



General Information

Should I file Form IL-1040-X?

You should file Form IL-1040-X, Amended Individual Income Tax Return, if you need to change a previously filed Form IL-1040, Individual Income Tax Return, due to a change that affects items used to figure your Illinois net income or credits.

Your change can occur from a state change or a federal change, *i.e.*,

- an amendment of your federal income tax return,
- an adjustment made by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or
- any other recomputation or redetermination.

You should file Form IL-1040-X **only** after you have filed a processable Illinois Income Tax return. You must file a separate Form IL-1040-X for each tax year you wish to change. Do not file another Form IL-1040 with “amended” figures to change your originally filed Form IL-1040.

Note → Do not file Form IL-1040-X if you are only changing your name, address, or Social Security number. Instead, forward this information to the address provided under “What if I need assistance?”.

Which revision of Form IL-1040-X should I use?

To amend tax year 2008 or after, use the Form IL-1040-X for the year you are amending. If you are amending your Form IL-1040 for 2007 or earlier, you must use the 10/08 revision of Form IL-1040-X (for 2007 and earlier tax years).

How long do I have to amend my return?

The amount of time you have to amend your return depends on whether your Form IL-1040-X is being filed due to a state change or a federal change.

State change only – If your change decreases the tax due to Illinois and you want a refund, you must file an amended return (claim for refund) within

- three years after the extended due date,
 - three years after the date your original return was filed, or
 - one year after the date your Illinois tax was paid,
- whichever is latest.

Note → Beginning with returns filed on or after June 25, 2021, if an amended return claiming a credit or refund is filed within six months of the expiration of the statute of limitations, then the statute of limitations will automatically be extended an additional six months for issuing an assessment of additional tax due.

Note → The refund allowed on a claim filed within three years after the original return was filed is limited to the total of all payments made within three years and six months prior to the filing of the refund claim. If your change increases the tax you owe to Illinois, you should file a Form IL-1040-X and pay the tax, penalty, and interest as soon as you realize that it is owed.

Federal change (including NOLs) – If your federal change decreases your Illinois tax, and you want a refund, you must file an amended return (claim for refund) within two years plus 120 days of federal finalization.

Note → If your federal change resulted in an overpayment or if you claimed a net operating loss (NOL) carryback, you should **not file this form** until you receive a federal finalization notification from the IRS stating that they have accepted your change either by paying a refund or by final assessment, agreement, or judgment.

If your federal change increases your Illinois tax, you must file a Form IL-1040-X and pay any additional tax within 120 days of the federal finalization date (the date you filed your federal Form 1040-X and paid the tax due), or you may be assessed a late-payment penalty.

Note → Any Form IL-1040-X filed prior to the automatic extension date will be considered a “corrected” rather than an amended return and any penalties and interest may be refigured.

In most cases, if you file an amended return after the extended due date, any penalty for late payment of estimated tax will remain as originally assessed.

You must file Form IL-1040-X, along with proper supporting documentation, for both corrected and amended returns.

Note → If your amended return is filed incorrectly and additional liability is due, we must issue you a notice of deficiency within two years from the date you filed Form IL-1040-X. If you fail to file an amended return when required, we may issue you a notice of deficiency at any time.

What if I have a net operating loss deduction?

In general, Illinois allows you to take the same NOL carryback or carryforward deduction allowed on your federal income tax return. A carryback deduction is a “federal change” that reduces your federal adjusted gross income (AGI) on Step 2, Line 1. Check the box marked “NOL” on Step 1, Line F, and indicate the date the IRS accepted your carryback deduction. This will usually be the date on which the IRS issued your refund check. You must file Form IL-1040-X within 2 years plus 120 days after that date to be eligible to receive a refund.

Illinois does not allow you to deduct the same NOL twice. To prevent a double deduction of your NOL when you have any NOL remaining to carry to a later year, your deduction for a tax year cannot be greater than the federal NOL available for deduction in that year minus the federal NOL available to carry to later years. This is the lesser of the loss available in the year or the amount reported as “modified taxable income” on federal Form 1045, Application for Tentative Refund, Schedule B, Line 9.

