

**2010 Resident Personal Income Tax Return**

**Special Notice for 2009 Returns**

Arizona did not fully conform to federal tax law changes for 2009. This means that you may have to file an amended return for 2009. Look at items 1 through 5 below. See if any of those items apply to you. If any of those items apply to you, this will affect your 2009 return. If you have already filed your 2009 return, you must file an amended return to properly report those items. If you were a full year resident during 2009 and you filed Form 140, 140A or 140EZ, you may use Form 140X-NC to correct your 2009 return. If you file Form 140X-NC and pay the entire tax due by October 17, 2011, we will not charge you any penalty or interest on that tax.

The following is the list of items that affect your 2009 return.

1. You received unemployment income during 2009. You excluded up to \$2,400 of that income on your 2009 federal return.
2. You claimed an itemized deduction for both the sales tax on a new motor vehicle and state income taxes on your 2009 federal return.
3. You made a cash gift during 2010 to aid Haiti earthquake victims. You claimed an itemized deduction for that gift on your 2009 federal return.
4. You elected to exclude discharge of indebtedness (DOI) income from the reacquisition of a business debt instrument on your 2009 federal return.
5. You excluded original issue discount (OID) on a debt instrument described in number 4 above from income on your 2009 federal return.

If any of items 1 through 5 above apply to you, you must correct your 2009 Arizona return.

To get Form 140X-NC or for more news on this topic, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov).

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**e-File** today, pay by April 18, 2011, to avoid penalties and interest.

**e-File** through an Authorized IRS/DOR *e-file* provider or by using your Personal Computer and the Internet. Visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) for a listing of approved *e-file* providers and on-line filing sources.

\*\* For free *e-file* requirements, check out our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov).

**Who Must Use Form 140?**

You (and your spouse if married filing a joint return) may file Form 140 only if you are full year residents of Arizona.

You must use Form 140 rather than Form 140A or Form 140EZ to file for 2010 if any of the following apply to you.

- Your Arizona taxable income is \$50,000 or more, regardless of filing status.
- You are making adjustments to income.
- You itemize deductions.
- You claim tax credits other than the family income tax credit, the credit for increased excise taxes, the property tax credit, or the Clean Elections Fund tax credit.
- You are claiming estimated payments.

**Do You Have to File?**

Arizona Filing Requirements These rules apply to all Arizona taxpayers.		
You must file if you are:	and your Arizona adjusted gross income is at least:	or your gross income is at least:
• Single	\$ 5,500	\$15,000
• Married filing jointly	\$11,000	\$15,000
• Married filing separately	\$ 5,500	\$15,000
• Head of household	\$ 5,500	\$15,000
If you are an Arizona resident, you must report income from <b>all</b> sources. This includes out-of-state income.		
To see if you have to file, figure your gross income the same as you would figure your gross income for federal income tax purposes. Then, you should exclude income Arizona law does not tax.		
Income Arizona law does not tax includes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest from U.S. Government obligations</li> <li>• Social security retirement benefits received under Title II of the Social Security Act</li> <li>• Benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act</li> <li>• Active duty military pay</li> <li>• Pay received for active service as a reservist or a National Guard member</li> </ul>		
You can find your Arizona adjusted gross income on line 16 of Arizona Form 140.		

**NOTE:** *Even if you do not have to file, you must still file a return to get a refund of any Arizona income tax withheld.*

**Do You Have to File if You are an American Indian?**

You must file if you meet the Arizona filing requirements unless **all** the following apply to you.

- You are an enrolled member of an Indian tribe.
- You live on the reservation established for that tribe.
- You earned **all** of your income on that reservation.

The department has issued a ruling on the Arizona tax treatment of American Indians. This ruling is ITR 96-4. To see this ruling, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.

**Do You Have to File if You are the Spouse of an American Indian and You are Not an Enrolled Indian?**

You must file if you meet the Arizona filing requirements. The department has issued a ruling on the tax treatment of

spouses of American Indians. This ruling is ITR 96-4. To see this ruling, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.

## Do You Have to File if You are in the Military?

You must file if you meet the Arizona filing requirements unless **all** the following apply to you.

- You are an active duty member of the United States armed forces.
- Your only income for the taxable year is pay received for active duty military service.
- There was no Arizona tax withheld from your active duty military pay.

If Arizona tax was withheld from your active duty military pay, you must file an Arizona income tax return to claim any refund you may be due from that withholding.

You must also file an Arizona income tax return if you have any other income besides pay received for active duty military service.

If you are an Arizona resident and you have to file an Arizona return, you should file using Form 140. If you were an Arizona resident when you entered the service, you remain an Arizona resident, no matter where stationed, until you establish a new domicile. As an Arizona resident, you must report all of your income, no matter where stationed. You must include your military pay, but using Form 140, you may subtract all pay received for active duty military service, to the extent it is included in your federal adjusted gross income.

If you are not an Arizona resident, but stationed in Arizona, the following applies to you.

- You are not subject to Arizona income tax on your military pay.
- You must report any other income you earn in Arizona. Use Form 140NR, *Nonresident Personal Income Tax Return*, to report this income.

To find out more, see Arizona Department of Revenue brochure, Pub 704, *Taxpayers in the Military*.

## If You Included Your Child's Unearned Income on Your Federal Return, Does Your Child have to File an Arizona Return?

No. In this case, the child should not file an Arizona return. The parent must include that same income in his or her Arizona taxable income.

### Find an Authorized E-File Provider

An authorized E-File provider can take the guesswork out of filing taxes.

To Find an  
Authorized e-File  
Provider near you  
log on  
[www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov)



## Residency Status

If you are not sure if you are an Arizona resident for state income tax purposes, we may be able to help. The department has issued a procedure on determining residency status. This procedure is ITP 92-1. To see this procedure, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on procedures.

### Residents

You are a resident of Arizona if your domicile is in Arizona. Domicile is the place where you have your permanent home. It is where you intend to return if you are living or working temporarily in another state or country. If you leave Arizona for a temporary period, you are still an Arizona resident while gone. A resident is subject to tax on all income no matter where the resident earns the income.

### Part-Year Residents

If you are a part-year resident, you must file Form 140PY, *Part-Year Resident Personal Income Tax Return*.

You are a part-year resident if you did **either** of the following during 2010.

- You moved into Arizona with the intent of becoming a resident.
- You moved out of Arizona with the intent of giving up your Arizona residency.

### Nonresidents

If you are a nonresident, you must file Form 140NR, *Nonresident Personal Income Tax Return*.

### What if a Taxpayer Died?

If a taxpayer died before filing a return for 2010, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative may have to file and sign a return for that taxpayer. If the deceased taxpayer did not have to file a return but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to get a refund.

The person who files the return should use the form the taxpayer would have used. **If the department mailed the taxpayer a booklet, do not use the label.** The person who files the return should print the word "deceased" after the decedent's name in the address section of the form. Also enter the date of death after the decedent's name.

If your spouse died in 2010 and you did not remarry in 2010, or if your spouse died in 2011 before filing a return for 2010, you may file a joint return. If your spouse died in 2010, the joint return should show your spouse's 2010 income before death, and your income for all of 2010. If your spouse died in 2011, before filing the 2010 return, the joint return should show all of your income and all of your spouse's income for 2010. Print "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 the return.

### Are Any Other Returns Required?

You may also have to file a fiduciary income tax return. For details about filing a fiduciary income tax return, call the department at (602) 255-3381.

### Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Taxpayer

If you are claiming a refund, you **must** complete Form 131, *Claim for Refund on Behalf of Deceased Taxpayer*. Attach this form to the **front** of the return.

## What are the Filing Dates and Penalties?

### When Should You File?

You have extra time to file and pay for 2010 because April 15, 2011 is a legal holiday in Washington DC. This means that your 2010 calendar year tax return is due no later than midnight, April 18, 2011. File your return as soon as you can after January 1, but no later than April 18, 2011. If you are a fiscal year filer, your return is due on the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of your fiscal year.

### What if You Cannot File on Time?

You may request an extension if you know you will not be able to file on time.

**NOTE:** *An extension does not extend the time to pay your income tax. For details, see the instructions for Arizona Form 204.*

### To get a filing extension, you can either:

1. Apply for a state extension (Form 204). To apply for a state extension, file Arizona Form 204 by April 18. See Form 204 for details. You do not have to attach a copy of the extension to your return when you file, but make sure that you check box **82F** on page 1 of the return. If you must make a payment, use Arizona Form 204, or visit [www.aztaxes.gov](http://www.aztaxes.gov) to make an electronic payment.
2. Use your federal extension (federal Form 4868). File your Arizona return by the same due date. You do not have to attach a copy of your federal extension to your return, but make sure that you check box **82F** on page 1 of the return.

### When Should You File if You are a Nonresident Alien?

The due date for your Arizona return is not the same as the due date for your federal return. Your Arizona return is due by April 18 even though your federal return is due on June 15. If you want to file your Arizona return after April 18, you must ask for a filing extension. You must file this request by April 18. Arizona will allow up to a 6-month extension. This will allow you to file your return by October 17, 2011. See Form 204 for extension filing details.

If you have a federal 6-month extension, you can file your Arizona return under that extension. If you file using your federal extension, Arizona will also allow you an extra 6 months. Because we will allow only 6 months, the due date for your Arizona return is not the same as the due date for your federal return. In this case, your Arizona return will be due by October 17 even though your federal return will not be due until December 15. If you file your 2010 Arizona calendar return after October 17, 2011, your return will be late.

If you are a fiscal year filer, your return is due on the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of your fiscal year.

### What if You File or Pay Late?

If you file or pay late, we will charge you interest and penalties on the amount you owe. If the U.S. Post Office postmarks your 2010 calendar year return by April 18, 2011, your return will not be late. You may also use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filed" rule.

### Late Filing Penalty

If you file late, we will charge you a late filing penalty. This penalty is 4½% of the tax required to be shown on the return

for each month or fraction of a month the return is late. This penalty cannot exceed 25% of the tax found to be remaining due.

### Late Payment Penalty

If you pay your tax late, we will charge you a late payment penalty. This penalty is ½ of 1% (.005) of the amount shown as tax for each month or fraction of a month for which the failure continues. We charge this penalty from the original due date of the return until the date you pay the tax. This penalty cannot exceed a total of 10%.

### Extension Underpayment Penalty

If you file your return under an extension, you must pay 90% of the tax shown on your return by the return's original due date. If you do not pay this amount, we will charge you a penalty. This penalty is ½ of 1% (.005) of the tax not paid for each 30 day period or fraction of a 30 day period. We charge this penalty from the original due date of the return until the date you pay the tax. This penalty cannot exceed 25% of the unpaid tax. If we charge you the extension underpayment penalty, we will not charge you the late payment penalty under Arizona Revised Statutes section 42-1125.D.

**NOTE:** *If you are subject to two or more of the above penalties, the total cannot exceed 25%.*

### Interest

We charge interest on any tax not paid by the due date. We will charge you interest even if you have an extension. If you have an extension, we will charge you interest from the original due date until the date you pay the tax. The Arizona interest rate is the same as the federal rate.

### When Should You Amend a Return?

If you need to make changes to your return once you have filed, you should file Form 140X, *Individual Amended Return*. You should file your amended return after your original return has processed. **Do not** file a new return for the year you are correcting. Generally, you have four years to amend a return to claim a refund.

If you amend your federal return for any year, you must also file an Arizona Form 140X for that year. You must file the Form 140X within 90 days of the final determination of the IRS.

If the IRS makes a change to your federal taxable income for any year, you must report that change to Arizona. You may use one of the following two options to report this change.

#### Option 1

You may file a Form 140X for that year. If you choose this option, you must amend your Arizona return within 90 days of the final determination of the IRS. Attach a complete copy of the federal notice to your Form 140X.

#### Option 2

You may file a copy of the final federal notice with the department within 90 days of the final determination of the IRS. If you choose this option, you must include a statement in which you must:

1. Request that the department recompute your tax; and
2. Indicate if you agree or disagree with the federal notice.

If you do not agree with the federal notice, you must also include any documents that show why you do not agree.

If you choose option 2, mail the federal notice and any other documents to:

Arizona Department of Revenue  
1600 W. Monroe, Attention: Individual Income Audit  
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2650

## Do You Need to Make Estimated Payments in 2011?

You must make Arizona estimated income tax payments during 2011 if:

Your filing status is:	AND Your Arizona gross income for 2010 was greater than:	AND Your Arizona gross income for 2011 is greater than:
Married Filing Joint	\$150,000	\$150,000
Single	\$75,000	\$75,000
Head of Household	\$75,000	\$75,000
Married Filing Separately	\$75,000	\$75,000

If you met the income threshold for 2010, you must make estimated payments during 2011 unless you are sure you will not meet the threshold for 2011.

As a full year resident, your Arizona gross income is your federal adjusted gross income. This amount is on line 12 of the 2010 Form 140.

See the worksheet for Form 140ES to figure how much your payments should be.

