

2012 Resident Personal Income Tax Return (EZ Form)

Arizona Form 140EZ

e-file Leave the Paper Behind - *e-file!*

- Quick Refunds
- Accurate
- Proof of Acceptance
- Free **

No more paper, math errors, or mailing delays when you *e-file!*

Refunds in as little as 7 to 10 days with direct deposit option.

e-file today, pay by April 15, 2013 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 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.

Who Can Use Form 140EZ?

You can use Form 140EZ to file for 2012 if all of the following apply to you.

- You are single, or if married, you and your spouse are filing a joint return.
- You (and your spouse, if married filing a joint return) are full year residents of Arizona.
- You (and your spouse, if married filing a joint return) were under age 65 and not blind at the end of 2012.
- You are not claiming any dependents.
- You are not claiming an exemption for a qualifying parent or grandparent.
- You are not making any adjustments to income.
- You do not itemize deductions.
- You are not making voluntary gifts through means of a refund check-off.
- Your Arizona taxable income is less than \$50,000, regardless of your filing status.
- The only tax credits you are claiming are:
 - the family income tax credit
 - the credit for increased excise taxes
 - the Clean Elections Fund tax credit for contributions made prior to August 2, 2012

NOTE: Do not use Form 140EZ if you are an active duty military member. You may subtract all of your active duty military pay included in your federal adjusted gross income, but you cannot do this on Form 140EZ. To take this subtraction, you must file your 2012 return using Form 140. For more information, see Form 140 instructions.

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 joint	\$11,000	\$15,000
• Married filing separate	\$ 5,500	\$15,000
• Head of household	\$ 5,500	\$15,000

If you are an Arizona resident, you must report income from **all** 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 the following.

- Interest from U.S. Government obligations
- Social security retirement benefits received under Title II of the Social Security Act
- Benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act
- Active duty military pay
- Pay received for active service as a reservist or a National Guard member

If you use this form, your Arizona adjusted gross income is the same as your federal adjusted gross income that you entered on line 6.

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.

Enrolled members of American Indian tribes that must file a return may subtract wages earned while living and working on their tribe's reservation. **If you are eligible to subtract these wages, you must file Form 140.** In this case, do not file Form 140EZ.

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 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 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 our brochure, Pub 704, *Taxpayers in the Military*. To see this brochure, visit our web site at www.azdor.gov and click on Publications.

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 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 2012.

- 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 2012, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative may have to file and sign a return for that taxpayer. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the deceased taxpayer's property.

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 2012 and you did not remarry in 2012, or if your spouse died in 2013 before filing a return for 2012, you may file a joint return. If your spouse died in 2012, the joint return should show your spouse's 2012 income before death and your income for all of 2012. If your spouse died in 2013, before filing the 2012 return, the joint return should show all of your income and all of your spouse's income for 2012. 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 (Form 141AZ). For details about filing a fiduciary income tax return, call the department at (602) 255-3381.

<u>DIRECT DEPOSIT</u>	<u>DIRECT PAYMENT</u>
FAST -- e-file Refunds within 7 days*	FAST -- e-file and e-pay in a single step
CONVENIENT -- No extra trips to the bank	CONVENIENT -- You choose the payment date*
SECURE	SECURE
<small>*AVERAGE REFUND TAKES LESS THAN 7 DAYS</small>	<small>*PAYMENT DATE CANNOT BE LATER THAN THE APRIL DEADLINE.</small>

Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Taxpayer

If you are claiming a refund for a deceased taxpayer, 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?

Your 2012 calendar year tax return is due no later than midnight, April 15, 2013. File your return as soon as you can after January 1, but no later than April 15, 2013.

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 15. 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 to make an electronic payment.
2. You may 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 15 even though your federal return is due on June 15. If you want to file your Arizona return after April 15, you must ask for a filing extension. You must file this request by April 15. Arizona will allow up to a 6-month extension. This will allow you to file your return by October 15, 2013. 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 15 even though your federal return will not be due until December 15. If you file your 2012 Arizona calendar year return after October 15, 2013, 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 2012 calendar year return by April 15, 2013, 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% (.045) 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% (.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% (.10) of the unpaid tax.

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% (.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 (A.R.S.) § 42-1125(D).

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

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 change your return after you have filed, you should file Form 140X, *Individual Amended Income Tax 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
Individual Income Audit
1600 W. Monroe
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2650

**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.
- 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 also include a daytime telephone number.

Entering Your Name, Address, and SSN

NOTE: Please make sure that you write in 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 a nonresident of the United States or a resident alien who does not have an SSN use the individual taxpayer 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 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 asked.

A paid preparer may use any of the following.

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

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

Your Filing Status**Line 4 Box - Married Filing 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, 2012. 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 2012 and you did not remarry in 2012. See page 2 of these instructions for details.

Line 5 Box - Single

If you are filing as single, check box 5.

Use this filing status if you were single on December 31, 2012. 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, 2012, and you did not remarry in 2012, and you do not qualify to file as a qualifying widow or widower with dependent children on your federal return.

Income**Line 6 - Federal Adjusted Gross Income**

You must complete your federal return before you enter an amount on line 6. You must complete a 2012 federal return to figure your federal adjusted gross income. You must complete a federal return even if you do not have to file 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.*

Figuring Your Tax

Line 7 - Standard Deduction and Personal Exemption

If your filing status is:	Your standard deduction and personal exemption are:
Married filing jointly	\$ 13,865
Single	\$ 6,933

Line 8 - Arizona Taxable Income

Subtract line 7 from line 6 and enter the difference. Use this amount to find your tax using the *Optional Tax Tables*.

Line 9 - Tax Amount

Enter the tax from the *Optional Tax Tables*.