Attach a copy of your federal Form 1045 Schedule B.

If you are a resident in the year you are allowed a federal NOL deduction, Illinois allows you to deduct the entire amount even if you were not a resident in the year the loss occurred. If you are a nonresident or part-year resident in the year you are allowed the federal NOL deduction, see the instructions for Step 3, Line 19, of Illinois Schedule NR, Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Computation of Illinois Tax.

Example: In tax year 2019, Paul Taxpayer, a nonresident individual, has \$20,000 in federal net losses from Partnership A and \$180,000 in net losses from Partnership B. He has \$100,000 in income from other sources, so his AGI for 2019 is a net operating loss of \$100,000. Federally, Paul Taxpayer carries the entire \$100,000 loss back to 2017.

Ten percent of the \$100,000 net operating loss deduction for 2017 is attributable to Partnership A (Partnership A’s \$20,000 loss in 2019 is divided by the \$200,000 in total losses incurred from partnerships in 2019) and 90 percent of the net operating loss deduction is attributable to Partnership B. See the Schedule NR Instructions for Step 3, Line 19, to determine the amount of each partnership’s net operating loss deduction amount that is allocated or apportioned to Illinois.

What should I attach to Form IL-1040-X when claiming an NOL?

In order to support a refund claimed as a result of a finalized federal NOL carryback, you must attach the following information:

- a copy of your federal Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, or federal Form 1045, and
- a copy of your federal Form 1045 Schedule B, and
- a copy of any refund check and any other notification you received from the IRS stating that they accepted the changes shown on your federal Form 1040X or federal Form 1045.

Note You must complete and attach federal Form 1045 Schedule B, even if you did not file a federal Form 1045 for this year.

In addition, if you were a nonresident or part-year resident of Illinois in the carryback year, you must also attach

- copies of the federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Pages 1 and 2, and federal Schedules 1, C, E, and F filed for the **loss year**. Include supporting information that identifies the partnerships and S corporations (names and FEINs) whose losses are included in Schedules C, E, and F and the amount of loss incurred by each entity.
- copies of Schedule K-1-P, Partner's or Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, and Recapture, or other documentation for the **carryback year** for each partnership or S corporation through which you incurred an NOL in the loss year and that identifies each entity's apportionment formula for the carryback year.

If you fail to attach the required information to your Form IL-1040-X, your refund may be delayed or denied.

What is my exemption allowance?

You may generally claim a \$2,275 exemption for yourself and each of your dependents. The additional exemption allowance for taxpayers and their spouses who are 65 years of age or older or who are legally blind is \$1,000. See the Form IL-1040 Instructions for details.

Note The standard exemption allowance may not be claimed in Step 4 if a taxpayer's federal AGI exceeds \$500,000 for returns with a federal filing status of married filing jointly, or \$250,000 for all other returns.

What must I attach to my Form IL-1040-X?

If you are filing Form IL-1040-X because

- you filed a federal Form 1040X to report a federal change other than an NOL carryback, you must include a copy of that form and proof of federal finalization.

If your federal change resulted in an overpayment, proof of federal finalization includes a copy of the notification you received from the IRS stating that they accepted the changes shown on your federal Form 1040X; e.g., a refund check, "Statement of Account," agreement, or judgment.

If your federal change resulted in a balance due, proof of federal finalization includes a copy of your federal Form 1040X and a copy of the check you sent to the IRS to pay the tax due.

If you do not have a copy of this notification, please contact the IRS to request a tax account transcript.

- of a change made by the IRS, you must include copies of all the federal examining officer's reports, including preliminary, revised, corrected, and superseding reports.
- of any other changes, see the instructions for Form IL-1040 and any schedules to see what to attach.

Note If the change you are making requires a supporting schedule or form, you must attach it to your Form IL-1040-X. **Without proper attachments, we may partially or totally deny your claim.**

Note Keep all state and federal forms with your tax records. You must send us additional information if we request it.

What if my claim is denied?

If we deny your refund claim by a written notice of denial, you may file a written protest within 60 days and request a hearing. If you do not hear from us within six months after you have filed your claim, you may file a written protest at any time and request a hearing.

