

BEFORE THE TAX COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

In the Matter of the Protest of)
[Redacted]) DOCKET NO. 22231
)
) DECISION
Petitioner.)
_____)

On September 25, 2009, the staff of the Taxpayer Accounting Section of the Revenue Operations Division of the Idaho State Tax Commission issued a Notice of Deficiency Determination to [Redacted] (taxpayer) proposing additional income tax for taxable year 2008 in the total amount of \$274.

The taxpayer filed a timely appeal and petition for redetermination. The taxpayer did not respond to the Tax Commission's hearing rights letter and has not provided anything further for the Tax Commission to consider. The Tax Commission, having reviewed the file, hereby issues its decision.

The taxpayer timely filed his 2008 Idaho individual income tax return. During the processing of the taxpayer's return, the Taxpayer Accounting Section (Taxpayer Accounting) found that the taxpayer claimed a dependent exemption that was also claimed on another income tax return. Taxpayer Accounting determined the taxpayer was not entitled to the dependent exemption, disallowed the exemption on the taxpayer's return, and sent him a Notice of Deficiency Determination.

The taxpayer protested the determination by sending in a copy of a Default Judgment and Order issued by the Fourth Judicial District Court of Idaho stating that a dependency exemption would be assigned to the taxpayer pursuant to the Idaho Child Support Guidelines. The taxpayer also stated in a letter that he spoke [Redacted], and they both told him he was within his rights to

receive the exemption. Taxpayer Accounting reviewed the information and sent the matter for administrative review.

The Tax Commission reviewed the matter and sent the taxpayer a letter that discussed the methods available for redetermining a protested Notice of Deficiency Determination. The taxpayer did not respond. Therefore, the Tax Commission decided the matter based upon the information available.

Deductions are a matter of legislative grace, and taxpayers bear the burden of proving that they are entitled to the deductions claimed. INDOPCO, Inc. v. Commissioner, 503 U.S. 79, 84, 112 S.Ct. 1039, 117 L.Ed.2d 226 (1992); New Colonial Ice Co. v. Helvering, 292 U.S. 435, 440, 54 S.Ct. 788, 78 L.Ed. 1348 (1934). Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 151(c) allows a taxpayer a deduction of the exemption amount for each dependent as defined in IRC section 152. A child of a taxpayer is generally a dependent of the taxpayer. However, IRC section 152(e) provides a special rule for parents that live apart from each other. It states in pertinent part:

(1) In general.

Notwithstanding subsection (c)(1)(B), (c)(4), or (d)(1)(C), if—

(A) a child receives over one-half of the child's support during the calendar year from the child's parents—

(i) who are divorced or legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance,

(ii) who are separated under a written separation agreement, or

(iii) who live apart at all times during the last 6 months of the calendar year, and—

(B) such child is in the custody of 1 or both of the child's parents for more than one-half of the calendar year, such child shall be treated as being the qualifying child or qualifying relative of the noncustodial parent for a calendar year if the requirements described in paragraph (2) or (3) are met.

(2) Exception where custodial parent releases claim to exemption for the year. For purposes of paragraph (1), the requirements described in this paragraph are met with respect to any calendar year if—

(A) the custodial parent signs a written declaration (in such manner and form as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe) that such custodial parent will not

claim such child as a dependent for any taxable year beginning in such calendar year, and
(B) the noncustodial parent attaches such written declaration to the noncustodial parent's return for the taxable year beginning during such calendar year.

The taxpayer provided no information to show that he was the custodial parent of the dependent claimed. He also did not attach a statement to his return from the custodial parent releasing the exemption to him. The taxpayer did, however, provide a court order that granted him the dependency exemption [Redacted].

The document the taxpayer provided clearly states that he is entitled to the dependent exemption [Redacted]. However, it is the Internal Revenue Code that is controlling in the determination of income tax deductions (See White v. CIR, T.C. Memo 1996-438 (1996); Commissioner v. Tower, 327 U.S. 280 (1946); Kenfield v. United States, 783 F.2d 966 (10th Cir.1986); Nieto v. Commissioner, T.C. Memo. 1992-296)) and, in this instance, IRC section 152(e)(2) clearly requires that the custodial parent sign a written declaration releasing the dependency exemption in order for the noncustodial parent to claim the child's dependency exemption.

The control over a child's dependency exemption conferred on the custodial parent by section 152(e)(2) was intended by Congress to simplify the process of determining who is entitled to claim dependency exemptions for children of a marriage. See H. Rept. 98-432 (Part 2), at 1498 (1984). To make section 152(e)(2) work as intended, that control must be preserved by insisting on adherence to the requirements of section 152(e)(2). Simply attaching a State court order that is not signed by the custodial parent to the return of the noncustodial parent does not satisfy the express statutory requirements of section 152(e)(2)(A). Miller v. CIR, 114 T.C. 184, (2000).

Since the signed release is a requirement for IRC section 152(e) to apply, the determination of whether the taxpayer can claim the dependent exemption reverts to IRC section 152(c) and (d).

IRC section 152(c) defines a “qualifying child” as an individual who (1) bears a certain relationship to the taxpayer, such as the taxpayer’s child, (2) has the same principal place of abode as the taxpayer for more than one-half of the taxable year, (3) meets certain age requirements, and (4) has not provided over one-half of the individual’s own support for the taxable year. IRC section 152(c)(1) through (3).

IRC section 152(d) defines a “qualifying relative” as an individual (1) who bears a certain relationship to the taxpayer, such as the taxpayer’s child, (2) whose gross income for the taxable year is less than the exemption amount, (3) with respect to whom the taxpayer provides over one-half of the individual’s support for the taxable year, and (4) who is not a qualifying child of the taxpayer or of any other taxpayer for the taxable year. IRC section 152(d)(1) and (2).

To claim a dependent exemption, the taxpayer must show the dependent is either a qualifying child or a qualifying relative. The taxpayer has done neither. However, from the information available, it is apparent that [Redacted] does not live with the taxpayer. This being the case, [Redacted] cannot be a qualifying child or a qualifying relative for the taxpayer. (IRC sections 152(c)(1)(B) and 152 (d)(1)(D).)

Because [Redacted] does not meet the requirements for either a qualifying child or a qualifying relative as defined in IRC section 152, the Tax Commission finds that the taxpayer is not entitled to a dependency exemption deduction for her for 2008. And since the taxpayer is not entitled to the dependency exemption, the taxpayer cannot claim the grocery credit [Redacted] per Idaho Code section 63-3024A.

WHEREFORE, the Notice of Deficiency Determination dated September 25, 2009, is hereby APPROVED, AFFIRMED, and MADE FINAL.

IT IS ORDERED and THIS DOES ORDER that the taxpayer pay the following additional tax:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>REFUND CLAIMED</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TAX</u>	<u>REFUND ALLOWED</u>
2008	\$ 428	\$ 274	\$ 154

Since the taxpayer's claimed refund was reduced for the additional tax, no DEMAND for payment is needed or required.

An explanation of the petitioner's right to appeal this decision is enclosed.

DATED this _____ day of _____ 2010.

IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this _____ day of _____ 2010, a copy of the within and foregoing DECISION was served by sending the same by United States mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to:

[Redacted]

Receipt No.
