



# Instructions for Form 1040X (Revised October 1992)

## Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.** We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form and payment voucher will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:  
**Recordkeeping**, 1 hr., 12 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 21 min.; **Preparing the form and payment voucher**, 1 hr., 20 min.; and **Copying, assembling, and sending the form and payment voucher to the IRS**, 41 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Washington, DC 20224, Attention: IRS Reports Clearance Officer, T:FP; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0091), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send this form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** on page 2.

## General Instructions

### Purpose of Form

Use Form 1040X to correct **Form 1040**, **Form 1040A**, or **Form 1040EZ**. You may also use Form 1040X to make certain elections after the prescribed deadline. For details, see Rev. Proc. 92-85, 1992-42 I.R.B. 32. Please note that it often takes 2 to 3 months to process Form 1040X. If you are changing your Federal return, you may also have to change your state return.

### Filing Form 1045

You may use **Form 1045**, Application for Tentative Refund, instead of Form 1040X if:

- You are applying for a refund resulting from a net operating loss or general business credit carryback, AND
- Less than 1 year has elapsed since the end of the year in which the loss or credit arose.

For more details, see the separate instructions for Form 1045.

### Carryback Claims

You must attach copies of the following to Form 1040X if it is used as a carryback claim.

- Pages 1 and 2 of Form 1040 and Schedules A and D, if applicable, for the year in which the loss or credit originated. At the top of these forms write "Attachment to Form 1040X— Copy Only—Do Not Process."
- Any Schedules K-1 you received from any partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust for the year of the loss or credit that contribute to the loss or credit carryback.
- Any form or schedule from which the carryback results such as Form 3800 or Schedule C or F.
- The forms or schedules for items refigured in the carryback year such as Form 6251, Form 3468, or Schedule A.

**All information described above must be attached to your Form 1040X, if applicable, or your Form 1040X will be returned for the attachments.**

**Note:** If you filed a joint or separate return for some, but not all, of the years involved in figuring the loss or credit carryback, you may have to allocate your income, deductions, and credits. For details, get the publication that explains the type of carryback you are claiming. For example, get **Pub. 536, Net Operating Losses**, if you are claiming a net operating loss carryback, or **Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals**, for a foreign tax credit carryback.

### Net Operating Loss

Attach a computation of your net operating loss using **Schedule A (Form 1045)** and, if applicable, your net operating loss carryover using **Schedule B (Form 1045)**.

A refund based on a net operating loss should not include the refund of any self-employment tax reported on line 11 of Form 1040X. For more details, see Pub. 536.

### Other Claims

Attach to Form 1040X any schedule or form related to the item changed. For example, if you are changing amounts reported on **Schedule D (Form 1040)**, attach the corrected Schedule D.

**Injured Spouse Claim.** Do not use Form 1040X to file an injured spouse claim. Instead, file only **Form 8379**, Injured Spouse Claim and Allocation.

### Information on Income, Deductions, etc.

If you have questions, such as what income is taxable or what expenses are deductible, the instructions for the return you are amending may help you. Be sure to use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules for the right year to figure the corrected tax. The related schedules and forms may also help you. To get prior year forms, schedules, and instructions, call 1-800-829-3676.

### Death of Taxpayer

If you are filing a Form 1040X for a deceased taxpayer, write "**DECEASED**," the taxpayer's name, and the date of death across the top of Form 1040X.

If you are filing Form 1040X as a surviving spouse filing a joint return with the deceased, write "Filing as surviving spouse" in the area where you sign the return. If someone else is the personal representative, he or she must also sign.

**Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Taxpayer.** If you are a surviving spouse filing a joint return with the deceased, file only Form 1040X to claim the refund. If you are a court-appointed personal representative or any other person claiming a deceased taxpayer's refund, file Form 1040X and attach **Form 1310**, Statement of Person Claiming a Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer, and any other information required by its instructions.

For more details, get **Pub. 559**, Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

### When To File

File Form 1040X after you file your original return. Generally, Form 1040X must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was filed, or within 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. A return filed early is considered filed on the date it was due.

A Form 1040X based on a bad debt or worthless security must generally be filed within 7 years after the due date of the return for the tax year in which the debt or security became worthless. For more details, see section 6511.

A Form 1040X based on a net operating loss carryback or a general business credit carryback generally must be filed within 3 years after the due date of the return for the tax year of the net operating loss or unused credit.

## Where To File

Mail your return to the **Internal Revenue Service Center** for the place where you live. No street address is needed.

