

Newcombe v. Commissioner, 54 T. C. 1314 (1970)

Expenses for a former residence held for sale are not deductible as expenses for property held for the production of income if the primary intent is to recover the investment rather than generate income or profit.

Summary

In *Newcombe v. Commissioner*, the Tax Court ruled that the Newcombes could not deduct expenses related to their former Pine Bluff residence, which they had listed for sale after moving to Florida. The court determined that the property was not held for the production of income, as the Newcombes' primary intent was to recover their investment rather than generate profit from post-conversion appreciation. This decision hinged on the lack of evidence that the Newcombes sought to realize profit beyond their initial investment, emphasizing that merely listing a former residence for sale does not automatically qualify it as income-producing property.

Facts

Frank and his wife, the Newcombes, resided in a house in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, until Frank's retirement on December 1, 1965. After moving to Naples, Florida, and purchasing a new residence, they listed the Pine Bluff house for sale at \$70,000, which exceeded its fair market value of \$60,000 at the time. The house remained unoccupied and was never rented or used by the Newcombes after their move. In 1966, they incurred \$1,146 in maintenance expenses and claimed \$2,600 in depreciation on their tax return, asserting that the Pine Bluff house was held for the production of income.

Procedural History

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue determined a deficiency in the Newcombes' 1966 income taxes, disallowing their claimed deductions for the Pine Bluff property. The Newcombes filed a petition with the Tax Court challenging this determination. The Tax Court reviewed the case and issued a decision in favor of the Commissioner.

Issue(s)

1. Whether the Newcombes' former residence in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, constituted "property held for the production of income" under sections 212(2) and 167(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, allowing deductions for maintenance expenses and depreciation?

Holding

1. No, because the Newcombes' primary intent was to recover their investment rather than generate income or profit from post-conversion appreciation of the property.

Court's Reasoning

The Tax Court analyzed several factors to determine if the Pine Bluff house was held for the production of income. It emphasized that the property had been used as the Newcombes' personal residence for a significant period before being listed for sale. The court noted that the property was unoccupied and potentially available for personal use, although the Newcombes did not reoccupy it. The court rejected the Newcombes' argument that merely listing the property for sale at a price above its market value demonstrated an intent to generate income, stating, "Merely offering property for sale does not, as petitioners argue, necessarily work a conversion into 'property held for the production of income. '" The court found that the Newcombes' intent was to recover their investment, not to realize a profit from post-conversion appreciation, thus failing to meet the statutory requirement for deductions.

Practical Implications

This decision guides taxpayers and tax practitioners in determining the deductibility of expenses for former residences held for sale. It clarifies that the intent to generate income or profit from post-conversion appreciation is crucial for such deductions. Taxpayers should carefully document their intent and actions to establish that a former residence is held for income production, such as offering it for rent or holding it for a period to realize appreciation. The ruling influences how similar cases should be analyzed, emphasizing the need to assess the taxpayer's purpose beyond merely listing a property for sale. Subsequent cases have distinguished Newcombe based on the presence of clear intent to generate income or profit from the property's disposition.