What if I need additional forms or schedules?

If you need additional forms or schedules,

- visit our website at tax.illinois.gov or
- write to us at **Illinois Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 19010, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9010.**

What if I need additional assistance or forms?

- Visit our website at tax.illinois.gov for assistance, forms or schedules.
- Write us at **Illinois Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 19001, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9001.**
- Call **1 800 732-8866** or **217 782-3336** (TDD, telecommunications device for the deaf, at **1 800 544-5304**).
- Visit a taxpayer assistance office - 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Springfield office) and 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (all other offices), Monday through Friday.

Step-by-Step Instructions

Note You must file a separate Form IL-1040-X for each year you are amending.

Step 1: Personal information

Line A – Enter your Social Security number(s), year(s) of birth, name(s), and current address. Include your Illinois county if you were an Illinois resident during the year.

Line B – Check the box if your Social Security number(s), name(s), or address are different on this return than on any previously filed return. If your Social Security number is different on this return, include the Social Security number from your previously filed return in Line I.

Line C – Check the box to indicate your filing status. If your filing status is different from your previously filed return, explain your change in Line I.

In general, most taxpayers should use the same filing status as on their federal return. However,

- if you are married, you filed a joint federal return, and you are an injured spouse (your spouse owes a liability, for which you are not responsible, to a government agency), you should file separate Illinois returns using the "married filing separately" filing status. If you choose to file a joint Illinois return, we may take the entire refund to pay your spouse's liability.

Note If you did not make this election on your original Form IL-1040, you may file Form IL-1040-X to make this election only if the extended due date of the return has not

passed. If you made this election on your original Form IL-1040, you may file Form IL-1040-X to revoke this election only if the extended due date of the return has not passed. Once the election is made and the extended due date has passed, it is irrevocable for the tax year. Do not recalculate any items on your federal return. Instead, you must divide each item of income and deduction shown on your joint federal return between your separate Illinois returns following the Allocation Worksheet in the Form IL-1040 Instructions.

- if either you or your spouse is an Illinois resident and the other is a part-year resident or nonresident (e.g., military personnel), and you elect to file a joint return, you will both be treated as residents. If you originally filed a joint return, but did not treat both yourself and your spouse as Illinois residents, you must correct that error by either filing a joint Form IL-1040-X treating yourselves as Illinois residents or by filing separate IL-1040-X forms, even if the extended due date has passed. If you file separate IL-1040-X forms, do not recalculate any items on your federal return. Instead, you must divide each item of income and deduction shown on your joint federal return between your separate Illinois returns following the Allocation Worksheet in the Form IL-1040 Instructions. Any spouse filing as a nonresident or part-year resident must also attach a completed Schedule NR.

Line D – Check the corresponding box if someone else can claim you or your spouse as a dependent.

Line E – Check the corresponding box if you or your spouse were a nonresident or part-year resident of Illinois.

Line F – Check the box that describes your change. The date needed for

- NOL changes and federal changes that resulted in an overpayment is the date you received a federal finalization notice from the IRS stating that they have accepted your change either by paying a refund or by final assessment, agreement, or judgment, not the date you filed your federal Form 1040X.
- federal changes that resulted in a tax increase is the date you filed your federal Form 1040X and paid the tax due. Failure to provide this date could result in an assessment of a late-payment penalty.

Lines G through I – Follow the instructions on the form. If you file Form IL-1040-X, Lines G through I must be completed. Failure to complete these lines may result in a delay in the processing of your return.

Steps 2 through 11

The line numbers on your Form IL-1040-X may not match the line numbers on your original return.

If you filed Schedule CR, Schedule NR, Schedule ICR, or Schedule IL-E/EIC, with your original Form IL-1040 or previously filed Form IL-1040-X, you must complete and attach corrected schedules to your Form IL-1040-X. For each change you make, you must provide an explanation in Step 1, Line I.

Step 2: Income – Lines 1 through 4

Line 1 – If your AGI is changing due to a federal change, you must attach proof of federal finalization.

Note → If you are changing Line 1 to take an NOL deduction, see “General Information” in these instructions for additional details.