If you live in:	Use this address:
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	Atlanta, GA 39901
New Jersey, New York (New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester)	Holtsville, NY 00501
New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Andover, MA 05501
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Philadelphia, PA 19255
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999
Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Austin, TX 73301
Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Memphis, TN 37501
Alaska, Arizona, California (counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Ogden, UT 84201
California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
American Samoa	Philadelphia, PA 19255
Guam	Commissioner of Revenue and Taxation 855 West Marine Dr. Agana, GU 96910
Puerto Rico (or if excluding income under section 933) Virgin Islands: Nonpermanent residents	Philadelphia, PA 19255
Virgin Islands: Permanent residents	V.I. Bureau of Internal Revenue Lockharts Garden No. 1A Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas, VI 00802
Foreign country: U.S. citizens and those filing Form 2555, Form 2555-EZ, or Form 4563	Philadelphia, PA 19255
All A.P.O. and F.P.O. addresses	Philadelphia, PA 19255

## Paid Preparers

Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it. A preparer who is required to sign your return must sign it by hand in the space provided (signature stamps or labels cannot be used) and give you a copy of the return for your records. Someone who prepares your return for you but does not charge you should not sign your return.

## Specific Instructions

**Above your name, enter the calendar year or fiscal year of the return you are amending.**

## Name, Address, and Social Security Number

If amending a joint return, list your names and social security numbers in the same order as shown on the original return. If changing from a separate to joint return and your spouse did not file an original return, enter your name and social security number first.

**P.O. Box.** If your post office does not deliver mail to your home and you have a P.O. box, enter your box number instead of your home address.

**Foreign Address.** If your address is outside of the United States or its possessions or territories, enter the information on the line for "City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code" in the following order: city, province or state, postal code, and the name of the country. **Do not** abbreviate the country name.

## Line D—Filing Status

If you are changing from separate returns to a joint return, enter in column A the amounts from your return as originally filed or as adjusted (either by you or the IRS). Next, combine the amounts from your spouse's return as originally filed or as adjusted with any other changes you or your spouse are making to determine the amounts to enter in column B. If your spouse did not file an original return, include your spouse's income, deductions, credits, other taxes, etc. in determining the amounts to enter in column B. Then, read the instructions for column C on this page to figure the amounts to enter in that column. Both of you must sign Form 1040X. If there is any tax due, it must be paid in full.

## Column A

Enter the amounts from your return as originally filed or as you later amended it. If your return was changed or audited by the IRS, enter the adjusted amounts.

## Column B

Enter the net increase or net decrease for each line you are changing. Show all decreases in parentheses. Explain each change in Part II on page 2 of the form and attach any related schedule or form.

For example, if you are amending your return to itemize deductions, attach **Schedule A (Form 1040)**. If you need more space, show the required information on an attached statement.

## Column C

Add the increase in column B to the amount in column A, or subtract the column B decrease from column A. Show the result in column C. For any item you do not change, enter the amount from column A in column C.

**Note:** If you are changing only credits or other taxes, skip lines 1–7 and start with line 8. If changing only payments, skip lines 1–11 and start with line 12.

## Line 1

To figure this amount, add income from all sources, such as wages, taxable interest, dividends, and net profit from business. On Form 1040, use line 23.

On Form 1040A for 1989, use line 11. For 1990–1992, use line 14.

On Form 1040EZ, use line 3.

If you are correcting wages or other employee compensation, attach the first copy or Copy B of all additional or corrected Forms W-2 you got after you filed your original return.

## Line 2

Enter all adjustments to income, such as an IRA deduction or alimony paid. On Form 1040 for 1989, use lines 24–29. For 1990–1992, use lines 24a–29. Be sure to include as an adjustment to income any write-in adjustment. For more details, see your Form 1040 instructions.

On Form 1040A for 1989, use lines 12a and 12b. For 1990–1992, use lines 15a and 15b.

**Note:** If you are changing the amount of your IRA deduction, write in Part II of Form 1040X "IRA deduction" and the amount of the increase or decrease.

## Line 3

Changes you make to your adjusted gross income (AGI) can cause other amounts to increase or decrease. For example, increasing your AGI may decrease your medical expense deduction or your miscellaneous itemized deductions. It may also increase the allowable deduction for charitable contributions or the amount of social security benefits that is taxable. If amending your 1991 or 1992 return, changes to your AGI may also change your total itemized deductions or your deduction for exemptions. You should refigure these items whenever you change your AGI.

