

***Becky Osborne Hampton v. Commissioner*, 31 T.C. 588 (1959)**

The liability of a life insurance beneficiary for the insured's unpaid income taxes is determined by state law when assessing transferee liability.

Summary

The Commissioner sought to collect unpaid income taxes from Becky Osborne Hampton, the beneficiary of her deceased husband's life insurance policies, claiming she was a transferee of his assets. The court addressed whether the beneficiary was liable for the taxes, and whether state law should be applied to determine liability. The Tax Court held that Tennessee law, where the decedent resided, governed the determination of the beneficiary's liability. Because Tennessee law protected life insurance proceeds from the claims of creditors under the circumstances, the beneficiary was not liable for the tax deficiency.

Facts

Forrest L. Osborne, the decedent, died in 1950, a resident of Tennessee, with outstanding income tax liabilities for multiple years. His wife, Becky Osborne Hampton (petitioner), was the beneficiary of several life insurance policies on his life. The decedent had failed to keep adequate records, and the IRS calculated his tax liability using the net worth method. The IRS filed proofs of claim against the estate. The petitioner received proceeds from the life insurance policies. The decedent's estate was insolvent, and the IRS sought to collect the unpaid taxes from the petitioner, arguing she was a transferee of the decedent's assets.

Procedural History

The Commissioner determined the petitioner was liable as a transferee for the decedent's unpaid income taxes and assessed deficiencies. The petitioner challenged the assessment in the Tax Court, arguing she was not a "transferee" under the relevant tax code and that Tennessee law should apply to determine her liability. The Tax Court reviewed the case and rendered its decision.

Issue(s)

1. Whether the petitioner was a "transferee" within the meaning of Section 311 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.
2. Whether Tennessee law should be applied to determine the petitioner's liability as a transferee.

Holding

1. No, because the court did not determine whether petitioner was a transferee, as the case was decided on other grounds.

2. Yes, because the court found that Tennessee law governed the question of the beneficiary's liability.

Court's Reasoning

The Tax Court relied on the Supreme Court's decision in **Commissioner v. Stern**, which held that state law determines a life insurance beneficiary's liability for the insured's unpaid income taxes. The court found that Tennessee law, as the state of the decedent's residence, was applicable. Tennessee law (specifically, sections 8456 and 8458 of Williams Tennessee Code Annotated) protected life insurance proceeds from claims by the insured's creditors when the beneficiary was the wife and/or children of the insured. The court determined that under Tennessee law, the petitioner, as the decedent's wife, was not liable for his debts to the extent of the life insurance proceeds. The court emphasized that the taxes involved were not assessed prior to the decedent's death, and that the case did not involve questions of liens or fraud.

Practical Implications

This case reinforces the significance of state law in determining tax liability when life insurance proceeds are involved. Attorneys must consider the applicable state's laws regarding creditor protection for life insurance benefits when advising clients about estate planning and tax liabilities. The case highlights the importance of establishing the decedent's state of residence, as it determines the applicable law. This decision directs legal practitioners to examine state statutes and case law to ascertain the extent to which life insurance proceeds are shielded from claims by creditors, including the federal government for unpaid taxes. This case serves as a reminder that federal tax law is not always uniform and that specific state law may control the outcome of a tax dispute.