Line 2 – If you are changing the amount on this line, see the Form IL-1040 Instructions.

Line 3 – You must provide an explanation in Step 1, Line I, if this is a change to your previously filed return.

Complete Schedule M, Other Additions and Subtractions for Individuals, and enter the total addition amount from Schedule M.

Step 3: Base Income – Lines 5 through 9

Any changes that you make to the subtractions on Lines 5 through 7 require corrected support for that line. You must also provide an explanation in Step 1, Line I, if this is a change to your previously filed return.

Line 5 – Enter the corrected amount of federally taxed Social Security and retirement income included in your AGI on Line 1 of your Form IL-1040-X. Attach federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Page 1 with amended figures and any W-2 and 1099 forms.

Line 6 – Enter the corrected amount of any Illinois Income Tax overpayment reported as income on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule 1, Line 1. Do not include other states’ refunds on this line. Attach federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Page 1, and Schedule 1 with amended figures.

Line 7 – If you claimed other subtractions from Schedule M on your previously filed return or if you are filing Form IL-1040-X because you qualified for a subtraction but did not previously claim it, you must correct or complete Schedule M and attach it to your Form IL-1040-X.

Lines 8 and 9 – Follow the instructions on the form.

Step 4: Exemptions – Line 10

Income Exceptions

- If your federal filing status is married filing jointly and your federal AGI is greater than \$500,000, you are not entitled to an exemption allowance on Line 10. Enter “zero” on Line 10.

- If your federal filing status is single, head of household, married filing separately, or widowed and your federal AGI on Line 1 is greater than \$250,000, you are not entitled to an exemption allowance on Line 10. Enter “zero” on Line 10.

Line 10a – See chart to figure your exemption amount for this line.

Filing Status	Did you check either box on Step 1, Line D?	Base income from Line 9 or Schedule NR, Line 46	Exemption Amount - enter this amount on Step 4, Line 10a:
Single*	No	**any amount	\$2,275
Single*	Yes	\$2,275 or below	\$2,275
Single*	Yes	\$2,276 or greater	\$0
Married filing jointly	No	**any amount	\$4,550
Married filing jointly	Yes - only one	\$2,275 or below	\$4,550
Married filing jointly	Yes - only one	\$2,276 or greater	\$2,275
Married filing jointly	Yes - both	\$4,550 or below	\$4,550
Married filing jointly	Yes - both	\$4,551 or greater	\$0

*Single filing status includes Head of Household, Widowed, and Married filing separately.

**See Income Exceptions.

Line 10b – If you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) were 65 or older, enter the total number of exemptions, as corrected.

Line 10c – If you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) were legally blind, enter the total number of exemptions, as corrected.

Line 10d – If you are claiming dependents, complete Schedule IL-E/EIC, and enter the amount from Step 2, Line 1, on Line 10d, as corrected.

Attach Schedule IL-E/EIC.

If you change the number of your exemptions, you must explain the reason, in detail, in Step 1, Line I.

Note → See the Form IL-1040 Instructions for more information.

If you are changing Line 10 due to a federal change, you must attach proof of federal finalization. Attach a copy of your original federal return or amended federal Form 1040X that supports the exemption change.

Step 5: Net Income and tax – Lines 11 - 14

Line 11 – Residents: Figure your net income by subtracting Line 10 from Line 9, and enter the result. **This line may not be less than zero.**

Nonresidents and part-year residents: First, check the box in Step 1, to identify whether you were a nonresident or a part-year resident of Illinois during 2019.

Next, enter the amount from Schedule NR, Line 51, on Line 11. **This line may not be less than zero.** Attach Schedule NR with amended figures.

Line 12 – Residents: Multiply your net income on Line 11 by 4.95% (.0495).

Nonresidents and part-year residents: Enter the corrected tax from Schedule NR, Step 5, Line 52.

Line 13 – If you are recapturing investment credits, enter the amount from Schedule 4255, Recapture of Investment Tax Credits. Attach Schedule 4255 with amended figures.