## What if You Make Your Estimated Payments Late?

We will charge you a penalty if you fail to make any required payments. We will charge you a penalty if you make any of your required payments late.

For details, see Arizona Form 221.

## Can You Make Estimated Payments Even if You Do Not Have To?

If you do not have to make Arizona estimated income tax payments, you may still choose to make them.

For details, see Arizona Form 140ES.

## Line-by-Line Instructions

### Tips for Preparing Your Return:

- Make sure that you write your SSN on your return.
- Complete your return using black ink.
- You **must** round dollar amounts to the nearest whole dollar. If 50 cents or more, round up to the next dollar. If less than 50 cents, round down. Do not enter cents.
- When asked to provide your own schedule, attach a separate sheet with your name and SSN at the top. Attach your own schedules to your return. Attach these schedules behind page 2 of your return and behind your Schedules A if itemizing.
- You must complete your federal return before you can start your Arizona return.
- Make sure you include your home telephone number. If your daytime number is not the same as your home number, make sure you include a daytime telephone number.

- If filing a fiscal year return, fill in the period covered in the space provided at the top of the form.

## Do You Have a Complicated Return?

**E-File makes filing a complex return simple!**

E-File Software Offers:

- Easy step-by-step instructions
- Error detection before filing
- Easy form selection
- Maximum deductions

For a list of approved software visit our website at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov)



## Entering Your Name, Address, and SSN

### Lines 1, 2, and 3 -

**NOTE:** Make sure that you write your SSN on the appropriate line.

If your booklet has a peel-off label, use that label if all the information is correct. **If any of the information on the label is incorrect, do not use the label.** Attach the label after you finish your return. If you do not have a peel-off label, print or type your name, address, and SSN in the space provided.

If you are filing a joint return, enter your SSNs in the same order as your names. *If your name appears first on the return, make sure your SSN is the first number listed.*

If you are married filing separately, enter your name and SSN on the first line 1. Then enter your spouse's name and SSN on second line 1.

If you are a nonresident of the United States or a resident alien who does not have an SSN use the identification number (ITIN) the IRS issued to you.

For a deceased taxpayer, see page 2 of these instructions.

Use your current home address. The department will send your refund to or correspond with you at that address.

**NOTE:** Make sure your SSN is correct. If you are filing a joint return, also make sure you list your SSNs in the same order every year.

Make sure that you enter your SSN on your return. Make sure that all SSNs are clear and correct. You may be subject to a penalty if you fail to include your SSN. It will take longer to process your return if SSNs are missing, incorrect, or unclear.

## ID Numbers for Paid Preparers

If you pay someone else to prepare your return, that person must also include an ID number where requested.

A paid preparer may use any of the following.

- his or her SSN
- his or her PTIN
- the EIN for the business

A paid preparer who fails to include the proper numbers may also be subject to a penalty.

## Determining Your Filing Status

The filing status that you use on your Arizona return may be different from that used on your federal return.

Use this section to determine your filing status. Check the correct box (4 through 7) on the front of Form 140.

### Line 4 Box - Married Filing a Joint Return

If you are married and filing a joint return, check box 4.

You may file a joint return if you were married as of December 31, 2010. It does not matter whether or not you were living with your spouse. You may file a joint return, even if you and your spouse filed separate federal returns.

You may file a joint return if your spouse died during 2010 and you did not remarry in 2010. See page 2 of these instructions for details.

The Arizona Form 140 is for full year residents only. You may not file a joint Arizona income tax return on Form 140 if any of the following apply.

1. Your spouse is a nonresident alien (citizen of and living in another country).
2. Your spouse is a resident of another state.
3. Your spouse is a part-year Arizona resident.

If filing a joint return with your nonresident spouse, you may file a joint return using Form 140NR. See Form 140NR instructions.

If filing a joint return with your part-year resident spouse, you may file a joint return using Form 140PY. See Form 140PY instructions.

The department has issued a ruling on filing a joint return with your part-year resident or nonresident spouse. This ruling is ITR 95-2. To see this ruling, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.

### Line 5 Box - Head of Household

If you are filing as a head of household, check box 5.

You may file as head of household on your Arizona return, only if one of the following applies.

- You qualify to file as head of household on your federal return.
- You qualify to file as a qualifying widow or widower on your federal return.

### Line 6 Box - Married Filing Separately

If you are filing a separate return, check box 6 and enter your spouse's name and SSN on the second line 1.

If you were married as of December 31, 2010, you may choose to file a separate return. You may file a separate return, even if you and your spouse filed a joint federal return.

Arizona is a community property state. If you file a separate return, you must figure how much income to report using community property laws. Under these laws, a separate return must reflect one-half of the community income from all sources plus any separate income.

When you file separate returns, you must account for community deductions and credits on the same basis as community income. Both you and your spouse must either itemize or not itemize. If one of you itemizes, you both must itemize. If one of you takes a standard deduction, you both must take a standard deduction. One of you may not claim a standard deduction while the other itemizes.

If you and your spouse support a dependent child from community income, either you or your spouse may claim the dependent. Both of you cannot claim the same dependent on both returns.

The department has issued tax rulings on filing a separate return. These rulings are ITR 93-18 and ITR 93-19. To see these rulings, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.

**NOTE:** *In some cases you may treat community income as separate income. The department has issued a ruling on when you may treat community income as separate income. This ruling is ITR 93-22. To see this ruling, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.*

If one spouse is a resident and the other spouse is not, other special rules may apply when filing a separate return. The department has issued a ruling on how to report income in this case. This ruling is ITR 93-20. To see this ruling, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.

### Line 7 Box - Single

If you are filing as single, check box 7.

Use this filing status if you were single on December 31, 2010. You are single if any of the following apply to you.

- You have never been married.
- You are legally separated under a decree of divorce or of separate maintenance.
- You were widowed before January 1, 2010, and you did not remarry in 2010, and you do not qualify to file as a qualifying widow or widower with dependent children on your federal return.

### Exemptions

Write the number of exemptions you are claiming in boxes 8, 9, 10, and 11. **Do not put a checkmark.** You may lose the exemption if you put a checkmark in these boxes. You may lose the dependent exemption if you do not complete Part A, lines A1 through A3 on page 2. You may lose the exemption for qualifying parents or ancestors if you do not complete Part A, lines A4 and A5, on page 2.

### Line 8 Box - Age 65 and Over

Write "1" in box 8 if you or your spouse were 65 or older in 2010. Write "2" in box 8 if both you and your spouse were 65 or older in 2010.

### Line 9 Box - Blind

Write "1" in box 9 if you or your spouse are totally or partially blind. Write "2" in box 9 if both you and your spouse are totally or partially blind.

If you or your spouse were partially blind as of December 31, 2010, you must get a statement certified by your eye doctor or registered optometrist that:


1. You cannot see better than 20/200 in your better eye with glasses or contact lenses or
2. Your field of vision is 20 degrees or less.


If your eye condition is not likely to improve beyond the conditions listed above, you can get a statement certified by your eye doctor or registered optometrist to that effect instead.

You must keep the statement for your records.

**FOR PEACE OF MIND...E-FILE**

Ask your tax professional for E-File  
or  
Do-it-yourself using the Internet



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### Line 10 Box - Dependents

You must complete Part A, lines A1 through A3b, on page 2 of your return before you can total your dependent exemptions.

You may claim only the following as a dependent.

- A person that qualifies as your dependent on your federal return.

**NOTE:** *If you do not claim a dependent exemption for a student on your federal return in order to allow the student to claim a federal education credit on the student's federal return, you may still claim the exemption on your Arizona return. For more information, see Arizona Individual Income Tax Ruling ITR 05-02.*

- A person who is age 65 or over (related to you or not) that does not qualify as your dependent on your federal return, but one of the following applies.
  1. In 2010, you paid more than one-fourth of the cost of keeping this person in an Arizona nursing care institution, an Arizona residential care institution, or an Arizona assisted living facility. Your cost must be more than \$800.
  2. In 2010, you paid more than \$800 for either Arizona home health care or other medical costs for the person.
- A stillborn child if the following apply:
  1. The stillbirth occurred during 2010.
  2. You received a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth from the Arizona Department of Health Services.
  3. The child would have otherwise been a member of your household.

### Completing Line(s) A1

**NOTE:** *If a person who qualifies as your dependent is also a qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent, you may claim that person as a dependent on line A2, **or** you may claim that person as a qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent on line A5. You may **not** claim that same person on both line A2 and line A5. Do not list the same person on line A1 that you listed on line A4.*

Enter the following on line(s) A1.

1. The dependent's name. If you are claiming an exemption for a stillborn child and the child was not named, enter "stillborn child" in place of a name.
2. The dependent's SSN. If you are claiming an exemption for a stillborn child enter the certificate number from the certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth.
3. The dependent's relationship to you.

4. The number of months the dependent lived in your home during 2010. If you are claiming an exemption for a stillborn child, enter the date of birth resulting in the stillbirth.

You may lose the exemption if you do not furnish this information.

### Line A2 - Total Dependents

Enter the total number of persons listed on line(s) A1. Enter the same number on the front of the return in box 10.

### Lines A3a and A3b - Persons You Did Not Take as Dependents on Your Federal Return

On line A3a, enter the following.

1. The names of any dependents age 65 or over listed on line(s) A1 that you cannot take as a dependent on your federal return.
2. The name of any stillborn child listed on line(s) A1, if the stillborn child was named. If the stillborn child was not named, enter "stillborn child" on line A3a. Also enter the date of birth resulting in the stillbirth.

On line A3b, enter the name of any student listed on line(s) A1 that you did not claim as an exemption on your federal return in order to allow that student to claim a federal education credit on the student's federal return.

### Line 11 Box - Qualifying Parents and Ancestors of Your Parents

A qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent may be any one of the following.

- Your parent or your parent's ancestor. Your parent's ancestor is your grand parent, great grand parent, great great grand parent, etc.
- If married filing a joint return, your spouse's parent or an ancestor of your spouse's parent.

You may claim this exemption if all of the following apply.

1. The parent or ancestor of your parent lived in your principal residence for the entire taxable year.
2. You paid more than one-half of the support and maintenance costs of the parent or ancestor of your parent during the taxable year.
3. The parent or ancestor of your parent was 65 years old or older during 2010.
4. The parent or ancestor of your parent required assistance with activities of daily living, like getting in and out of bed or chairs, walking around, going outdoors, using the toilet, bathing, shaving, brushing teeth, combing hair, dressing, medicating or feeding.

You must complete Part A, lines A4 and A5, on page 2 of your return before you can total your exemptions for qualifying parents and ancestors of your parents.

**NOTE:** *If a person who is a qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent also qualifies as your dependent, you may claim that person as a dependent on line A2, **or** you may claim that person as a qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent on line A5. You may **not** claim that same person on both line A2 and line A5. Do not list the same person on line A4 that you listed on line A1.*

## Completing Line(s) A4

Enter the following on line(s) A4.

1. The name of the qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent.
2. The SSN of the qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent.
3. The qualifying parent's or ancestor's relationship to you, or your spouse if filing a joint return.
4. The number of months the qualifying parent or ancestor of your parent lived in your home during 2010.

You may lose the exemption if you do not furnish this information.

## Line A5 - Total Qualifying Parents or Ancestors of Your Parents

Enter the total number of persons listed on line(s) A4. Enter the same number on the front of the return in box 11.

## Additions to Income

### Line B6 - Non-Arizona Municipal Interest

Enter the amount of interest income from non-Arizona municipal bonds that you did not include as income on your federal return.

You may exclude any expenses incurred to purchase or carry the obligation. Reduce the interest income by the amount of those expenses that you could not deduct on your federal return.

If you received tax exempt interest from municipal bonds, attach a schedule listing the payors and the amount received from each payor. You may also want to attach supporting documents for amounts received from Arizona municipal bonds that are exempt from Arizona income tax. These may be items such as bank statements, brokerage statements, etc.

### Line B7 - Ordinary Income Portion of Lump-Sum Distributions Excluded on Your Federal Return

Use line B7 if you use federal averaging for lump-sum distributions from your pension or profit-sharing plan.

Arizona law does not provide for averaging. Enter the amount of the distribution that you treated as ordinary income on your federal return. If you choose to treat the capital gain portion of the distribution as ordinary income, you must also include that amount.

For details, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Ruling ITR 93-5.

### Line B8 - Total Federal Depreciation

Enter the total amount of depreciation deducted on the federal return. If you make an entry here, you should also take a subtraction on line C22. To figure how much you should subtract, see the instructions for line C22.

### Line B9 - Medical Savings Account (MSA) Distributions

For information on Arizona's MSA provisions, see the department's MSA brochure, Pub 542.

You must add amounts received from an MSA here if any of the following apply.

#### 1 - You Withdrew Funds from Your MSA for Other Than Qualified Expenses

You must make an entry here if all of the following apply.

1. You withdrew money from your MSA during 2010.
2. You did not use the amount withdrawn to pay qualified medical expenses.
3. You did not have to include the withdrawal as income on your federal income tax return.

Enter the amount withdrawn.