**Affect on Exemption Deduction.** Use the **Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet** in the Form 1040 instructions for the year you are amending to figure the amount to enter on Form 1040X, line 6, and if applicable, line 29, if you are amending your—

- 1991 return and your AGI in column A or C is over \$150,000 (\$100,000 if single;

\$125,000 if head of household; \$75,000 if married filing separately), OR

• 1992 return and your AGI in column A or C is over \$157,900 (\$105,250 if single; \$131,550 if head of household; \$78,950 if married filing separately).

#### Line 4

**Itemized Deductions.** If you itemize deductions on **Schedule A (Form 1040)**, enter on line 4 your total itemized deductions. On Schedule A for 1989, 1991, and 1992, use line 26. For 1990, use line 27.

**Standard Deduction.** If you **do not** itemize, enter on line 4 your standard deduction. On Form 1040, use line 34.

On Form 1040A for 1989, use line 16. For 1990–1992, use line 19.

On Form 1040EZ, if you checked the “Yes” box on line 4 of that form, enter the amount from line 4 of Form 1040EZ on line 4 of Form 1040X. If you checked the “No” box for 1989, enter \$3,100 on line 4 of Form 1040X. If you checked the “No” box for 1990, enter \$3,250. If you checked the “No” box for 1991, enter \$3,400. If you checked the “No” box for 1992, enter \$3,600.

#### Line 6

If you are changing the number of exemptions claimed, complete the applicable lines in Part I of the form to figure the amounts to enter on line 6. Otherwise, enter in columns A and C of line 6 the amount you claimed for exemptions on your original return. On Form 1040, use line 36. But if you are amending your 1991 or 1992 return and changes to your AGI affect your deduction for exemptions (see the line 3 instructions), enter the net change in column B of line 6 and the correct amount in column C.

On Form 1040A for 1989, use line 18. For 1990–1992, use line 21.

On Form 1040EZ, if you checked the “Yes” box on line 4 of that form, enter zero on line 6 of Form 1040X. If you checked the “No” box for 1989, enter \$2,000 on line

6 of Form 1040X. If you checked the “No” box for 1990, enter \$2,050. If you checked the “No” box for 1991, enter \$2,150. If you checked the “No” box for 1992, enter \$2,300.

#### Line 8

Enter your income tax before subtracting any credits. Show on this line the method you use in column C to figure your tax. For example, if you use the Tax Rate Schedules, write “TRS.” If, for 1991 or 1992, you use Part IV of **Schedule D (Form 1040)**, write “Sch. D.”

Figure the tax on the taxable income you reported on line 7, column C. Attach the appropriate schedules or forms. Include on line 8 any additional taxes from **Form 4970**, Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts, or **Form 4972**, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions. The forms and instructions for the right year will help you with line 8.

#### Line 9

Enter your total credits, such as the credit for the elderly or the disabled, credit for child and dependent care expenses, or credit for prior year minimum tax. On Form 1040 for 1989 and 1990, use lines 41–45. For 1991 and 1992, use lines 41–44. Include any write-in credit. For more details, see your Form 1040 instructions.

On Form 1040A for 1989, use line 21. For 1990–1992, use lines 24a and 24b.

#### Line 11

Include other taxes, such as tax from recapture of investment credit or low-income housing credit, alternative minimum tax, self-employment tax, advance earned income credit payments, or, for 1991 and 1992, recapture of federal mortgage subsidy. On Form 1040 for 1989, use lines 48–52. For 1990, use lines 48–53. For 1991 and 1992, use lines 47–52. Be sure to include any write-in tax. For more details, see your Form 1040 instructions.

On Form 1040A, use advance earned income credit (AEIC) payments received.

#### Lines 13–17

Enter on the applicable lines your payments and credits. On Form 1040 for 1989, use lines 56–62. For 1990, use lines 55–61. For 1991 and 1992, use lines 54–59. Also, include any credit for overpaid windfall profit tax on line 16 of Form 1040X and write “OWPT” to the left of line 16.

On Form 1040A for 1989, use lines 25a and 25b. For 1990–1992, use lines 28a–28c. Also, for 1990–1992, be sure to include any write-in payment. For more details, see your 1990, 1991, or 1992 Form 1040A instructions.

On Form 1040EZ, use line 6.

**Line 13.** If you change these amounts, attach to the front of Form 1040X the first copy or Copy B of all additional or corrected Forms W-2 or, for 1991 and 1992, Forms 1099-R that you got after you filed your original return.

**Line 14.** Enter the estimated tax payments you claimed on your return. If you filed **Form 1040C**, U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Return, include the amount you paid as the balance due with the return.