Line 14 – Follow the instructions on the form. **Cannot be less than zero.**

Step 6: Tax – Lines 15 through 19

Line 15 – If you claimed a credit for tax paid to other states on your previously filed return or if you are filing Form IL-1040-X because you qualified for this credit but did not previously claim it, you must correct or complete Schedule CR and attach it to your Form IL-1040-X.

Line 16 – If you claimed a property tax credit or a K-12 education expense credit from Schedule ICR on your previously filed return, or if you are filing Form IL-1040-X because you qualified for the credit but did not previously claim it, you must correct or complete Schedule ICR and attach it to your Form IL-1040-X.

Note → If your federal filing status is married filing jointly and your federal AGI is greater than \$500,000, you are not entitled to a property tax credit or a K-12 education expense credit.

Note → If your federal filing status is single, head of household, married filing separately, or widowed and your federal AGI is greater than \$250,000, you are not entitled to a property tax credit or a K-12 education expense credit.

Line 17 – If you claimed a credit from Schedule 1299-C, Income Tax Subtractions and Credits (for individuals), on your previously filed return or if you are filing Form IL-1040-X because you qualified for this credit but did not previously claim it, you must correct or complete Schedule 1299-C and attach it to your Form IL-1040-X.

Lines 18, 19, and 20 – Follow the instructions on the form.

Note → A change in your tax may result in a change to the credits allowed on Lines 15, 16, and 17.

Step 7: Other Taxes – Lines 21 through 24

Line 21 – If you are changing the amount on this line, see the Form IL-1040 Instructions.

Line 22 – Enter the amount of Illinois Use Tax you reported on your Form IL-1040.

Note → You may not change the amount of use tax reported on your original Form IL-1040 on Form IL-1040-X.

Line 23 – If you are changing the amount on this line, see the Form IL-1040 Instructions.

Line 24 – Follow the instructions on the form.

Step 8: Payments and Refundable Credit – Lines 25 through 30

Line 25 – If the amount of your Illinois Income Tax withheld changes from your previously filed return, complete a corrected Schedule IL-WIT. Attach Schedule IL-WIT with amended figures and copies of all W-2 and 1099 forms.

Line 26 – Enter the total of estimated tax payments you made with Form IL-1040-ES, payments made with Form IL-505-I, and any overpayment applied to your 2019 estimated tax from a prior year return.

Line 27 – Enter the amount of pass-through withholding (income tax paid) made on your behalf by a partnership, S corporation, or trust. Attach Schedule K-1-P or Schedule K-1-T, Beneficiary's Share of Income and Deductions, if payments were made on your behalf but you did not previously claim them. Attach corrected Schedule K-1-P or Schedule K-1-T, if you are amending the amount of previously claimed credit.

Line 28 – If you claimed an Earned Income Credit (EIC) on your previously filed return or if you are filing Form IL-1040-X because you qualified for this credit but did not previously claim it, you must correct or complete Schedule IL-E/EIC and attach it to your Form IL-1040-X. If you are changing Line 28 due to a federal change, you must attach proof of federal finalization.

Line 29 – If you made tax payments with your Form IL-1040, a previously filed Form IL-1040-X, or for any other reason (*i.e.*, paying your electronic return balance due, responding to a notice or a bill, or an amount was collected from you), enter the total of all tax payments made. Do not include any penalty or interest you paid.

Line 30 – Follow the instructions on the form.

Step 9: Corrected Total Overpayment or Underpayment - Lines 31 and 32

Lines 31 and 32 – Follow the instructions on the form.

Step 10: Adjusted Refund or Amount You Owe - Lines 33 through 37

Line 33 – Enter the overpayment, if any, from your original Form IL-1040, Line 30, or the adjusted overpayment amount reported to you by the department.

Line 34 – Follow the instructions on the form.

Line 35 – Enter the amount from Line 34 you want refunded to you. We will figure any interest due to you and include it in your refund.

Note → If you want to deposit your refund directly into your checking or savings account, complete the direct deposit information.

Note → We will not refund any amount less than \$1. We will reduce any overpayment by the amount of any outstanding tax, penalties, and interest you owe and by amounts you owe to other agencies or governments, if those debts have been certified to us.