#### 2 - Deceased Account Holder Where the Named Beneficiary is Not the Decedent's Surviving Spouse

You must make an entry here if all of the following apply.

1. The account holder died during the year.
2. You are the named beneficiary of the decedent's MSA.
3. You are not the decedent's surviving spouse.
4. You did not have to include the value of the MSA as income on your federal income tax return.

In this case, the MSA ceased to be an MSA. Enter the fair market value of the MSA as of the date of death, less the amount of MSA funds used within one year of the date of death, to pay the decedent's qualified medical expenses. You can reduce the fair market value by only those expenses paid from the MSA. If you pay additional medical expenses for the decedent from the MSA after you file, you may file an amended return to further reduce the fair market value of the MSA.

#### 3 - Decedent's Final Return and No Named MSA Beneficiary

Make an entry here if all of the following apply.

1. The account holder died during the year.
2. There is no named MSA beneficiary.
3. This is the decedent's final return.
4. The value of the MSA did not have to be included on the decedent's final federal income tax return.

In this case, the MSA ceases to be an MSA. Enter the fair market value of the MSA as of the date of death. This rule applies in all cases in which there is no named beneficiary, even if the surviving spouse ultimately obtains the right to the MSA assets.

**NOTE:** *The following are not withdrawals. Do not enter any of the following:*

- Amounts from the MSA used to pay qualified medical expenses.
- A qualified return of excess contributions.
- A qualified rollover.
- The fair market value of an MSA received by a surviving spouse who was the deceased account holder's named beneficiary.

*For more information about the above items, see the department's MSA brochure, Pub 542.*

### Line B10 - I.R.C. § 179 Expense in Excess of Allowable Amount

Enter the amount of IRC § 179 expense deducted on the federal return that exceeds \$25,000. If you make an entry here, you should also take a subtraction on line C29 for a portion of the amount entered here. To figure how much you should subtract, see the instructions for line C29.

### Line B11 - Other Additions to Income

Use line B11 if any of the special circumstances below apply.

Attach your own schedule to the back of your return explaining any amounts entered here.

You may either add or subtract items A through D below (line B11 or C29, respectively) depending on your situation.

### A. Pension Adjustments

Use this adjustment if **both** of the following apply.

1. Arizona taxed your pension for years before 1979.
2. You reported that pension on your federal return using the percentage exclusion method.

Do not use this adjustment if **either** of the following apply.

1. You reported your pension income as fully taxable on your federal return.
2. You reported your pension income on your federal return under the "three-year-rule".

Pension Adjustment Worksheet - Line B11	
Follow these steps to figure the adjustment. (Keep this worksheet for your records.)	
1. Your contribution to annuity.	1.
2. Pension amount received in prior years.	2.
3. Remainder of cost (line 1 minus line 2 but not less than zero).	3.
4. Pension amount received this year.	4.
5. Subtract line 3 from line 4 (but not less than zero).	5.
6. Enter the pension amount taxable on your federal return.	6.
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5.	7.
If line 7 is more than zero, enter the amount on line 7 as an addition to income. Enter the addition on line B11.	
If line 6 is more than line 5, enter the difference as a subtraction from income. Enter the subtraction on line C29.	

### B. Married Persons Filing Separate Returns

If you file a separate Arizona return, you must report the following income on that return.

- one-half of the community income from all sources.
- all of your separate income.

If you and your spouse file a joint federal return but separate Arizona returns, you must make sure that each separate return reflects the correct income. If you begin your Arizona return with only the income that you earned during the year, you will have to adjust this income.

If you file separate federal returns, each of your federal returns should already reflect the correct income. Since your separate Arizona returns will begin with the federal adjusted gross income, you will not have to adjust your income.

If you have to adjust your income, attach a schedule showing how you figured your adjustment.

### C. Partnership Income

Use this adjustment if your Arizona Form 165, Schedule K-1, shows a difference between federal and state distributable income.

If the difference reported on your Arizona Form 165, Schedule K-1, is a positive number, enter that difference as an addition. Enter the addition on line B11.

If the difference reported on your Arizona Form 165, Schedule K-1, is a negative number, enter that difference as a subtraction. Enter the subtraction on line C29.

### D. Fiduciary Adjustment

A fiduciary uses Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, to report to you your share of the fiduciary adjustment from the trust or estate.

Line 3 of Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, shows your share of the fiduciary adjustment from the estate or trust. If the amount reported on line 3 of your Arizona Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, is a positive number, enter that amount as an addition. Enter the addition on line B11.

If the amount reported on line 3 of your Arizona Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, is a negative number, enter that amount as a subtraction. Enter the subtraction on line C29.

### E. Net Operating Losses

Arizona does not have specific provisions for calculating the net operating loss of an individual. Generally, the amount of net operating loss deduction included in your federal adjusted gross income is the amount allowable for Arizona purposes. However, there are instances when the amount allowable for Arizona purposes may be different.

You must adjust the amount of net operating loss deduction included in your federal adjusted gross income if you have already deducted any amount of the net operating loss included in your federal adjusted gross income for Arizona purposes. In this case, enter on line B11, the amount of net operating loss included in your federal adjusted gross income which you previously deducted for Arizona purposes.

Usually, Arizona conforms to the federal net operating loss provisions, including the carryback provisions. However, Arizona did not conform to the special federal net operating loss rules for 2008 and 2009. Under the special rules for 2008 and 2009, you could have elected to carry the net operating loss back for 3, 4 or 5 years, instead of the normal 2 years. This election would have been allowed under I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)(h) as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 or the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009. If you deducted a federal net operating loss carryback under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 or the federal Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, see the instructions for line C28.

For information on deducting a net operating loss carryback in cases where you did not make an election under I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)(h), see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Procedure *ITP 99-1*.

### F. Items Previously Deducted for Arizona Purposes

Arizona statutes prohibit a taxpayer from deducting items more than once. However, under the operation of former Arizona law (1989 and prior), you could deduct certain items in greater amounts for Arizona purposes than for federal purposes.

Investment interest and passive activity losses were such items. In some cases, you could have deducted such amounts in their entirety on the Arizona return. For federal purposes, the deduction for these items was limited, with the unused portions being carried forward and deducted in future years. Your Arizona return may include these previously deducted items because of the difference between the federal and former Arizona treatment. If your Arizona taxable income includes items previously deducted for Arizona purposes, you must add such amounts to your Arizona gross income.

### G. Claim of Right Adjustment for Amounts Repaid in 2010

You must make an entry here if **all** of the following apply.

1. During 2010, you were required to repay amounts held under a claim of right.



2. The amount required to be repaid during 2010 was more than \$3,000.
3. You took a deduction for the amount repaid on your 2010 federal income tax return.

If the above apply, enter the amount deducted on your federal income tax return here.

For more information on the Arizona claim of right provisions, see Arizona Department of Revenue Individual Income Tax Procedure *ITP 95-1*.

#### **H. Claim of Right Adjustment for Amounts Repaid in Prior Taxable Years**

You must make an entry here if **all** of the following apply.

1. During a year prior to 2010 you were required to repay amounts held under a claim of right.
2. You computed your tax for that prior year under Arizona's claim of right provisions.
3. A net operating loss or capital loss was established due to the repayment made in the prior year.
4. You are entitled to take that net operating loss or capital loss carryover into account when computing your 2010 Arizona taxable income.
5. The amount of the loss carryover included in your federal income is more than the amount allowed to be taken into account for Arizona purposes.

Enter the amount by which the loss carryover included in your federal adjusted gross income is more than the amount allowed for the taxable year under Arizona law.

#### **I. Addition to S Corporation Income Due to Credits Claimed**

Shareholders of an S corporation who claim a credit passed through from an S corporation must make an addition to income for the amount of expenses disallowed by reason of claiming the credit.

An S corporation that passes the following credits through to its shareholders must notify each shareholder of his or her pro rata share of the adjustment. You must enter an amount on this line when claiming any of the following credits.

- Agricultural water conservation system credit
- Environmental technology facility credit
- Pollution control credit
- Credit for solar hot water heater plumbing stub outs and electric vehicle recharge outlets
- Credit for employment of TANF recipients
- Agricultural pollution control equipment credit
- Motion picture credits

#### **J. Solar Hot Water Heater Plumbing Stub Outs and Electric Vehicle Recharge Outlet Expenses**

If you take a credit for installing solar hot water heater plumbing stub outs or electric vehicle recharge outlets in a dwelling you constructed (Form 319), you cannot deduct any expenses for which you claim the credit. If you take this credit, enter the amount of such expenses that you deducted on your federal return.

#### **K. Wage Expense for Employers of TANF Recipients**

If you take a credit for employing TANF recipients (Form 320), you cannot deduct any wage expense for which you claim the credit. If you take this credit, enter the amount of such expenses that you deducted on your federal return.

#### **L. Motion Picture Expenses**

If you take a motion picture credit on Form 334, you cannot deduct any expenses deducted on your federal return related

to the production, the infrastructure project or related to a transferred credit. Enter the amount of any such expenses that were deducted in computing federal adjusted gross income for which you claimed a credit.

#### **M. Agricultural Water Conservation System Credit**

If you take this credit (Form 312), you cannot deduct any expenses for which you claim the credit. If you take this credit, enter the amount of such expenses that you deducted on your federal return.

#### **N. Adjusted Basis in Property for Which You Have Claimed a Credit for Investment in Qualified Small Businesses**

If you claim a credit for an investment in a qualified small business on Arizona Form 338, you must adjust your basis in the investment by the amount of the credit claimed. You must report this difference in basis on the Arizona return that you file for the taxable year in which you sell or otherwise dispose of the investment. If you sold or otherwise disposed of the investment during the 2010 taxable year, on line B11, enter the amount by which the adjusted basis computed under the internal revenue code with respect to that property exceeds the adjusted basis of the property computed under Arizona Revised Statutes section 43-1074.02.

#### **O. Depreciation or Amortization for a Water Conservation System**

If you claimed a water conservation system credit on Arizona Form 339, you may not deduct any depreciation or amortization for that system on your Arizona return. Enter the amount of depreciation or amortization claimed on your federal return for the water conservation system for which you have claimed a credit.

#### **P. Nonqualified Withdrawals from 529 College Savings Plans**

You must make an addition to income if you received a nonqualified withdrawal from a 529 college savings plan. You must make an addition if the withdrawal was not included in your federal adjusted gross income. The amount that you must add is the amount withdrawn, but no more than the difference between the amount of contributions subtracted in prior years and the amount added in any prior years.

A nonqualified withdrawal is a withdrawal other than any of the following:

1. A qualified withdrawal. A qualified withdrawal is a withdrawal from an account to pay the qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary of the account.
2. A withdrawal made as the result of the death or disability of the designated beneficiary of an account.
3. A withdrawal that is made on the account of a scholarship, or the allowance or payment described in section 135(d)(1)(B) or (C) of the internal revenue code, and that is received by the designated beneficiary, but only to the extent of the amount of this scholarship, allowance or payment.
4. A rollover or change of designated beneficiary.

#### **Q. 2010 Discharge of Indebtedness (DOI) Income**

Generally, when a loan is settled for less than the amount owed, DOI income is realized by the debtor and usually must be included in the debtor's gross income. The amount of

DOI income is generally equal to the amount of loan forgiveness. DOI income also occurs when a debtor repurchases his or her own debt at a discount (a price lower than the adjusted basis issue price of the debt instrument). In debt repurchase transactions, the amount of DOI income is generally equal to the difference between the adjusted issue price and the price paid for the debt instrument.

For federal purposes, a taxpayer may have made a special election for taxable years 2009 or 2010 to include DOI income in connection with the reacquisition of a business debt instrument, ratably over a 5 year period. A taxpayer that made this election will generally include this income in federal adjusted gross income beginning with the 2014 taxable year. A taxpayer would have made the federal election under I.R.C. § 108(i) as added by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Arizona did not adopt the special federal DOI income deferral provisions for the 2009 or 2010 taxable year. For Arizona purposes, if you made the federal election to defer the inclusion of DOI income under I.R.C. § 108(i), you must make an entry here. On line B11, enter the amount of DOI income that you deferred and excluded from the computation of your 2010 federal adjusted gross income under I.R.C. § 108(i). Even though you must include that DOI income on your 2010 Arizona return, Arizona will not tax that income again in the future years when you include the income in your federal adjusted gross income. If you make an entry here, also see the instructions for "Other Subtractions from Income" even though this subtraction will not apply until the year in which you include the income in your federal adjusted gross income.

#### **R. Original Issue Discount (OID) on Reacquisition of Debt Instrument**

For federal purposes, when a taxpayer made the special election to defer DOI income under I.R.C. § 108(i) (see letter "Q" above), the taxpayer was not allowed to take a deduction with respect to the portion of any OID that accrued with respect to that DOI income, during the income deferral period. In this case, the taxpayer had to deduct the aggregate amount of the OID deductions disallowed ratably over a 5 year period, beginning with the period in which the income was includible in federal adjusted gross income.