#### Line 18

Enter the amount you paid from the “Amount You Owe” line on your **original** return. Also, include any additional tax that may have resulted if your original return was changed or examined. **Do not include payments of interest or penalties.**

#### Line 20

Enter the overpayment from your original return. On Form 1040 for 1989, use line 64. For 1990, use line 63. For 1991 and 1992, use line 61. On Form 1040A for 1989, use line 27. For 1990–1992, use line 29. On Form 1040EZ, use line 8. That amount must be considered in preparing Form 1040X since any refund you have not yet received from your original return will be refunded separately from any additional refund claimed on your Form 1040X. If

your original return was changed or audited by the IRS and as a result there was an additional overpayment of tax, also include that amount on line 20. **Do not** include any interest you received on any refund.

### Lines 21 and 22

If line 21 is a minus figure, treat the amount on line 21 as a positive amount and add it to the amount on line 12, column C. Enter the result on line 22. See **How To Complete and Use the Payment Voucher** on this page.

### Line 23

If you are entitled to a larger refund than you claimed on your original return, show only the additional amount due you. This will be refunded separately from the amount claimed on your original return (see the instructions for line 20). We will figure the interest and include it in your refund.

### Lines 24–28

In column A, enter the number of exemptions claimed on your original return. In column B, enter any changes to exemptions claimed on your original return. Enter in column C the corrected number of exemptions you are claiming.

### Line 29

You may have to use the **Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet** in the Form 1040 instructions to figure the amount to enter on line 29 if the amount in column A or C of line 3 is—

- Over \$78,950 if amending your 1992 return, or
- Over \$75,000 if amending your 1991 return.

For details, see **Affect on Exemption Deduction** on page 3. If you don't have to use the worksheet, multiply the applicable dollar amount on line 29 by the number of exemptions on line 28.

### Line 30

If you are amending your return to claim an exemption for a dependent, you may have to enter the dependent's social security number (SSN) in column (c) of line 30. For 1989 and 1990, you must enter the SSN of any dependent who was age 2 or older on December 31 of the year you are amending. For 1991 and 1992, you must enter the SSN of any dependent who was age 1 or older on December 31 of the year you are amending. If you do not enter the number or if the number is wrong, you may have to pay a \$50 penalty. If your dependent does not have an SSN, see your 1992 Form 1040 or Form 1040A instructions for line 6c.

If you are claiming more than five additional dependents, show the information requested in columns (a) through (e) on an attached statement. When entering the total number of dependents in the boxes to the right of line 30, be sure to include these dependents.

If you are claiming a child who didn't live with you under the special rules for children of divorced or separated parents, you **must** do one of the following:

- **Check the box on line 31** if your divorce decree or written separation agreement was in effect before 1985 and it states that you can claim the child as your dependent.
- **Attach Form 8332**, Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents, or similar statement. If your divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 1984 and it unconditionally states that you can claim the child as your dependent, you may attach a copy of the following pages from the decree or agreement instead of Form 8332:

1. Cover page (write the other parent's social security number on this page), and

2. The page that unconditionally states you can claim the child as your dependent, and

3. Signature page showing the date of the agreement.

For more details, see your 1992 Form 1040 or Form 1040A instructions for line 6c.

## Part III—Presidential Election Campaign Fund

You may use Form 1040X to have \$1 go to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund if you (or your spouse on a joint return) did not do so on your original return. This must be done within 20½ months after the original due date for filing the return. For the calendar year 1992, this period ends on December 31, 1994.

**Note:** A "Yes" designation cannot be changed.

## How To Complete and Use the Payment Voucher

Complete and send in the voucher only if a payment is due. We will figure the interest due and send you a bill.

To complete your voucher:

- Print or type your name, address, and social security number in the space provided on the voucher. If filing a joint return, also enter your spouse's name and social security number.
- Enter the amount you are sending in on the payment line of the voucher.
- Enclose your payment, making the check or money order payable to "Internal Revenue Service" (not "IRS").
- Do not staple or attach your payment to the voucher.
- Write your social security number and daytime phone number on your check or money order.

Form **1040X(V)**

(Rev. October 1992)  
Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

## Form 1040X Payment Voucher

► Use this voucher only if you are making a payment with Form 1040X. See instructions.

OMB No. 1545-0091  
Expires 10-31-94

Please Print or Type	Your first name and initial	Your last name	Your social security number
	If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Home address (number, street, and apt. no.). If you have a P.O. box, see the instructions on page 2.	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If a foreign address, see the instructions on page 2.	Tax year (89, 90, 91, etc.)
	<b>Payment Amount</b> —Make check or money order payable to "Internal Revenue Service." Please do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this return.		\$