Line 10 - Family Income Tax Credit

e-file *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.

If you are married filing a joint return with no dependents, you may take this credit if the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, is \$20,000 or less.

If you are single with no dependents, you may take this credit if the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, is \$10,000 or less.

You may qualify for this credit even if your parents can claim you as a dependent on their income tax return.

To figure your credit, complete the following worksheet.

Family Income Tax Credit Worksheet	
	Check one
	Yes No
If you checked filing status 4, is the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, \$20,000 or less?	
If you checked filing status 5, is the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, \$10,000 or less?	
If you checked no, STOP. You do not qualify for this credit. If you checked yes, complete the rest of this worksheet.	
If you checked filing status 4 (married filing jointly), enter \$80 here. If you checked filing status 5 (single), enter \$40 here. Also enter this amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 10.	\$

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

Line 11 - Clean Elections Fund Tax Credit

NOTE: *Arizona tax laws repealed section 16-954, effective August 2, 2012, which allowed a taxpayer to claim a credit for a donation made to the Citizens Clean Election fund on the income tax return. If you donated to the fund prior to August 2, 2012, you may take a credit for that contribution.*

For 2012, you may claim a credit for:

- Donations made directly to the fund during 2012, but prior to August 2, 2012.
- A donation made to the fund on your 2011 income tax return that you filed prior to August 2, 2012.

Complete the worksheet below to figure your credit.

Worksheet for Calculating the 2012 Clean Elections Fund Tax Credit	
1. Enter the amount donated directly to the fund during 2012, but prior to August 2, 2012.	
2. If you filed your 2011 tax return prior to August 2, 2012, enter the amount donated to the fund with your 2011 tax form.	
3. Add line 1 and line 2. Enter the total.	
4. Enter the amount from Form 140EZ, line 9.	
5. Enter the amount from Form 140EZ, line 10.	
6. Subtract the amount on line 5 from the amount on line 4.	
7. Multiply the amount on line 6 by 20% (.20).	
8. Enter \$670 if single. Enter \$1,340 if married filing jointly.	
9. Enter the larger of line 7 or line 8.	
10. Enter the smaller of line 3, line 6, or line 9 here and also on Form 140EZ, line 11.	

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

Payments

Line 13 - 2012 Arizona Income Tax Withheld

Enter the Arizona income tax withheld shown on the Form(s) W-2 from your employer. Attach the Form(s) W-2 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 14 - 2012 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 15 - Increased Excise Tax Credit

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

1. You meet the income threshold for your filing status.
2. You are not claimed as a dependent by any other taxpayer.
3. You were not sentenced for at least 60 days of 2012 to a county, state or federal prison.

If you are married filing a joint return, you may take this credit if the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, is \$25,000

or less. If you are single, you may take this credit if the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, is \$12,500 or less.

To figure your credit, complete the following worksheet.

Credit for Increased Excise Taxes Worksheet	
	Check one
	Yes No
If you checked filing status 4, is the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, \$25,000 or less?	
If you checked filing status 5, is the amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 6, \$12,500 or less?	
If you checked no, STOP. You do not qualify for this credit. If you checked yes, complete the rest of this worksheet.	
If you checked filing status 4 (married filing jointly), enter \$50 here. If you checked filing status 5 (single), enter \$25 here. Also enter this amount on Form 140EZ, page 1, line 15.	\$

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.

Refund or Tax Due

Line 17 - Tax Due/Amount Owed

If line 12 is more than line 16, subtract line 16 from line 12 and enter the amount of tax due. Skip line 18. You may pay only with a check, electronic check, money order, or credit card.

Check or money order

NOTE: Attach your check or money order to the front of your return in the lower 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 2012. There is no fee to use this method. To make an electronic payment, go to www.aztaxes.gov and 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 Discover, MasterCard, Visa, or American Express credit card. Go to www.aztaxes.gov and click on the "Make a Payment" link, and choose the credit card option. This will take you to a third party vendor site (provider). The provider **will charge** you a convenience fee based on the amount of your tax payment. The 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 17 when you file, you may ask to make monthly installment payments. To make this request, complete Arizona Form 140-IA, *Individual Income Tax Installment Agreement Request*, 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 this form from our web site at www.azdor.gov.

If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 17, you will be charged interest and may be charged a late payment penalty on the tax not paid by April 15, 2013. To limit the interest and penalty charges, pay as much of the tax as possible when you file.

Line 18 - Overpayment/Refund

If line 16 is more than line 12, subtract line 12 from line 16.

If you owe money to any Arizona state agency, court, county, incorporated city or town 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. Make sure that you 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 18 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. Be sure to check the box if the direct deposit will ultimately be placed in a foreign account.

NOTE: Check the box on line 18A if the direct deposit will ultimately be placed in a foreign account. If you check box 18A, 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.

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 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 2012 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?

EXAMPLES

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 15 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 qualify.*

FILING STATUS				
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	SINGLE	MARRIED FILING SEPARATE	UNMARRIED HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	MARRIED FILING JOINT
0	\$ 8,482	\$ 8,482	N/A	\$ 16,964
1	(A) 10,000	10,302	19,264	20,000
2	11,552	12,602	20,135	23,600
3	13,852	14,902	23,800	27,300
4	16,152	17,202	25,200	(C) 31,000
5	18,452	19,502	(B) 26,575	31,000

	(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	-4,833	-9,665	-9,665
Personal exemption	-2,100	-4,200	-6,300
Net taxable income	\$ 767	\$ 1,210	\$ 5,835
Tax (optional tax table)	\$ 20	\$ 32	\$ 151
less: Family tax credit	-80	-240	-240
Tax owed	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

*For purposes of these examples, “income” means Arizona adjusted gross income plus the dependent exemption amount claimed