Arizona did not adopt the federal provisions requiring a taxpayer to defer the OID deduction in cases where the taxpayer federally deferred the DOI income. For Arizona purposes, you had to report the DOI income from a debt reacquisition in the year in which you reacquired the debt, and you were allowed to subtract any OID related to that DOI income in the year the OID accrued. (See the instructions for "Other Subtractions from Income.") If your federal adjusted gross income includes a deduction for any accrued OID that you have already subtracted for Arizona purposes, you must make an addition to Arizona income for the amount of deferred OID deducted on your federal return. Generally, this addition will not apply until taxable year 2014 through 2018. However, if you were required to accelerate reporting of the DOI income for federal purposes and were allowed to deduct accrued OID attributable to that income on a return filed for a year prior to 2014, this addition may apply to an earlier year. On line B11, enter the amount of any previously deferred OID that you deducted in computing your 2010 federal adjusted gross income, to the extent that the amount was previously subtracted from Arizona gross income.

#### **S. Early Withdrawal of Arizona, County, City, or School Retirement System Contributions**

If you meet all of the following, you must enter an amount here.

1. You left your job with the State of Arizona or an Arizona county, city, or school district for reasons other than retirement.
2. When you left, you took out the contributions you had made to the retirement system while employed.
3. You deducted these contributions on your Arizona income tax returns that you filed for prior years.
4. You did not include these contributions in your federal adjusted gross income this year.

If you meet all these tests, you must report as income those contributions previously deducted on your prior years' Arizona tax returns.

For details, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Ruling *ITR 93-7*.

#### **T. Other Adjustments**

Other special adjustments may be necessary. You may need to make an addition for depreciation or amortization. You may also need to make an addition if you claimed certain tax credits. Call one of the numbers listed on the back cover if any of the following apply.

- You are a qualified defense contractor that elected to amortize under Arizona Revised Statutes section 43-1024.
- You sold or disposed of property that was held for the production of income and your basis was computed under the Arizona Income Tax Act of 1954.
- You claimed the environmental technology facility credit.
- You claimed the pollution control credit.
- You claimed the recycling equipment credit.
- You claimed the agricultural pollution control equipment credit.
- You elected to amortize the basis of a pollution control device or the cost of a child care facility under Arizona law in effect before 1990. You are still deducting amortization or depreciation for that device or facility on your federal income tax return.

#### **Line B12 - Total Additions**

Add lines B6 through B11. Enter the total on line B12 and on the front of your return on line 13.

#### **Subtractions From Income**

You may only subtract those items for which statutory authority exists. Without such authority you cannot take a subtraction. If you have any questions concerning subtractions from income, call one of the numbers listed on the back cover.

**NOTE:** *You may not subtract any amount that is allocable to income excluded from your Arizona taxable income.*

#### **Line C13 - Exemption: Age 65 or Over**

Multiply the number in box 8 on the front of your return by \$2,100 and enter the result.

#### **Line C14 - Exemption: Blind**

Multiply the number in box 9 on the front of your return by \$1,500 and enter the result.

#### **Line C15 - Exemption: Dependents**

Multiply the number in box 10 on the front of your return by \$2,300 and enter the result.

**Line C16 - Exemption: Qualifying Parents and Ancestors of Your Parents**

Multiply the number in box 11 on the front of your return by \$10,000 and enter the result.

**Line C17 - Total**

Add lines C13 through C16 and enter the total. If you have no other subtractions from income, skip lines C18 through C30 and enter this total on Form 140, page 1, line 15.

**Line C18 - Interest on U.S. Obligations**

Enter the amount of interest income from U.S. Government obligations included as income on your federal return. U.S. Government obligations include obligations such as savings bonds and treasury bills. You cannot deduct any interest or other related expenses incurred to purchase or carry the obligations. If such expenses are included in your Arizona gross income, you must reduce the subtraction by such expenses. If you are itemizing deductions on your Arizona return, you must exclude such expenses from the amount deducted.

**NOTE:** Do not subtract interest earned on FNMA or GNMA bonds since this interest is taxable by Arizona. For details, see the department's income tax ruling, ITR 06-1.

Do not subtract any amount received from a qualified pension plan that invests in U.S. Government obligations. Do not subtract any amount received from an IRA that invests in U.S. Government obligations. These amounts are not interest income. For details, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Rulings ITR 96-2 and ITR 96-3.

**Line C19 - Exclusion for U.S. Government, Arizona State or Local Government Pensions**

If you receive pension income from any of the sources listed below, subtract the amount you received or \$2,500, whichever is less. Include only the amount you reported as income on your federal return. If both you and your spouse receive such pension income, each spouse may subtract the amount received or \$2,500, whichever is less.

**Public pensions from the following sources qualify for this subtraction.**

- The United States Government Service Retirement and Disability Fund
- The United States Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System
- Retired or retainer pay of the uniformed services of the United States
- Any other retirement system or plan established by federal law

**NOTE:** This applies only to those retirement plans authorized and enacted into the U.S. Code. This does not apply to a retirement plan that is only regulated by federal law (i.e., plans which must meet certain federal criteria to be qualified plans).

- The Arizona State Retirement System
- The Arizona State Retirement Plan
- The Corrections Officer Retirement Plan
- The Public Safety Personnel Retirement System
- The Elected Officials' Retirement Plan
- A retirement plan established for employees of a county, city, or town in Arizona

- An optional retirement program established by the Arizona Board of Regents under Arizona Revised Statutes
- An optional retirement program established by an Arizona community college district.

**NOTE:** Public retirement pensions from states other than Arizona do not qualify for this subtraction.

**Line C20 - Arizona Lottery Winnings**

You may subtract up to \$5,000 of winnings received in 2010 for Arizona lottery prizes.

If you subtract Arizona lottery winnings here, you may have to adjust the amount of gambling losses claimed as an itemized deduction. See instructions for Form 140 Schedule A, *Itemized Deduction Adjustments*.

**Line C21 - U.S. Social Security Benefits or Railroad Retirement Benefits**

Arizona does not tax social security benefits received under Title II of the Social Security Act. Arizona does not tax railroad retirement benefits received from the Railroad Retirement Board under the Railroad Retirement Act. If you included such social security or railroad retirement benefits as income on your federal return, use line C21 to subtract this income.

**NOTE:** Enter only the taxable amount (the amount that was subject to federal tax). Do not include any amount that was not subject to federal income tax.

See Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Ruling ITR 96-1 for more information about railroad retirement benefits.

**Line C22 - Recalculated Arizona Depreciation**

Enter the total amount of depreciation allowable pursuant to IRC § 167(a) for the taxable year calculated as if you had elected not to claim bonus depreciation for eligible properties for federal purposes.

**Line C23 - Certain Wages of American Indians**

Enrolled members of American Indian tribes may subtract wages earned while living and working on their tribe's reservation. The federal government must recognize these tribes.

For more information, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Ruling ITR 96-4.

**Line C24 - Income Tax Refund from Other States**

You may subtract income tax refunds received from other states if both of the following apply.

1. You reported the refund as income on your federal return.
2. You did not deduct the taxes paid to the other state as an itemized deduction on a prior year Arizona return.

**Line C25 - Deposits and Employer Contributions Into MSAs****Deposits Made Into Your MSA**

If you have a medical savings account (MSA), you may be able to subtract deposits made into that MSA. Make an entry here if all of the following apply.

1. You have an MSA that qualifies as an MSA under Arizona law, but not federal law.
2. Either you or your employer made deposits into that MSA during the tax year.

3. You had to include the deposits in income on your federal income tax return.

Enter the amount of the MSA deposits that you had to include in your federal adjusted gross income.

### Employer Contributions Made to Employee MSAs

If you are an employer, you may subtract the amount contributed to your employees' MSAs that are established under Arizona law. You can subtract these contributions only to the extent not deductible for federal income tax purposes. Enter these contributions here.

### Line C26 - Construction of an Energy Efficient Residence

For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 2001, through December 31, 2010, Arizona law allows a subtraction for an energy efficient residence. The subtraction is allowed for selling one or more new energy efficient residences located in Arizona. The subtraction is equal to 5% of the sales price excluding commissions, taxes, interest, points, and other brokerage, finance and escrow charges. The subtraction cannot exceed \$5,000 for each new qualifying residence.

**The taxpayer that builds the new residence may claim the subtraction when the taxpayer first sells the residence. However, the seller may elect to transfer the subtraction to the buyer.**

For more information, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Procedure *ITP 02-1*.

Enter the number of residences for which you are claiming a subtraction on line C26a, then enter the amount of the subtraction on line C26. Also enter the number on line C26a on Form 140, page 1, line 151.

### Line C27 - Pay Received for Active Service as a Member of the Reserves, National Guard or the U.S. Armed Forces

Starting with 2006, members of the U.S. armed forces may subtract pay received for active duty military service. On line C27, enter the amount of that income included in your federal adjusted gross income.

Starting with 2007, members of the reserves or the National Guard may subtract pay received for active service as a reservist or as a National Guard member. This includes pay received for weekend or two-week training periods. On line C27, enter the amount of that income included in your federal adjusted gross income.

**NOTE:** *You may not subtract pay received for active duty service as a member of the U.S. Public Health Service or NOAA. The department has issued a ruling on this issue. This ruling is ITR 10-1. To see this ruling, visit our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and click on legal research and then click on rulings.*

### Line C28 – Net Operating Loss Adjustment

**NOTE:** *This subtraction applies to only those individuals who made an election under the special federal net operating loss rules for 2008 and 2009. Under the special rules for 2008 and 2009, you could have elected to carry the net operating loss back for 3, 4 or 5 years, instead of the normal 2 years. This election would have been allowed under I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)(h) as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 or the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009.*

Arizona did not adopt the special federal net operating loss rules for losses incurred during 2008 or 2009. For Arizona purposes, you must deduct a net operating loss as if the loss was computed under I.R.C. § 172 in effect prior to the enactment of those special rules. If you made an election to deduct your 2008 or 2009 federal net operating loss under I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)(h), you may have to enter an amount here. Figure how much of the net operating loss carry forward would have been allowed as a deduction on your 2010 federal income tax return, if the election described in I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)(h) had not been made in the year of the loss. On line C28, enter the amount that exceeds the actual net operating loss carry forward that was deducted in arriving at federal adjusted gross income.

### Line C29 - Other Subtractions from Income

Use line C29 if any of the following special circumstances apply. Attach your own schedule to the back of your return explaining any amounts entered here.

#### A. Previously Reported Gain on Decedent's Installment Sale

Prior Arizona law required acceleration of any unrecognized installment sale gain upon the death of a taxpayer. However, this acceleration could have been avoided by the posting of a bond. If acceleration was required, your federal adjusted gross income may include installment sale amounts already recognized on a decedent's final Arizona return. If your federal adjusted gross income includes such amounts, you may subtract that portion of the gain included on your federal return.

#### B. Fiduciary Adjustment

A fiduciary uses Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1 to report to you your share of the fiduciary adjustment from the trust or estate.

Line 3 of Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1 shows your share of the fiduciary adjustment from the estate or trust. If the amount reported on line 3 of your Arizona Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, is a negative number, enter that amount as a subtraction. Enter the subtraction on line C29.

If the amount reported on line 3 of your Arizona Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, is a positive number, enter that amount as an addition. Enter the addition on line B11.

#### C. Partnership Income

Use this adjustment if your Arizona Form 165, Schedule K-1, shows a difference between federal and state distributable income.

If the difference reported on your Arizona Form 165, Schedule K-1, is a negative number, enter that difference as a subtraction. Enter the subtraction on line C29.

If the difference reported on your Arizona Form 165, Schedule K-1, is a positive number, enter that difference as an addition. Enter the addition on line B11.

#### D. Federally Taxable Arizona Municipal Interest

Enter the amount of any interest income received on obligations of the State of Arizona, or any political subdivisions of Arizona, that is included in your Arizona gross income. Do not enter any Arizona municipal interest that is exempt from federal taxation and not included in your federal adjusted gross income.

#### E. Adoption Expenses

You may take this subtraction only in the year the final adoption order is granted. Enter the lesser of the total of the following adoption expenses or \$3,000. When figuring your subtraction, you may include expenses incurred in prior years.

The following expenses are qualified adoption expenses.

1. Nonreimbursed medical and hospital costs.
2. Adoption counseling.
3. Legal and agency fees.
4. Other nonrecurring costs of adoption.

If filing separately, you may take the entire subtraction, or you may divide the subtraction with your spouse. However, the total subtraction taken by both you and your spouse cannot exceed \$3,000.

#### **F. Qualified Wood Stove, Wood Fireplace, or Gas Fired Fireplace**

Arizona law provides a subtraction for converting an existing fireplace to a qualified wood stove, qualified wood fireplace, or gas fired fireplace and non-optional equipment directly related to its operation. You may subtract up to \$500 of the costs incurred for converting an existing fireplace to a qualified wood stove, qualified wood fireplace, or gas fired fireplace on your property located in Arizona. When you figure your subtraction, do not include taxes, interest, or other finance charges.

