in Pub. 1546, Taxpayer Advocate Service—Your Voice at the IRS, and on our website at www.irs.gov/advocate. You can also call our toll-free line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.
- You can learn about your rights and responsibilities as a taxpayer by visiting our online tax toolkit at www.taxtoolkit.irs.gov.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs). The Low Income Taxpayer Clinic program serves individuals who have a problem with the IRS and whose income is below a certain level. LITCs are independent from the IRS. Most LITCs can provide representation before the IRS or in court on audits, tax collection disputes, and other issues for free or a small fee. If an individual's native language is not English, some clinics can provide multilingual information about taxpayer rights and responsibilities. For more information, see Publication 4134, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List. This publication is available at www.irs.gov, by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676), or at your local IRS office.

Free tax services. To find out what services are available, get Publication 910, IRS Guide to

Free Tax Services. It contains lists of free tax information sources, including publications, services, and free tax education and assistance programs. It also has an index of over 100 TeleTax topics (recorded tax information) you can listen to on your telephone.

Accessible versions of IRS published products are available on request in a variety of alternative formats for people with disabilities.

Free help with your return. Free help in preparing your return is available nationwide from IRS-trained volunteers. The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program is designed to help low-income taxpayers and the Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program is designed to assist taxpayers age 60 and older with their tax returns. Many VITA sites offer free electronic filing and all volunteers will let you know about credits and deductions you may be entitled to claim. To find the nearest VITA or TCE site, call 1-800-829-1040.

As part of the TCE program, AARP offers the Tax-Aide counseling program. To find the nearest AARP Tax-Aide site, call 1-888-227-7669 or visit AARP's website at www.aarp.org/money/taxaide.

For more information on these programs, go to www.irs.gov and enter keyword "VITA" in the upper right-hand corner.



Internet. You can access the IRS website at www.irs.gov 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to:

- *E-file* your return. Find out about commercial tax preparation and *e-file* services available free to eligible taxpayers.
- Check the status of your 2009 refund. Go to www.irs.gov and click on *Where's My Refund*. Wait at least 72 hours after the IRS acknowledges receipt of your e-filed return, or 3 to 4 weeks after mailing a paper return. If you filed Form 8379 with your return, wait 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2009 tax return available so you can provide your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.
- Download forms, instructions, and publications.
- Order IRS products online.
- Research your tax questions online.
- Search publications online by topic or keyword.
- Use the online Internal Revenue Code, Regulations, or other official guidance.
- View Internal Revenue Bulletins (IRBs) published in the last few years.
- Figure your withholding allowances using the withholding calculator online at www.irs.gov/individuals.
- Determine if Form 6251 must be filed by using our Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Assistant.
- Sign up to receive local and national tax news by email.
- Get information on starting and operating a small business.



Phone. Many services are available by phone.

- *Ordering forms, instructions, and publications.* Call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) to order current-year forms, instructions, and publications, and prior-year forms and instructions. You should receive your order within 10 days.
- *Asking tax questions.* Call the IRS with your tax questions at 1-800-829-1040 (individuals) or 1-800-829-4933 (businesses).
- *Solving problems.* You can get face-to-face help solving tax problems every business day in IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your account, or help you set up a payment plan. Call your local Taxpayer Assistance Center for an appointment. To find the number, go to www.irs.gov/localcontacts or look in the phone book under *United States Government, Internal Revenue Service*.
- *TTY/TDD equipment.* If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, call 1-800-829-4059 to ask tax questions or to order forms and publications.
- *TeleTax topics.* Call 1-800-829-4477 to listen to pre-recorded messages covering various tax topics.
- *Refund information.* To check the status of your 2009 refund, call 1-800-829-1954 during business hours or 1-800-829-4477 (automated refund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Wait at least 72 hours after the IRS acknowledges receipt of your e-filed return, or 3 to 4 weeks after mailing a paper return. If you filed Form 8379 with your return, wait 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2009 tax return available so you can provide your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund. Refunds are sent out weekly on Fridays. If you check the status of your refund and are not given the date it will be issued, please wait until the next week before checking back.
- *Other refund information.* To check the status of a prior year refund or amended return refund, call 1-800-829-1954.

Evaluating the quality of our telephone services. To ensure IRS representatives give accurate, courteous, and professional answers, we use several methods to evaluate the quality of our telephone services. One method is for a second IRS representative to listen in on or record random telephone calls. Another is to ask some callers to complete a short survey at the end of the call.



Walk-in. Many products and services are available on a walk-in basis.

- *Products.* You can walk in to many post offices, libraries, and IRS offices to pick up certain forms, instructions, and publications. Some IRS offices, libraries, grocery

stores, copy centers, city and county government offices, credit unions, and office supply stores have a collection of products available to print from a CD or photocopy from reproducible proofs. Also, some IRS offices and libraries have the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, Internal Revenue Bulletins, and Cumulative Bulletins available for research purposes.

- **Services.** You can walk in to your local Taxpayer Assistance Center every business day for personal, face-to-face tax help. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your tax account, or help you set up a payment plan. If you need to resolve a tax problem, have questions about how the tax law applies to your individual tax return, or you are more comfortable talking with someone in person, visit your local Taxpayer Assistance Center where you can spread out your records and talk with an IRS representative face-to-face. No appointment is necessary—just walk in. If you prefer, you can call your local Center and leave a message requesting an appointment to resolve a tax account issue. A representative will call you back within 2 business days to schedule an in-person appointment at your convenience. If you have an

ongoing, complex tax account problem or a special need, such as a disability, an appointment can be requested. All other issues will be handled without an appointment. To find the number of your local office, go to www.irs.gov/localcontacts or look in the phone book under *United States Government, Internal Revenue Service*.