Line 36 – Subtract Line 35 from Line 34. This is the amount of overpayment you elect to be applied against your estimated tax obligation.

If you elect to apply your overpayment against your estimated tax obligation, see Form IL-1040 Instructions for more information.

If your overpayment accrues interest and you elect to

- apply your entire overpayment against your estimated tax, any interest you accrue will also be applied against your estimated tax. We will calculate the amount of interest and notify you.
- receive a portion of your overpayment as a refund and apply the remainder of your overpayment against your estimated tax, any interest you accrue will be included with your refund.

Note → We will reduce any credit to your estimated tax by the amount of any outstanding tax, penalties, and interest you owe. If your credit is reduced, you may owe a late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax. For more information, see Form IL-1040-ES.

Line 37 – If you have an amount on Line 31 and this amount is less than Line 33, subtract Line 31 from Line 33 or if you have an amount on Line 32, add Lines 32 and 33. This is the amount of tax you owe. We encourage you to pay electronically using MyTax Illinois. If you do not elect to pay electronically, complete the 2019 IL-1040-X-V, Payment Voucher for Amended Individual Income Tax, and staple it, along with your payment, to the front of your Form IL-1040-X.

We will figure the amount of any penalties and interest you owe, and send you a bill for any amount due. However, if you prefer, you may figure the penalties and interest you owe yourself. For more information, see Publication 103, Penalties and Interest for Illinois Taxes, on our website at tax.illinois.gov.

Penalties and Interest

The following penalties must be paid unless you can show that the failure to timely file or pay is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

You may owe

- a **late-filing penalty** if you do not file a processable return by the extended due date.

Note → Changes resulting from a net operating loss (NOL) or capital loss carryback will not affect this penalty.

- a **late-payment penalty for unpaid tax** if you do not pay the tax you owe on time.

Note → If you file an amended return before the extended due date, this penalty will be adjusted based on the newly reported tax. Also, tax required to be shown on the return that was not previously reported is subject to this penalty if not paid by the original due date of the return. Changes resulting from a net operating loss (NOL) or capital loss carryback will not affect this penalty.

Note → If you are filing to report a federal change, this penalty will not be assessed if you file Form IL-1040-X and pay the tax you owe within 120 days of the federal acceptance date shown in Step 1, Line F.

- a **late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax** if you were required to make estimated tax payments and failed to do so, or failed to pay the required amount by the payment due date.

Note → If you file an amended return before the extended due date, this penalty will be adjusted based on the newly reported tax. In most cases, if you file an amended return after the extended due date, any penalty for late payment of estimated tax will remain as originally assessed.

- a **bad check penalty** if your remittance is not honored by your financial institution.

- a **cost of collection fee** if you do not pay the amount you owe within 30 days of the date printed on any bill we send you.

- interest** on unpaid tax from the day after the original due date of your return through the date you pay the tax.

Note → If you received interest on the refund from your original Form IL-1040 or a previously filed amended return and you file an amended return that either reduces the original refund amount or results in a balance due, you must pay back the interest on the portion of the refund that you received in error.

Step 11 – Sign and Date, Paid Preparer, and Third Party Designee

Sign and date

You, and your spouse if filing jointly, must sign and date your return. If you are filing for a minor as a parent or guardian, you must sign the return. Staple all required copies of forms and schedules, powers of attorney, and letters of estate or office to the back of the return.

Paid preparer

If you pay someone to prepare your return, the paid preparer must also sign and date your return, provide a phone number, and enter their Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) issued by the IRS. Check the box if the paid preparer is self-employed. If the paid preparer is employed with a professional tax preparation firm, the paid preparer also must provide the name, the Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN), the address, and phone number of the firm.

Third party designee (optional)

If you want to allow another person to discuss this return and any previous return that affects the liability reported on this return with us, check the box and print the designee's name and telephone number.

The authorization will allow your designee to answer any questions that arise during the processing of your return, call us with questions about your return, and receive or respond to notices we send. You may revoke the authorization at any time by calling or writing us.

Mailing your Form IL-1040-X

Mail your return to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19047
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9047**