A qualified wood stove or a qualified wood fireplace is a residential wood heater that was manufactured on or after July 1, 1990, or sold at retail on or after July 1, 1992. The residential wood heater must also meet the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's July 1990 particulate emissions standards.

A qualified gas fired fireplace is any device that burns natural or liquefied petroleum gas as its fuel through a burner system that is permanently installed in the fireplace. The conversion of an existing wood burning fireplace to noncombustible gas logs that are permanently installed in the fireplace also qualifies as a gas fired fireplace.

#### **G. Claim of Right Adjustment for Amounts Repaid in Prior Taxable Years**

You must make an entry here if **all** of the following apply.

1. During a year prior to 2010 you were required to repay amounts held under a claim of right.
2. You computed your tax for that prior year under Arizona's claim of right provisions.
3. A net operating loss or capital loss was established due to the repayment made in the prior year.
4. You are entitled to take that net operating loss or capital loss carryover into account when computing your 2010 Arizona taxable income.
5. The amount of the loss carryover allowed to be taken into account for Arizona purposes is more than the amount included in your federal income.

Enter the amount by which the loss carryover allowed for the taxable year under Arizona law is more than the amount included in your federal adjusted gross income.

#### **H. Certain Expenses Not Allowed for Federal Purposes**

You may subtract some expenses that you cannot deduct on your federal return when you claim certain federal tax credits. These federal tax credits are:

- The federal work opportunity credit
- The empowerment zone employment credit
- The credit for employer-paid social security taxes on employee cash tips
- The Indian employment credit

If you received any of the above federal tax credits for 2010, enter the portion of wages or salaries you paid or incurred during the taxable year equal to the amount of those federal tax credits you received.

#### **I. Qualified State Tuition Program Distributions**

If you are a beneficiary of a qualified state tuition program, you may subtract some of the amount distributed from the program for qualified education expenses. Enter the amount of the distribution that you had to include in your federal adjusted gross income. A qualified state tuition program is a program that meets the requirements of I.R.C. § 529.

#### **J. Subtraction for World War II Victims**

You may subtract distributions made to you for your persecution or the persecution of your ancestors by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime for racial, religious or political reasons. If you are the first recipient of such distributions, enter the amount of the distributions that you had to include in your federal adjusted gross income.

You may also subtract items of income that are attributable to, derived from or related to assets that were stolen or hidden from or lost to you if you were persecuted by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime for racial, religious or political reasons before, during or immediately after World War II. If you are the first recipient of such income, enter the amount of income that you had to include in your federal adjusted gross income.

#### **K. Installment Sale Income from Another State Taxed by the Other State in a Prior Taxable Year**

You may subtract income from an installment sale if **both** of the following apply:

1. The income from the sale is subject to Arizona income tax in 2010; and
2. You paid income tax to another state on that income in a **prior** tax year.

Enter the amount of such income that you included in your Arizona gross income for 2010.

Do not enter any amount that is subject to tax by both Arizona and another state in 2010. In this case, you may be eligible for a tax credit. See Form 309 for details.

#### **L. Agricultural Crops Given to Arizona Charities**

Arizona law allows a subtraction for qualified crop gifts made during 2010 to one or more charitable organizations. To take this subtraction, you must be engaged in the business of farming or processing agricultural crops. The crop must be grown in Arizona. You must make your gift to a charitable organization located in Arizona that is exempt from Arizona income tax.

The subtraction is the larger of 80% of the wholesale market price or 80% of the most recent sale price for the contributed crop.

To determine if your crop gift qualifies for this subtraction, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Procedure *ITP 93-2*.

#### **M. Basis Adjustment for Property Sold or Otherwise Disposed of During the Taxable Year**

With respect to property that is sold or otherwise disposed of during the taxable year by a taxpayer who has complied with the requirement to add back all depreciation with respect to that property on tax returns for all taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 1999, enter the amount of depreciation that has been allowed pursuant to I.R.C. § 167(a) to the extent that the amount has not already reduced Arizona taxable income in the current or prior years. (Note: The practical effect of this is to allow a subtraction for the difference in basis for any asset for which bonus depreciation has been claimed on the federal return.)

**N. Adjustment for IRC § 179 Expense Not Allowed**

Enter 20% of the amount entered on line B10. This same amount can also be subtracted in each of the following four taxable years, effectively amortizing the difference in treatment over five years. If you made an addition for IRC § 179 expense on your, 2006, 2007, 2008 and/or 2009 return, also enter 20% of the amount added for 2006, 2007, 2008 and/or 2009.

**O. Contributions to 529 College Savings Plans**

For taxable years 2008 through 2012, you may subtract amounts you contribute to 529 college savings plans during the taxable year. You may subtract the amount you contributed during the year up to a total of \$750 (\$1,500 for a married couple filing a joint return). If you are married filing separate returns, either you or your spouse may take the subtraction, or you may divide it between you, but the total taken by both of you cannot be more than \$1,500.

If you contribute more than \$750 (\$1,500 if married) during the year, your total subtraction is still limited to \$750 (\$1,500 if you are married). For example, Jorge and Kate are married and have two children. During 2010, Jorge and Kate, contributed \$1,500 to a 529 plan for Child 1 and \$1,500 to a 529 plan for Child 2. Even though Jorge and Kate contributed a total of \$3,000 during 2010, they may subtract only \$1,500 on their 2010 return.

You may take a subtraction for a contribution that you made during 2010, to a plan that existed before 2010. You may take a subtraction for a contribution that you made during 2010, to a plan established in another state. You may take a subtraction for a contribution that you made in 2010, to any 529 college savings plan. This could be a plan established for a child, grandchild, niece, nephew, or any other person for whom a plan has been established.

You cannot take a subtraction for an amount transferred from one college savings plan to a different college savings plan (a rollover).

**P. Previously Deferred Discharge of Indebtedness (DOI) Income Adjustment**

Generally, when a loan is settled for less than the amount owed, DOI income is realized by the debtor and usually must be included in the debtor's gross income. The amount of DOI income is generally equal to the amount of loan forgiveness. DOI income also occurs when a debtor repurchases his or her own debt at a discount (a price lower than the adjusted basis issue price of the debt instrument). In debt repurchase transactions, the amount of DOI income is generally equal to the difference between the adjusted issue price and the price paid for the debt instrument.

For federal purposes, a taxpayer may have made a special election for taxable years 2009 or 2010 to include DOI income in connection with the reacquisition of a business debt instrument, ratably over a 5 year period. A taxpayer that made this election will generally include this income in federal adjusted gross income beginning with the 2014 taxable year. A taxpayer would have made the federal election under I.R.C. § 108(i) as added by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Arizona did not adopt the special federal DOI income deferral provisions for the 2009 or 2010 taxable year. For Arizona purposes, if you made the federal election to defer the inclusion of DOI income under I.R.C. § 108(i), you were required to add the amount of deferred DOI income to Arizona income for the year for which you made the

election. (See the instructions for "Other Additions to Income.") If you made the required addition to Arizona income on the Arizona return filed for the year in which you reacquired the debt instrument (2009 or 2010), Arizona will not tax that DOI income twice. In the year in which you include that deferred DOI income in your federal adjusted gross income, you may take a subtraction for the amount included for that year. Usually this subtraction will apply to taxable years 2014 through 2018. However, if you had to accelerate the deferral for federal purposes, this subtraction may apply to a taxable year prior to 2014. On line C29, enter the amount of previously deferred DOI income that you included in your federal adjusted gross income for the current taxable year to the extent that the amount was previously added to your Arizona income.

**Q. Original Issue Discount (OID) on Reacquisition of Debt Instrument**

For federal purposes, when a taxpayer made the special election to defer DOI income under I.R.C. § 108(i) (see letter "P" above), the taxpayer was not allowed to take a deduction with respect to the portion of any OID that accrued with respect to that DOI income, during the income deferral period. In this case, the taxpayer must deduct the aggregate amount of the OID deductions disallowed ratably over a 5 year period, beginning with the period in which the income is includible in federal adjusted gross income.

Arizona did not adopt the federal provisions requiring a taxpayer to defer the OID deduction in cases where the taxpayer federally deferred the DOI income under I.R.C. § 108(i). For Arizona purposes, you were required to add the amount of deferred DOI income to Arizona income on the return filed for the year in which you reacquired the debt instrument. Since Arizona is taxing the federally deferred DOI income for 2009 or 2010 on your 2009 or 2010 Arizona return, you may subtract the amount of OID that accrued during the taxable year with respect to that DOI income. On line C29, enter the amount of any OID that was deferred and not allowed to be deducted in computing your federal adjusted gross income for 2010 under I.R.C. § 108(i).

**R. Other Adjustments**

Other special adjustments may be necessary. Call one of the numbers listed on the back cover if any of the following apply.

- You are a qualified defense contractor that elected to amortize under Arizona Revised Statutes section 43-1024.
- You sold or disposed of property that was held for the production of income and your basis was computed under the Arizona Income Tax Act of 1954.
- You were an Arizona resident before December 31, 1975, and you are receiving IRA distributions from your IRA account to which you made contributions before December 31, 1975.
- You were an Arizona resident before December 31, 1975, and you are receiving distributions from your qualified self-employment retirement plan to which you made contributions before December 31, 1975.
- You deferred exploration expenses determined under Internal Revenue Code section 617 in a taxable year ending before January 1, 1990, and you have not previously taken a subtraction for those expenses.

**Line C30 - Total Subtractions**

Add lines C17 through C29. Enter the total here and on the front of your return on line 15.

### Line D31 - Last Name(s) Used in Prior Years

Use line D31 if the last name that you are using on this return is not the same as the last name you used on returns filed for the last 4 years. On line D31, enter any other last name(s) that you used when filing your return during the last 4 years.

### Totaling Your Income

#### Line 12 - Federal Adjusted Gross Income

You must complete your federal return before you enter an amount on line 12. You must complete a 2010 federal return to determine your federal adjusted gross income even if not filing a federal return.

Arizona uses federal adjusted gross income as a starting point to determine Arizona taxable income. Your federal adjusted gross income is your Arizona gross income.

**NOTE:** Be sure to use your federal adjusted gross income and not your federal taxable income.

If the amount on line 12 is more than \$75,000 (\$150,000 if filing a joint return), you may need to make estimated payments. See "Do You Need to Make Estimated Payments" instructions on page 4.

#### Line 13 - Additions to Income

Enter the amount from line B12, page 2, of your return.

#### Line 15 - Subtractions From Income

Enter the amount from page 2, line C17 or line C30.



### Figuring Your Tax

#### Line 17 - Itemized or Standard Deductions

You must decide whether to take the standard deduction or to itemize your deductions. Your Arizona income tax will be less if you take the larger of your standard deduction or your itemized deductions.

**e-file** When you **e-File**, the software completes the math for you.

### Your Standard Deduction

If you take the standard deduction, check box 17S.

If your filing status is:	Your standard deduction is:
• Single	\$4,677
• Married filing separately	\$4,677
• Married filing jointly	\$9,354
• Head of household	\$9,354

### Your Itemized Deductions

You may claim itemized deductions on your Arizona return even if you take a standard deduction on your federal return. For the most part, you may claim those deductions allowable as itemized deductions under the Internal Revenue Code. In some cases, the amount allowed for some deductions may not be the same as the amount allowable for federal purposes. You may have to adjust the amounts shown on your completed federal Form 1040, Schedule A. See Form 140 Schedule A, *Itemized Deduction Adjustments* to figure if you have to make any adjustments.

To figure your itemized deductions, you must complete a federal Form 1040, Schedule A. Then, if required, complete Form 140 Schedule A, *Itemized Deduction Adjustments*. If you do not have to complete Form 140 Schedule A, *Itemized Deduction Adjustments*, enter the amount from federal Form 1040, Schedule A, on Form 140, line 17.

**NOTE:** If you itemize, you must attach a copy of the completed federal Schedule A to your Arizona return. If itemizing, check box 17I.

#### Line 18 - Personal Exemptions

The amount you may claim as a personal exemption depends on your filing status. If married, the amount you may claim as a personal exemption also depends on whether you or your spouse claim dependents. You may use the chart below to figure your personal exemption. If married, you may also use Form 202 to figure your personal exemption.

Personal Exemption Chart	
If you checked filing status:	Enter:
• Single (Box 7)	\$2,100
• Married filing joint return (Box 4) and claiming no dependents (Box 10)	\$4,200
• Married filing joint return (Box 4) and claiming at least one dependent (Box 10 excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a)	\$6,300
• Head of household and you are <b>not</b> married (Box 5)	\$4,200
• Head of household and you <b>are</b> a married person who qualifies to file as head of household (Box 5)	\$3,150, Or Complete Form 202 <i>Personal Exemption Allocation Election.</i>
• Married filing separately (Box 6) with neither spouse claiming any dependents (Box 10)	\$2,100, Or Complete Form 202 <i>Personal Exemption Allocation Election.</i>
• Married filing separately (Box 6) with one spouse claiming at least one dependent (Box 10 excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a)	\$3,150, Or Complete Form 202 <i>Personal Exemption Allocation Election.</i>

A married couple who does not claim any dependents may take one personal exemption of \$4,200. If the husband and wife file separate returns, either spouse may take the entire \$4,200 exemption, or the spouses may divide the \$4,200 between them. You and your spouse must complete Form 202 if either you or your spouse claim a personal exemption of more than \$2,100. If you and your spouse do not complete Form 202, you may take an exemption of only \$2,100 (one-half of the total \$4,200).