Mail. You can send your order for forms, instructions, and publications to the address below. You should receive a response within 10 days after your request is received.

Internal Revenue Service
1201 N. Mitsubishi Motorway
Bloomington, IL 61705-6613



DVD for tax products. You can order Publication 1796, IRS Tax Products DVD, and obtain:

- Current-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Prior-year forms, instructions, and publications.

- Tax Map: an electronic research tool and finding aid.
- Tax law frequently asked questions.
- Tax Topics from the IRS telephone response system.
- Internal Revenue Code—Title 26 of the U.S. Code.
- Fill-in, print, and save features for most tax forms.
- Internal Revenue Bulletins.
- Toll-free and email technical support.
- Two releases during the year.
 - The first release will ship the beginning of January 2010.
 - The final release will ship the beginning of March 2010.

Purchase the DVD from National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at www.irs.gov/cdorders for \$30 (no handling fee) or call 1-877-233-6767 toll free to buy the DVD for \$30 (plus a \$6 handling fee).



<p>General Guides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Your Rights as a Taxpayer 17 Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals) 334 Tax Guide for Small Business (For Individuals Who Use Schedule C or C-EZ) 509 Tax Calendars 910 IRS Guide to Free Tax Services <p>Employer's Guides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide 15-A Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide 15-B Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits 51 (Circular A), Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide 80 (Circular SS), Federal Tax Guide For Employers in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 926 Household Employer's Tax Guide <p>Specialized Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 225 Farmer's Tax Guide 463 Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses 505 Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax 510 Excise Taxes 515 Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities 517 Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 527 Residential Rental Property (Including Rental of Vacation Homes) 534 Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987 535 Business Expenses 536 Net Operating Losses (NOLs) for Individuals, Estates, and Trusts 537 Installment Sales 538 Accounting Periods and Methods 541 Partnerships 542 Corporations 544 Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets 551 Basis of Assets 556 Examination of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund 560 Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans) 561 Determining the Value of Donated Property 583 Starting a Business and Keeping Records 587 Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Daycare Providers) 594 The IRS Collection Process 595 Capital Construction Fund for Commercial Fishermen 597 Information on the United States-Canada Income Tax Treaty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 598 Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations 901 U.S. Tax Treaties 908 Bankruptcy Tax Guide 925 Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules 946 How To Depreciate Property 947 Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney 954 Tax Incentives for Distressed Communities 1544 Reporting Cash Payments of Over \$10,000 (Received in a Trade or Business) 1546 Taxpayer Advocate Service – Your Voice at the IRS <p>Spanish Language Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1SP Derechos del Contribuyente 17(SP) El Impuesto Federal sobre los Ingresos (Para Personas Físicas) 179 (Circular PR) Guía Contributiva Federal para Patronos Puertorriqueños 594SP El Proceso de Cobro del IRS 850 English-Spanish Glossary of Words and Phrases Used in Publications Issued by the Internal Revenue Service 1544(SP) Informe de Pagos en Efectivo en Exceso de \$10,000 (Recibidos en una Ocupación o Negocio)
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Commonly Used Tax Forms

See *How To Get Tax Help* for a variety of ways to get forms, including by computer, phone, and mail.

Keep for Your Records



Form Number and Form Title	Form Number and Form Title	Form Number and Form Title
W-2 Wage and Tax Statement	1120S U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation	U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation
W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate	Sch. D Capital Gains and Losses and Built-In Gains	Capital Gains and Losses and Built-In Gains
W-5 Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate	Sch. K-1 Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.	Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.
940 Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return	2106 Employee Business Expenses	Employee Business Expenses
941 Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return	2106-EZ Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses	Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses
944 Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return	2210 Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts	Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts
1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	2441 Child and Dependent Care Expenses	Child and Dependent Care Expenses
Sch. A Itemized Deductions	2848 Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative	Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative
Sch. B Interest and Ordinary Dividends	3800 General Business Credit	General Business Credit
Sch. C Profit or Loss From Business	3903 Moving Expenses	Moving Expenses
Sch. Net Profit From Business	4562 Depreciation and Amortization	Depreciation and Amortization
C-EZ	4797 Sales of Business Property	Sales of Business Property
Sch. D Capital Gains and Losses	4868 Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
Sch. D-1 Continuation Sheet for Schedule D	5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts	Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts
Sch. E Supplemental Income and Loss	6252 Installment Sale Income	Installment Sale Income
Sch. F Profit or Loss From Farming	7004 Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns	Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns
Sch. H Household Employment Taxes	8283 Noncash Charitable Contributions	Noncash Charitable Contributions
Sch. J Income Averaging for Farmers and Fishermen	8300 Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business	Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business
Sch. R Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled	8582 Passive Activity Loss Limitations	Passive Activity Loss Limitations
Sch. SE Self-Employment Tax	8606 Nondeductible IRAs	Nondeductible IRAs
1040-ES Estimated Tax for Individuals	8822 Change of Address	Change of Address
1040X Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	8829 Expenses for Business Use of Your Home	Expenses for Business Use of Your Home
1065 U.S. Return of Partnership Income		
Sch. D Capital Gains and Losses		
Sch. K-1 Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.		
1120 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return		