

Dependency exemptions

- “Qualifying child”
 - Taxpayer's child, sibling, niece or nephew
 - Lives with the taxpayer for more than ½ year
 - Younger than taxpayer
 - Under age 19 (or < 24 full-time student), *and*
 - Doesn't provide more than one-half of his or her *own* support
 - “Tie-breaker” rules
 - Parent wins over others
 - Ties between parents go to one with greater custody
 - Other ties go to taxpayer with highest income
 - Children of divorced parents: “Release” by custodial to noncustodial parent trumps all else
- “Qualifying relative”
 - Relative or member of taxpayer's household who has gross income less than \$4,000 for the year, if
 - the *taxpayer* provides more than one-half of the person's support, *and*
 - the person is not someone else's “qualifying child”
- For all dependents: If someone else can take you as a dependent, you can't take an exemption for yourself

Casualty losses

Definition of casualty:

- Sudden
- Unexpected
- Unusual
- Physical

Medical expenses

- 10% AGI “floor”
- Definition of “medical care”
 - Diagnosis, cure, mitigation, etc. of disease
 - Affecting bodily structure or function
 - Transportation
 - Long-term care
 - Health insurance premiums
 - Prescription drugs or insulin
 - *Not* cosmetic surgery
 - *Not* depreciation