A married couple who claims at least one dependent may take one personal exemption of \$6,300. If the husband and wife file separate returns, either spouse may take the entire \$6,300 exemption, or the spouses may divide the \$6,300 between them. You and your spouse must complete Form 202 if either you or your spouse claim a personal exemption of more than \$3,150. If you and your spouse do not complete Form 202, you may take an exemption of only \$3,150 (one-half of the total \$6,300).

If you are a married person who qualifies to file as a head of household, you may take the entire \$6,300 personal exemption or you may divide the exemption with your spouse. You and your spouse must complete Form 202 if either you or your spouse claim a personal exemption of more than \$3,150. If you and your spouse do not complete Form 202 you may take an exemption of only \$3,150 (one-half of the total \$6,300).

The spouse who claims more than one-half of the total personal exemption must attach the original Form 202 to his or her return. The spouse who claims less than one-half of the total personal exemption must attach a copy of the completed Form 202 to his or her return.

**Line 19 - Taxable Income**

Subtract lines 17 and 18 from line 16 and enter the result. Use this amount to calculate your tax using Tax Table X or Y or the Optional Tax Tables.

**Line 20 - Tax Amount**

Enter the tax from either Tax Table X or Y or the Optional Tax Tables. If your taxable income is less than \$50,000, use the Optional Tax Table. If your taxable income is \$50,000 or more, use Tax Table X or Y.

**Line 21 - Tax From Recapture of Credits From Arizona Form 301**

Enter the amount of tax due from recapture of the credits from Form 301, Part II, line 31.

**Line 22 - Subtotal of Tax**

Add lines 20 and 21.

**Lines 23 and 24 - Clean Elections Fund Tax Reduction**

You may designate \$5 of your tax go to the Clean Elections Fund and may also reduce your tax by up to \$5. If you are married filing a joint return, both you and your spouse may make this designation and also reduce your tax by up to \$10.

**Single Taxpayers, Heads of Household, and Married Taxpayers Filing a Joint Return With Only One Spouse Making a Designation**

To make this designation, Check box 231 marked yourself.

If you checked box 231 and the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 22 is \$10 or more, enter \$5 on line 24. If the amount on line 22 is less than \$10, complete the following worksheet.

**Married Taxpayers Filing a Joint Return With Both Spouses Making a Designation**

If both spouses want to make this designation, one spouse should check box 231, and the other spouse should check box 232.

If you checked both box 231 and box 232 and the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 22 is \$20 or more, enter \$10 on line 24.

If the amount on line 22 is less than \$20, complete the following worksheet.


<b>Clean Elections Fund Tax Reduction Worksheet</b>	
1. Enter the amount of tax from Form 140, page 1, line 22.	
2. If you checked box 231, enter \$5. If a joint return and your spouse also checked box 232, enter \$10.	
3. Balance of tax eligible for tax reduction. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If less than zero, enter zero "0".	
4. If you checked box 231, enter \$5. If a joint return and your spouse also checked box 232, enter \$10.	
5. Tax reduction. Enter the lesser of line 3 or line 4. Also enter this amount on Form 140, page 1, line 24.	

**NOTE:** Amounts designated to the Clean Elections Fund here do not qualify for the credit on line 29.

**Line 25 - Reduced Tax**

Subtract line 24 from line 22. Enter the result.

**Line 26 - Family Income Tax Credit**

 **e-File** software will let you know if you are eligible and will figure the credit for you.

You may take this credit if your income does not exceed the maximum income allowed for your filing status.

- Complete steps 1, 2, and 3 to see if you qualify for this credit.
- If you qualify to take this credit, complete Worksheet II in step 4.

**Step 1**

Complete Worksheet I below.

<b>Worksheet I</b>	
1. Enter the amount from Form 140, page 1, line 16.	
2. Enter the amount from Form 140, page 2, line C17.	
3. Add lines 1 and 2. Enter the result.	

**Step 2**

Look at the following tables. Find your filing status.

- Use Table I if married filing a joint return.
- Use Table II if head of household.
- Use Table III if single or married filing a separate return.

**Step 3**

- Look at column (a) labeled "number of dependents" and find the number of dependents you are claiming (Form 140, page 1, box 10 excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a).
- Find the maximum income [in column (b)] for the number of dependents you are claiming.
- Compare that income [the amount in column (b)] with the income listed in Step 1 on Worksheet I, line 3.

If the amount entered in step 1 on Worksheet I, line 3 is equal to or less than the maximum income allowed for the number of dependents you are claiming on Form 140, page



1, box 10, excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a, you qualify to take this credit. To figure your credit, complete step 4.

<b>Table I Married Filing a Joint Return</b>	
<b>Column (a)</b>	<b>Column (b)</b>
Number of dependents you are claiming on Form 140, page 1, box 10 excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a.	Maximum Income
• 0 or 1	\$20,000
• 2	\$23,600
• 3	\$27,300
• 4 or more	\$31,000

<b>Table II Head of Household</b>	
<b>Column (a)</b>	<b>Column (b)</b>
Number of dependents you are claiming on Form 140, page 1, box 10 excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a.	Maximum Income
• 0 or 1	\$20,000
• 2	\$20,135
• 3	\$23,800
• 4	\$25,200
• 5 or more	\$26,575

<b>Table III Single Or Married Filing Separately</b>	
<b>Column (a)</b>	<b>Column (b)</b>
Number of dependents you are claiming on Form 140, page 1, box 10 excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a.	Maximum Income
• 0 or more	\$10,000

### Step 4

If you qualify to take the credit, complete Worksheet II.

<b>Worksheet II You must complete Steps 1 through 3 before you complete Worksheet II.</b>	
1. Enter the number of dependents you entered on Form 140, page 1, box 10, excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a.	
2. Number of personal exemptions. If you checked filing status 4, <b>enter</b> the number 2 here. If you checked filing status 5, 6, or 7, enter the number 1 here.	
3. Add lines 1 and 2. Enter the result.	
4. Multiply the amount on line 3 by \$40. Enter the result.	
5. If you checked filing status 4 or 5, <b>enter</b> \$240 here. If you checked filing status 6 or 7, enter \$120 here.	
6. Family income tax credit. Enter the lesser of line 4 or line 5. Also enter this on Form 140, page 1, line 26.	

*NOTE: The family income tax credit will only reduce your tax and cannot be refunded.*

### Line 27 - Nonrefundable Credits From Arizona Form 301 or Forms 310, 321, 322, and 323 if Form 301 is not Required

Complete line 27 if you can take any of the following credits. Also make sure that you attach the Arizona Form 301 if you are required to complete Form 301 and the appropriate credit form or forms to your return.

1. **Defense Contracting Credits.** Your unused defense contracting credit carryover may be carried forward as a credit against subsequent taxable years' tax liability through tax year 2011. See Form 302 for details.

2. **Enterprise Zone Credit.** You may qualify for this credit if your business in an Arizona enterprise zone had net increases in qualified employment positions. Use Form 304 to figure this credit.

3. **Environmental Technology Facility Credit.** You may qualify for this credit if your business incurred expenses in constructing a qualified environmental technology manufacturing facility. Use Form 305 to figure this credit.

4. **Military Reuse Zone Credit.** You may qualify for this credit if you have qualifying net increases in full-time employment within a military reuse zone. Use Form 306 to figure this credit.

5. **Recycling Equipment Credit.** The recycling equipment credit allowable to individuals has been repealed. You may not take this credit for taxable years beginning January 1, 2003 or later. However, the repeal did not affect any credit carryover that accrued prior to the repeal. Use Form 307 to figure any allowable credit carryover.

6. **Credit for Increased Research Activities - Individuals.** You may qualify for this credit if you incurred qualified research expenses for research conducted in Arizona. Use Form 308-I to figure this credit.

7. **Credit for Taxes Paid to Another State or Country.** You may qualify for this credit if you paid tax to Arizona and another state or country on the same income. Use Form 309 to figure your credit.

8. **Credit for Solar Energy Devices.** You may qualify for this credit if you installed a solar energy device in your residence located in Arizona. Use Form 310 to figure this credit.

9. **Agricultural Water Conservation System Credit.** You may qualify for this credit if you incurred expenses to purchase and install an agricultural water conservation system in Arizona. Use Form 312 to figure this credit.

10. **Pollution Control Credit.** You may qualify for this credit if you purchased depreciable property used in a trade or business to reduce or prevent pollution. Use Form 315 to figure this credit.

11. **Credit for Solar Hot Water Heater Plumbing Stub Outs and Electric Vehicle Recharge Outlets.** You may qualify for this credit if you install solar hot water heater plumbing stub outs or electric vehicle recharge outlets in houses or dwelling units you construct. The taxpayer that constructed the dwelling may also transfer the credit to a purchaser. Use Form 319 to figure this credit.

12. **Credit for Employment of TANF Recipients.** You may qualify for this credit if you employed TANF recipients during the taxable year. Use Form 320 to figure this credit.

13. **Credit for Contributions to Charities That Provide Assistance to the Working Poor.** You may qualify for this credit if you made contributions to certain charities that provide help to the working poor. Use Form 321 to figure this credit.

**14. Credit for Contributions Made or Fees Paid to Public Schools.** You may qualify for this credit if you made contributions or paid certain fees to public schools in Arizona. Use Form 322 to figure this credit.

**15. Credit for Contributions to Private School Tuition Organizations.** You may qualify for this credit if you made contributions to a school tuition organization that provides scholarships or grants to qualified schools. Use Form 323 to figure this credit.

**16. Agricultural Pollution Control Equipment Credit.** You may qualify for this credit if you are involved in commercial agriculture and incur expenses to purchase tangible personal property that is primarily used in your trade or business to control or prevent pollution. Use Form 325 to figure this credit.

**17. Credit for Donation of School Site.** You may qualify for this credit if you donated real property and improvements to a school district or a charter school for use as a school or as a site for the construction of a school. Use Form 331 to figure this credit.

**18. Credit for Healthy Forest Enterprises.** You may qualify for this credit if you had net increases in qualified employment positions as a healthy forest enterprise. Use Form 332 to figure this credit.

**19. Credit for Employing National Guard Members.** You may qualify for this credit if you are an employer who has an employee that is a member of the Arizona National Guard if the employee is placed on active duty. Use Form 333 to figure this credit.

**20. Motion Picture Credits.** A credit is available to motion picture production companies that produce motion pictures, commercials, music videos, or television series completely or partially in Arizona. A tax credit for investments in motion picture infrastructure projects in Arizona is also available. Use Form 334 to figure this credit.

**21. Credit for Solar Energy Devices - Commercial and Industrial Applications.** This credit is available to taxpayers that install solar energy devices for commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential applications located in Arizona. Use Form 336 to figure this credit.

**22. Credit for Investment in Qualified Small Businesses.** You may qualify for this credit if you made an investment in a qualified small business. Use Form 338 to figure this credit.

**23. Credit for Water Conservation Systems.** You may qualify for this credit if you installed a qualifying water conservation system in your residence located in Arizona. Use Form 339 to figure this credit.

**24. Credit for Donations to the Military Family Relief Fund.** You may qualify for this credit if you made a cash contribution to the Arizona Military Family Relief Fund during the taxable year. Use Form 340 to figure this credit.

Compute your credit on the appropriate form. Then, if required, complete Form 301 and enter the amount from Form 301, line 59. The credits on line 27 cannot reduce your tax below zero. These credits are not refundable credits.

Attach Arizona Form 301, along with any supporting documents, to your return.

**Line 28 - Credit Type**

If you entered an amount on line 27, write the form number of each credit claimed.	
<b>If you are claiming:</b>	<b>Write form number:</b>
1. Defense Contracting Credits	302
2. Enterprise Zone Credit	304
3. Environmental Technology Facility Credit	305
4. Military Reuse Zone Credit	306
5. Recycling Equipment Credit	307
6. Credit for Increased Research Activities - Individuals	308
7. Credit for Taxes Paid to Another State or Country	309
8. Credit for Solar Energy Devices	310
9. Agricultural Water Conservation System Credit	312
10. Pollution Control Credit	315
11. Credit for Solar Hot Water Heater Plumbing Stub Outs and Electric Vehicle Recharge Outlets	319
12. Credit for Employment of TANF Recipients	320
13. Credit for Contributions to Charities That Provide Assistance to the Working Poor	321
14. Credit for Contributions Made or Fees Paid to Public Schools	322
15. Credit for Contributions to Private School Tuition Organizations	323
16. Agricultural Pollution Control Equipment Credit	325
17. Credit for Donation of School Site	331
18. Credit for Healthy Forest Enterprises	332
19. Credit for Employing National Guard Members	333
20. Motion Picture Credits	334
21. Credit for Solar Energy Devices - Commercial and Industrial Applications	336
22. Credit for Investment in Qualified Small Businesses	338
23. Credit for Water Conservation Systems	339
24. Credit for Donations to the Military Family Relief Fund	340

**Line 29 - Clean Elections Fund Tax Credit**

**NOTE:** An amount entered on Form 140, page 1, line 24 does not qualify for the credit. Do not include that amount here. For the purpose of this credit, that amount is not a donation.

