

**Letter of Findings: 01-20171200**  
**Individual Income Tax**  
**For Tax Year 2013**

**NOTICE:** IC § 6-8.1-3-3.5 and IC § 4-22-7-7 require the publication of this document in the Indiana Register. This document provides the general public with information about the Indiana Department of Revenue's official position concerning a specific set of facts and issues. This document is effective as of its date of publication and remains in effect until the date it is superseded by the publication of another document in the Indiana Register. The "Holding" section of this document is provided for the convenience of the reader and is not part of the analysis contained in this Letter of Findings.

**HOLDING**

Individual's 2013 proposed assessment was appropriate because her move to Illinois was temporary, she retained her Indiana driver's license, had Indiana income, and took the Indiana homestead credit, therefore, she retained her domicile in Indiana.

**ISSUE**

**I. Individual Income Tax - Domicile.**

**Authority:** IC § 6-1.1-12-37; IC § 6-3-2-1; IC § 6-3-1-12; IC § 6-8.1-5-1; *Lafayette Square Amoco, Inc. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 867 N.E.2d 289 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2007); *Indiana Dep't of State Revenue v. Rent-A-Center East, Inc.*, 963 N.E.2d 463 (Ind. 2012); *Scopelite v. Indiana Dep't of Local Gov't Fin.*, 939 N.E.2d 1138 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2010); *Wendt LLP v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 977 N.E.2d 480, (Ind. Tax Ct. 2012); *Indiana Dep't of State Rev. v. Caterpillar, Inc.*, 15 N.E.3d 579 (Ind. 2014); *Croop v. Walton*, 157 N.E. 275 (Ind. 1927); *State Election Bd. v. Bayh*, 521 N.E.2d 1313 (Ind. 1988); [45 IAC 3.1-1-22](#); [50 IAC 24-2-5](#).

Taxpayer protests imposition of Indiana individual income tax as she resided in and paid tax to Illinois.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Taxpayer did not file an Indiana income tax return for tax year 2013. Based on the best information available to it, the Indiana Department of Revenue ("Department") issued Taxpayer a proposed assessment for 2013 income tax. Taxpayer timely protested the assessment. An administrative hearing was held and this Letter of Findings results. Additional facts will be provided as necessary.

**I. Individual Income Tax - Domicile.**

**DISCUSSION**

The Department assessed Taxpayer Indiana income tax for tax year 2013. Taxpayer argues that she lived and worked in Illinois in 2013 and therefore does not owe Indiana income tax.

All tax assessments are prima facie evidence that the Department's claim for the tax is valid; the taxpayer bears the burden of proving that any assessment is incorrect. IC § 6-8.1-5-1(c); *Lafayette Square Amoco, Inc. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 867 N.E.2d 289, 292 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2007); *Indiana Dep't of State Revenue v. Rent-A-Center East, Inc.*, 963 N.E.2d 463,466 (Ind. 2012). Thus, the taxpayer is required to provide documentation explaining and supporting its challenge that the Department's assessment is wrong. Poorly developed and non-cogent arguments are subject to waiver. *Scopelite v. Indiana Dep't of Local Gov't Fin.*, 939 N.E.2d 1138, 1145 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2010); *see also Wendt LLP v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 977 N.E.2d 480, 486 n.9 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2012). When an agency is charged with enforcing a statute, the jurisprudence defers to the agency's reasonable interpretation of that statute "over an equally reasonable interpretation by another party." *Indiana Dep't of State Rev. v. Caterpillar, Inc.*, 15 N.E.3d 579, 583 (Ind. 2014).

Indiana imposes a tax "upon the adjusted gross income of every resident person, and on that part of the adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana of every nonresident person." IC § 6-3-2-1(a). Pursuant to IC § 6-3-1-12, a resident "includes (a) any individual who was domiciled in this state during the taxable year, or (b) any individual who maintains a permanent place of residence in this state and spends more than one hundred

eighty-three (183) days of the taxable year within this state. . . ." In other words, a resident includes individuals who are **domiciled** in Indiana or **maintain a permanent place of residence in Indiana and then spend more than 183 days in Indiana**. Taxpayer lived in Illinois for the entirety of 2013, thus, to be considered a resident of Indiana, Taxpayer must have been **domiciled** in Indiana.

Domicile is defined by [45 IAC 3.1-1-22](#), which states:

For the purposes of this Act, **a person has only one domicile at a given time** even though that person maintains more than one residence at that time. **Once a domicile has been established, it remains until the conditions necessary for a change of domicile occur.**

**In order to establish a new domicile, the person must be physically present at a place, and must have the simultaneous intent of establishing a home at that place. It is not necessary that the person intend to remain there until death; however, if the person, at the time of moving to the new location, has definite plans to leave that new location, then no new domicile has been established.**

**The determination of a person's intent in relocating is necessarily a subjective determination.** There is no one set of standards that will accurately indicate the person's intent in every relocation. **The determination must be made on the facts present in each individual case.** Relevant facts in determining whether a new domicile has been established include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Purchasing or renting residential property
- (2) Registering to vote
- (3) Seeking elective office
- (4) Filing a resident state income tax return or complying with the homestead laws of a state
- (5) Receiving public assistance
- (6) Titling and registering a motor vehicle
- (7) Preparing a new last will and testament which includes the state of domicile.