If you made a donation to the Citizens Clean Elections Fund, you may take a credit for that gift.

For 2010, you may claim a credit for:

- Donations made directly to the fund during 2010.
- A donation made to the fund on your 2009 income tax return that you filed in 2010.

You may not claim a credit on the 2010 return for a donation made to the fund on your 2010 return. If you make a donation to the fund with your 2010 return, that you file in 2011, you may claim a credit for that donation on your 2011 return.

Complete the following worksheet to figure your credit.

Worksheet for Calculating the 2010 Clean Elections Fund Tax Credit	
1. Enter the amount donated directly to the fund during 2010.	
2. Enter the amount donated to the fund with your 2009 tax form.	
3. Add line 1 and line 2. Enter the total.	
4. Enter the amount from Form 140, page 1, line 25.	
5. Enter the amount from Form 140, page 1, line 26.	
6. Enter the amount from Form 140, page 1, line 27.	
7. Add line 5 and line 6. Enter the total	
8. Subtract line 7 from line 4.	
9. Multiply line 8 by 20% (.20).	
10. Enter \$640 if single, head of household, or married filing separately. Enter \$1,280 if married filing joint.	
11. Enter the larger of line 9 or line 10.	
12. Enter the smaller of line 3, line 8, or line 11 here and also on Form 140, page 1, line 29.	

**NOTE:** This credit will only reduce your tax and cannot be refunded. You may not carry forward any amount of unused credit.

### Line 30 - Balance of Tax

Subtract lines 26, 27 and 29 from line 25. If the sum of lines 26, 27 and 29 is more than line 25, enter zero.

### Totaling Payments and Credits

### Line 31 - Arizona Income Tax Withheld

Enter the Arizona income tax withheld shown on the Form(s) W-2 from your employer(s). Also enter the Arizona income tax withheld shown on your Form(s) 1099-R (distributions from pensions, annuities, etc.). Do not include any income tax withheld for another state. Attach the Form(s) W-2 and 1099-R after the last page of your return.

**NOTE:** You should receive your Form(s) W-2 no later than January 31. If you did not receive a Form W-2 or you think your Form W-2 is wrong, contact your employer.

### Line 32- Arizona Estimated Tax Payments for 2010 and Amount Applied From 2009 Return

Use this line if you did one of the following.

- Made estimated income tax payments to Arizona for 2010.
- Applied any of your refund from your 2009 Arizona return to 2010 estimated taxes for Arizona.

Enter the total amount paid and/or applied to 2010 taxes.

**NOTE:** If you made joint Arizona estimated payments for 2010, but are filing separate 2010 Arizona income tax returns, see Arizona Department of Revenue Income Tax Ruling ITR 02-3.

### Line 33 - 2010 Arizona Extension Payment (Form 204)

Use this line to report the payment you sent with your extension request, or the electronic extension payment you made using www.aztaxes.gov.

### Line 34 - Increased Excise Tax Credit

You may take this credit if you meet all of the following:

- You meet the income threshold for your filing status.
- You are not claimed as a dependent by any other taxpayer.
- You were not sentenced for at least 60 days of 2010 to a county, state or federal prison.

If you are married filing a joint return, or a head of household, you may take this credit if the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 12, is \$25,000 or less. If you are single or married filing a separate return, you may take this credit if the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 12 is \$12,500 or less.

To figure your credit, complete the following worksheet.

**NOTE:** Do not complete the following worksheet if you are claiming the property tax credit on Form 140PTC. Use Form 140PTC to figure both the credit for increased excise taxes and the property tax credit. If you are claiming both the credit for increased excise taxes and the property tax credit, enter the increased excise tax credit from Form 140PTC, page 1, line 17, here and enter the property tax credit from Form 140PTC, page 1, line 15, on line 35.

Credit for Increased Excise Taxes Worksheet		
	Check one	
	Yes	No
If you checked filing status 4 or 5, is the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 12, \$25,000 or less? If you checked filing status 6 or 7, is the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 12, \$12,500 or less?		
<b>If you checked no, STOP. You do not qualify for this credit. If you checked yes, complete the rest of this worksheet.</b>		
1. Enter the number of dependents you entered on Form 140, page 1, box 10, excluding persons listed on Page 2, line A3a. Also exclude any dependent that is not an Arizona resident.		
2. Number of personal exemptions. If you checked filing status 4, enter the number 2 here. If you checked filing status 5, 6, or 7, enter the number 1 here.		
3. Add lines 1 and 2. Enter the result.		
4. Multiply the amount on line 3 by \$25. Enter the result.		
5. Maximum credit.	\$	100 00
6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5 here and also on Form 140, page 1, line 34.		

**NOTE:** The credit cannot exceed \$100 per household. Do not claim this credit if someone else in your household has already claimed \$100 of the credit. If someone else in your household has claimed less than \$100, you may claim the credit as long as all credit claims filed from your household do not exceed \$100.

## Line 35 - Property Tax Credit

You may take the property tax credit if you meet **all** the following.

1. You were either 65 or older in 2010 or receiving SSI Title 16 income from the Social Security Administration.

**NOTE:** *This is not the normal Social Security disability.*

2. You were an Arizona resident for the full year in 2010.
3. You paid property tax on your Arizona home in 2010. You paid rent on taxable property for the entire year or you did a combination of both.
4. If you lived alone, your income from all sources was under \$3,751. If you lived with others, the household income was under \$5,501.

Complete Form 140PTC to figure your credit. Enter the amount from Form 140PTC, page 1, line 15.

Attach Form 140PTC to your return.

**Tax Tip:** *To claim a property tax credit, you must file your claim or extension request by April 18, 2011. You cannot claim this credit on an amended return if you file the amended return after the due date of your return.*

## Line 36 - Other Refundable Credits

Enter the total of refundable credits you are claiming from Form 308-I, *Credit for Increased Research Activities - Individuals*, or Form 342, *Credit for Renewable Energy Industry*.

If you enter an amount on this line, be sure you check the box or boxes to show which credits you are claiming. Also be sure to attach the credit claim form (308-I or 342) to your return when you file.

### Credit for Increased Research Activities - Individuals (Form 308-I)

You may qualify for the refundable increased research activities credit if you incurred qualified research expenses for research conducted in Arizona. For more information about this credit, and to see whether you may claim a refund of this credit, see Arizona Form 308-I.

If you are claiming a refund of the increased research activities credit from Form 308-I, enter the amount from Form 308-I, Part IV, line 23, here.

### Renewable Energy Industry Credit (Form 342)

You may qualify for the refundable renewable energy industry credit if you expanded or located a qualified renewable energy operation in Arizona. For more information about this credit, see Arizona Form 342.

If you are claiming the renewable energy industry credit, from Form 342, enter the amount from Form 342, Part IV, line 12, here.

**NOTE:** *If you are claiming a refundable credit from both Form 308-I and Form 342, add the amount from Form 308-I, part IV, line 23 to the amount from Form 342, Part IV, line 12 and enter the total on Form 140, page 1, line 36.*

## Line 37 - Total Payments and Refundable Credits

Add lines 31 through 36. Enter the total.

Also, do the following if you computed your 2010 tax under Arizona's claim of right provisions.

1. Write "ARS § 43-1029" and the amount of the prior year tax reduction in the space to the left of your total payment amount.
2. Include the credit for the prior year tax reduction in the total entered on line 37.
3. Attach a schedule explaining the amounts repaid and the computation of the prior year tax reduction.

For more information on Arizona's claim of right provisions, see Individual Income Tax Procedure *ITP 95-1*.

## Figuring Your Overpayment or Tax Due

### Line 38 - Tax Due

If line 30 is more than line 37, you have tax due. Subtract line 37 from line 30. Skip lines 39, 40 and 41.

### Line 39 - Overpayment

If line 37 is more than line 30, subtract line 30 from line 37. Complete lines 40 and 41.

### Line 40 - Amount of Line 39 to Apply to 2011 Estimated Tax

If you want all or part of your refund applied to next year's estimated taxes, enter that amount.

**NOTE:** *If you apply any of the amount shown on line 39 to 2011, you cannot use that amount to pay any tax that is later found to be due for 2010. You also may not claim a refund for that amount until you file your 2011 return.*

### Line 41 - Balance of Overpayment

Subtract line 40 from line 39 to determine your overpayment balance before voluntary gifts and any estimated payment penalty.

## Making Voluntary Gifts

You can make voluntary gifts to each of the funds shown below. A gift will reduce your refund or increase the amount due with your return.

**NOTE:** *If you make a gift, you cannot change the amount of that gift later on an amended return.*

### Line 42 - Aid To Education Fund

Gifts go to the Arizona Assistance for Education Fund. The Arizona Board of Education will distribute money in this fund to school districts.

**CAUTION:** *If you make a contribution to the Aid to Education Fund, you must contribute your entire refund. You may not give more than or less than your entire refund.*

### Line 43 - Arizona Wildlife Fund

You may give some or all of your refund to the Arizona Wildlife Fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Your gift to the Arizona Wildlife Fund helps protect wildlife in the state. Many species like bald eagles, Apache trout and black-footed ferrets benefit from your gifts to this fund. Gifts are also used to improve areas for watching wildlife statewide.

### Line 44 - Citizens Clean Elections Fund

You may give some or all of your refund to the Citizens Clean Elections Fund. You may also send in additional

money with your return. If you send in additional money with your return, include that amount on line 58. Enter the amount you want to donate on line 44.

If you make a donation to the fund with your 2010 return that you file in 2011, you may claim a credit for that donation on your 2011 return.

The Citizens Clean Elections Fund provides funding to each participating candidate who qualifies for campaign funding.

**Line 45 - Child Abuse Prevention Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the Arizona Child Abuse Prevention Fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts go to the Arizona Child Abuse Prevention Fund. This fund provides financial aid to community agencies for child abuse prevention programs.

**Line 46 - Domestic Violence Shelter Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the domestic violence shelter fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts go to the Domestic Violence Shelter Fund. This fund provides financial aid to shelters for victims of domestic violence.

**Line 47 - I Didn't Pay Enough Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the I Didn't Pay Enough Fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts that you make to the I Didn't Pay Enough Fund will aid the state by going to the Arizona general fund.

**Line 48 - National Guard Relief Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the National Guard Relief fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts go to the National Guard Relief Fund. This fund provides financial aid to families of Arizona National Guard members when the National Guard member is placed on active duty and is serving in a combat zone.

**Line 49 - Neighbors Helping Neighbors Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the Neighbors Helping Neighbors Fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts go to the Neighbors Helping Neighbors Fund. This fund provides eligible recipients with emergency aid in paying energy utility bills and conserving energy.

**Line 50 - Special Olympics Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the Special Olympics Fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts go to the Special Olympics Fund. This fund helps provide programs of the Arizona Special Olympics.

**Line 51 - Veterans' Donations Fund**

You may give some or all of your refund to the Veterans' Donations Fund. You may also give more than your entire refund.

Gifts go to the Veterans' Donations Fund, which may be used for veterans in Arizona.

**Line 52 - Political Gift**

Gifts go to one of the following political parties:

- Democratic
- Green
- Libertarian
- Republican

You may give some or all of your refund to a political party. You may also give more than your entire refund.

**Line 53 - Political Party**

Check the box for the political party to which you wish to give. Select only one party. If you do not select a political party, the department will return the amount on line 52.

**Line 54 - Estimated Payment Penalty and MSA Withdrawal Penalty**

**Estimated Payment Penalty**

**NOTE:** Do not complete Form 221, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals*, if the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 31, is more than the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 30. If the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 31, is more than the amount on Form 140, page 1, line 30, skip line 54, unless you must report an MSA penalty.

You must have made Arizona estimated income tax payments during 2010 if:		
Your filing status is:	<b>AND</b> Your Arizona gross income for 2009 was greater than:	<b>AND</b> Your Arizona gross income for 2010 was greater than:
Married Filing Joint	\$150,000	\$150,000
Single	\$75,000	\$75,000
Head of Household	\$75,000	\$75,000
Married Filing Separately	\$75,000	\$75,000

If you report as a farmer or fisherman for federal purposes, you were not required to make estimated payments during 2010 if the following apply.

1. You are a calendar year filer. You file your Arizona return by March 1, 2011. You pay in full the amount stated on your return as owed.
2. You are a fiscal year filer. You file your Arizona return by the first day of the third month after the end of your fiscal year. You pay in full the amount stated on your return as owed.

**If the above applies, check Box 2 on line 55 and do not complete Form 221.**

An individual who fails to make the required estimated payments is subject to penalty on any estimated tax payment that is late or underpaid.