**(Emphasis added).**

Indiana law further defines "[h]omestead" as "an individual's place of residence . . . that is located in Indiana" and that "the individual owns . . ." IC § 6-1.1-12-37(a)(2). "'Principal place of residence' means an individual's true, fixed, permanent home to which the individual has the intention of returning after an absence." [50 IAC 24-2-5](#). A taxpayer is entitled to claim a deduction, known as a homestead deduction (or exemption), against taxes imposed on his or her homestead property pursuant to IC § 6-1.1-12-37(e). When the taxpayer is no longer qualified for the homestead deduction (or exemption), the taxpayer must notify the auditor of the county where the homestead is located within sixty days after the date of that change. IC § 6-1.1-12-37(f).

Thus, a new domicile is not necessarily created when an individual moves to an address outside Indiana. Instead, the individual must move to the new non-Indiana address and have intent to remain at that non-Indiana address.

For example, in *Croop v. Walton*, 157 N.E. 275 (Ind. 1927), a taxpayer who was domiciled in Michigan sold his home in Michigan and moved to a new residence in Indiana where he and his wife lived for several years for the benefit of his wife's health. The taxpayer lived in the Indiana home "on account of the mental and physical condition of his wife, and continued to occupy it until such time as she could safely return to [Michigan] to live." *Id.* at 276. The court concluded that, based on the level of activity he maintained in Michigan and lack of intention to abandon his domicile, taxpayer did not change his domicile from Michigan to Indiana. The court explained, in relevant part, that:

"If [a] taxpayer has **two residences in different states**, he is **taxable at the place which was originally his domicile, provided the opening of the other home has not involved an abandonment of the original domicile and the acquisition of a new one.**"

"[D]omicile" . . . is the place with which a person has a settled connection for legal purposes, either because his home is there or because it is assigned to him by the law, and is **usually defined as that place where a man has his true, fixed, permanent home, habitation, and principal establishment, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which place he has, whenever he is absent, the intention of returning.**

*Id.* at 277. (Internal citations omitted) **(Emphasis added).**

In explaining the difference between "residence" and "domicile," the court in *Croop* stated:

'Domicile' "is a residence acquired as a final abode. To constitute it there must be (1) residence, actual or inchoate; (2) the nonexistence of any intention to make a domicile elsewhere." "The domicile of any person is, in general, the place which is in fact his permanent home, but is in some cases the place which, whether it be in fact his home or not, is determined to be his home by a rule of law."

**"Residence is preserved by the act, domicile by the intention." "Domicile is not determined by residence alone, but upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case." "While a person can have but one domicile at a time, he may have concurrently a residence in one place . . . and a domicile in another."**

To effect a change of domicile, **there must be an abandonment of the first domicile with an intention not to return to it, and there must be a new domicile acquired by residence elsewhere with an intention of residing there permanently, or at least indefinitely.**

*Id.* at 277-78. (Internal citations omitted) (**Emphasis added**).

Subsequently, in *State Election Bd. v. Bayh*, 521 N.E.2d 1313 (Ind. 1988), the Indiana Supreme Court further considered the meaning of "domicile" in determining that Mr. Bayh met the residency requirement for the office of Governor. The court concluded that Mr. Bayh's domicile remained in Indiana even though he moved to different states for various reasons for many years. The court explained, in pertinent part:

Once acquired, domicile is presumed to continue because "every man has a residence somewhere, and ... he does not lose the one until he has gained one in another place." Establishing a new residence or domicile terminates the former domicile. **A change of domicile requires an actual moving with an intent to go to a given place and remain there. "It must be an intention coupled with acts evidencing that intention to make the new domicile a home in fact.... [T]here must be the intention to abandon the old domicile; the intention to acquire a new one; and residence in the new place in order to accomplish a change of domicile."**

Residency requires a definite intention and "evidence of acts undertaken in furtherance of the requisite intent, which makes the intent manifest and believable." **Intent and conduct must converge to establish a new domicile.**

*Id.* at 1317-18 (Ind. 1988). (**Emphasis added**).

In the instant case, Taxpayer explains that in 2013 she separated from her spouse and moved to Illinois to live with her parents. While living with her parents, she also worked in Illinois and filed an Illinois income tax return. Taxpayer's spouse remained in Indiana with their children in their Indiana home. Taxpayer and her spouse claimed the homestead deduction on that home. Information available to the Department indicates that, for 2013, Taxpayer maintained an Indiana driver's license, had a vehicle registered in Indiana, and had several income sources with Indiana addresses.

During the administrative hearing, Taxpayer stated that shortly after separating from her spouse, the two reconciled and she returned to Indiana. Taxpayer indicated that her move to Illinois was always intended to be a temporary one. Given the facts and circumstances, and as supported by [45 IAC 3.1-1-22](#) and the court decisions in *Croop* and *Bayh*, the Department determines that Taxpayer was domiciled in Indiana for tax year 2013 and therefore is subject to Indiana income tax for that year. Taxpayer may file an Indiana tax return for tax year 2013 and use the tax she paid to Illinois as a credit on that return under IC § 6-3-3-3.

### FINDING

Taxpayer was domiciled in Indiana for tax year 2013, therefore her protest is denied.

March 26, 2018

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An [html](#) version of this document.