Complete and attach Form 221, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals*, to determine if any penalty is due. Enter the total penalty from Form 221.

**MSA Withdrawal Penalty**

You must pay a withdrawal penalty if you made an MSA withdrawal during 2010 and all of the following apply.

1. You used the amount withdrawn for purposes other than to pay for qualified medical expenses.
2. You made the withdrawal on a day other than the last business day of the year.
3. The withdrawal is not subject to the federal withdrawal penalty.

The penalty is equal to 10% of the withdrawal. The withdrawal penalty is not subject to abatement. You must remit this penalty with your income tax return filed for the year in which you made the withdrawal.

Multiply the amount of your withdrawal subject to penalty by 10%. Enter the result.

The following withdrawals are not subject to the penalty.

1. Any withdrawal subject to the federal withdrawal penalty.
2. Withdrawals made from your MSA on the last business day of the tax year.
3. Any withdrawal made by an account holder who is at least age 59 1/2 when he or she makes the withdrawal.

**NOTE:** The following are not withdrawals. Do not enter a penalty for any of the following.

- Amounts from the MSA used to pay qualified medical expenses
- A qualified return of excess contributions
- A qualified rollover
- The fair market value of an MSA received by a surviving spouse who was the deceased account holder's named beneficiary

For more information about the above items, see the department's MSA brochure, Pub 542.

## Line 55 -

**Box 1** - Check box 1 if any of the following applies to you:

1. You checked the box on line 1 of Form 221.
2. You completed the annualized income worksheet on Form 221.
3. You elected to be treated as a nonresident alien on your federal income tax return. You made three estimated payment installments. Your first installment equaled 50 percent of the total of all of your required installments.

**Box 2** - If you are an individual who for federal purposes reports as a farmer or fisherman, check box 2.

**Box 3** - If you completed and attached Form 221, check box 3.

**Box 4** - If you included an MSA penalty on line 54, check box 4.

## Figuring Your Refund or Tax Due

### Line 57 - Refund

**e-file** You can get your refund in as little as 7 to 10 days when you **e-File** and use direct deposit.

Subtract line 56 from line 41. Enter your refund on line 57 and skip line 58.

If you owe money to any state agency and certain federal agencies, your refund may go to pay some of the debt. If so, the department will let you know by letter.

**Tax Tip:** If you change your address before you get your refund, let the department know. Write to: Refund Desk, Arizona Department of Revenue, 1600 W Monroe, Phoenix AZ 85007. Include your SSN in your letter.

### Direct Deposit of Refund

Complete the direct deposit line if you want us to directly deposit the amount shown on line 57 into your account at a bank or other financial institution (such as a mutual fund, brokerage firm or credit union) instead of sending you a check.

**NOTE:** Check the box on line 57A if the direct deposit will ultimately be placed in a foreign account. If you check box 57A, do not enter your routing or account numbers. If this box is checked, we will not direct deposit your refund. We will send you a check instead.

### Why Use Direct Deposit?

- You will get your refund fast – even faster if you e-file!
- Payment is more secure since there is no check to get lost.
- It is more convenient. No trip to the bank to deposit your check.
- Saves tax dollars. A refund by direct deposit costs less to process than a check.

**NOTE:** We are not responsible for a lost refund if you enter the wrong account information. Check with your financial institution to get the correct routing and account numbers and to make sure your direct deposit will be accepted. If the direct deposit is rejected, a check will be sent instead.

### Routing Number

The routing number must be 9 digits. The first 2 digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Otherwise, the direct deposit will be rejected and a check sent instead. On the following sample check, the routing number is 250250025.

Your check may state that it is payable through a financial institution different from the one at which you have your checking account. If so, **do not** use the routing number on that check. Instead, contact your financial institution for the correct routing number to enter here.

### Account Number

The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). **DO NOT** include hyphens, spaces or special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank. On the sample check that follows the account number is 20202086. Be sure **not** to include the check number.

### Sample Check

JOHN DOE OR JANE DOE  
123 First Street  
Sometown, AZ 00000

PAY TO THE ORDER OF SAMPLE \$ 1234 DOLLARS

THIS BANK Sometown, AZ 00000

For 250250025 20202086 .1234

**Do not include the check number.**

**Note:** The routing and account numbers may be in different places on your check.

### Line 58 - Amount Owed

Add lines 38 and 56. Enter the amount you owe on line 58. If you are making voluntary donations on lines 43 through 52 in excess of your overpayment, enter the difference on line 58. You may pay only with a check, electronic check, money order, or credit card.

### Check or money order

**NOTE:** Attach your check to the front of your return in the upper left hand corner where indicated. Please do not send cash.

Make your check payable to Arizona Department of Revenue. Write your SSN on the front of your check or money order.

The department cannot accept checks or money orders in foreign currency. You must make payment in U.S. dollars.

### Electronic payment from your checking or savings account

You can make an electronic payment from your checking or savings account to pay your balance due for 2010. There is no fee to use this method. To make an electronic payment, go to [www.aztaxes.gov](http://www.aztaxes.gov) click on the "Make a Payment" link. The "E-Check" option in the "Payment Method" drop-down box will debit the amount from the checking or savings account that you specify. If you make an electronic payment from your checking or savings account, you will receive a confirmation number. **Please keep this confirmation number as proof of payment.**

**NOTE:** *You may not make an electronic payment from your checking or savings account if the payment will ultimately be coming from a foreign account. In this case, you must pay by check or money order.*

### Credit card payment

You can pay with your Visa, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express credit card. Go to [www.aztaxes.gov](http://www.aztaxes.gov) click on the "Make a Payment" link and choose the credit card option. This will take you to a third party vendor site. The provider **will charge** you a convenience fee based on the amount of your tax payment. The service provider will tell you what the fee is during the transaction; you will have the option to continue or cancel the transaction. If you complete the credit card transaction, you will receive a confirmation number. **Please keep this confirmation number as proof of payment.**

### Installment Payments

If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 58 when you file, you may ask to make monthly installment payments. To make this request, complete Arizona Form 140-IA and mail the completed form to the address on the Form 140-IA. **Do not mail Form 140-IA with your income tax return.** You may obtain Arizona Form 140-IA from our web site at [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov).

If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 58, you will be charged interest and may be charged a late payment penalty on the tax not paid by April 18, 2011. To limit the interest and penalty charges, pay as much of the tax as possible when you file.

### Sign Your Return

You must sign your return. If married filing a joint return, both you and your spouse must sign even if only one had income. Form 140 is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. The department cannot send a refund check without proper signatures on the return.

### Instructions Before Mailing

- Make sure your SSN is on your return.
- Be sure you enter your home telephone number in the space provided on the front of your return. If your daytime telephone number is not the same as your home number, also enter a daytime number.
- Check to make sure that your math is correct. A math error can cause delays in processing your return.
- Make sure your **NAME** is on the return. If you received your return in the mail, use the preprinted label. **If the label is not correct, do not use it.**
- If claiming **dependent** exemptions, write the number of dependents claimed on the **front** of the return. On page 2

of the return, also write each dependent's name, relationship, SSN, and the number of months that he or she lived in your home.

- If claiming exemptions for qualifying parents or ancestors, write the number of qualifying parents or ancestors claimed on the **front** of the return. On page 2 of the return, also write each parent's or ancestor's name, relationship, SSN, and the number of months that he or she lived in your home.
- Check the **boxes** to make sure you filled in all required boxes.
- If you requested a filing extension, make sure that you check box 82F on page 1 of the return.
- Sign your return and have your spouse sign if filing jointly.
- Write your SSN on the front of your check. Attach your check to the front of your return in the upper left hand corner where indicated.

The Department of Revenue may charge you \$25 for a check returned unpaid by your financial institution.

- Attach **all** required documents. Place these documents to the back of your return. Use just one staple to attach your documents where shown on page 1 of the return. Please do not use tape. Documents you must attach include those items listed in numbers 1 through 6 below.

1. Attach Form(s) W-2 after the last page of your return. Also attach Form(s) 1099-R after the last page of your return if you had Arizona tax withheld from your pension or annuity.
  2. Attach Arizona Form 301, applicable credit forms, and your own schedules after page 2 of your return. If itemizing, attach these forms after your Arizona Schedule A and your federal Schedule A.
  3. If claiming a credit for taxes paid to another state or country, attach a copy of the other state's or country's filed return.
  4. If you itemize, be sure to attach a copy of the federal Schedule A. Attach the Arizona Schedule A and the federal Schedule A directly after page 2 of your return. Attach other forms and schedules behind the Schedules A.
  5. If you are claiming a property tax credit, attach a completed Form 140PTC and all required documents.
  6. If you have tax exempt interest income, be sure to attach a schedule listing the payors and the amount received from each payor.
- Do not send correspondence with your return.

 <p>Forget about midnight runs to the post office</p> <p><a href="http://www.azdor.gov">www.azdor.gov</a></p>	 <p>See the light of day from the comfort of your home with E-File</p> 
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### Filing Your Return

Before you mail your return, make a copy of your return. Also make a copy of any schedules that you are sending in

with your return. Keep the copies for your records. Be sure that you file the original and not a copy.

To mail your return, use an envelope that came in your booklet.

To avoid delays, please use separate envelopes for each return.

### Where Should I Mail My Return?

If you are expecting a refund, or owe no tax, or owe tax but are not sending a payment, use the yellow address label attached to the envelope. If the envelope or label is missing, send the return to: Arizona Department of Revenue, PO Box 52138, Phoenix AZ 85072-2138.

If you are sending a payment with this return, use the white address label attached to the envelope. If the envelope or label is missing, send the return to: Arizona Department of Revenue, PO Box 52016, Phoenix AZ 85072-2016.

### Put enough postage on the envelope.

The U.S. Post Office must postmark your return or extension request by midnight April 18. A postage meter postmark will not qualify as a timely postmark. *Only a postmark from the U.S. Post Office will qualify.* You may also use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filed" rule.

### How Long To Keep Your Return

You must keep your records as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of Arizona tax law. Generally, this means you must keep records that support items shown on your return until the period of limitations for that return runs out.

The period of limitations is the period of time in which you can amend your return to claim a credit or refund or the department can assess additional tax. A period of limitations is the limited time after which no legal action can be brought. Usually, this is four years from the date the return was due or filed.

In some cases, the limitation period is longer than four years. The period is six years from when you file a return if you underreport the income shown on that return by more than 25%. The department can bring an action at any time if a return is false or fraudulent, or you do not file a return. To find out more about what records you should keep, get federal Publication 552.

### Where's My Refund?

If you e-filed, you can expect your refund within 2 weeks of the date you filed. If you filed a paper return, you can expect your refund within 12 weeks of the date you filed. You can check on your refund by visiting [www.azdor.gov](http://www.azdor.gov) and clicking on "Where's my refund?" If you have not received your refund within the noted time frames, you may call one of the numbers listed on the back cover. Before you call, be sure to have a copy of your 2010 tax return on hand. You will need to know your SSN, your filing status and your 5-digit zip code.

### Calling the Department

Your tax information on file with the department is confidential. If you want the department to discuss your tax matters with someone other than yourself, you must authorize the department to release confidential information to that person. You may use Form 285 to authorize the department to release confidential information to your appointee. See Form 285 for details.

## HOW MUCH INCOME CAN YOU HAVE AND PAY NO TAXES?

You still have to file a return, but you pay no taxes if your income is less than the levels shown in the chart below. **For purposes of this chart**, "income" means Arizona adjusted gross income plus the dependent exemption claimed (Form 140, page 1, line 16 plus the amount on Form 140, page 2, line C15; or Form 140A, page 1, line 18, plus the amount on Form 140A, page 1, line 15, or Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6). *To rely on this chart, you must claim the family income tax credit if you are qualified.*

FILING STATUS				
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	SINGLE	MARRIED FILING SEPARATE	UNMARRIED HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	MARRIED FILING JOINT
0	\$ 8,326	\$ 8,326	N/A	\$ 16,653
1	(A) 10,000	10,146	18,953	20,000
2	11,396	12,446	20,135	23,600
3	13,696	14,746	23,800	27,300
4	15,996	17,046	25,200	(C) 31,000
5	18,296	19,346	(B) 26,575	31,000

### EXAMPLES

	(A) single, \$10,000 income*, one dependent	(B) unmarried head of household, \$26,575 income*, five dependents	(C) married filing joint, \$31,000 income*, four dependents
Income*	\$ 10,000	\$ 26,575	\$ 31,000
less: Dependent exemption	-2,300	-11,500	-9,200
Standard deduction	-4,677	-9,354	-9,354
Personal exemption	-2,100	-4,200	-6,300
Net taxable income	\$ 923	\$ 1,521	\$ 6,146
Tax (optional tax table)	\$ 24	\$ 39	\$ 159
less: Family tax credit	-80	-240	-240
<b>Tax owed</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>

\*For purposes of these examples, "income" means Arizona adjusted gross income plus the dependent exemption amount claimed.