

## Contact

### Houston

1200 Smith Street, Suite 1400  
Houston, Texas 77002-4310  
Tel: 713.658.1818  
Fax: 713.658.2553

### Atlanta

191 Peachtree Street, N.E.,  
Forty-Sixth Floor  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
Tel: 404.659.1410  
Fax: 404.659.1852

### Philadelphia

50 South 16th Street, Suite  
1700  
Philadelphia, PA 19102  
Tel: 610.772.2300  
Fax: 610.772.2305

### San Antonio

112 East Pecan Street, Suite  
1450  
San Antonio, Texas 78205  
Tel: 210.253.8383  
Fax: 210.253.8384

## “High Court's Microcaptive Case Could Weaken IRS Rule Shield”

### Phil Karter quoted in “High Court's Microcaptive Case Could Weaken IRS Rule Shield”

Law360

May 6, 2020

In an article published in Law360 on May 6, 2020, Philadelphia-based shareholder Phil Karter commented on the Supreme Court's grant of a writ of certiorari in an important case, *CIC Services, LLC v. Internal Revenue Service, et al.* The case involves a challenge by a captive manager to the IRS's reliance on the Anti-Injunction Act to bar challenges to unlawful regulatory mandates issued by administrative agencies that are not taxes. The question is whether the Anti-Injunction Act overrides the Administrative Procedure Act and insulates governmental agency action from pre-enforcement review whenever that agency, in this case the IRS, enforces that action with a penalty that it labels as a tax.

In the article, Karter noted that the main purpose of the Administrative Procedure Act is to ensure that regulated parties can bring a court challenge to a federal regulation before having to choose whether to comply with the administrative mandate or face steep civil or even criminal penalties for noncompliance. He added that if the Supreme Court finds that pre-enforcement review of the 2016 IRS notice is not prohibited by the Anti-Injunction Act (which bars suits intended to restrain the assessment or collection of tax), then a failure to follow Administrative Procedure Act procedures can be the basis for challenging regulatory guidance that do not restrain tax collection — by initiating a lawsuit, instead of having to violate the guidance, pay penalties and only then bring a challenge via refund litigation.

Karter observed that because a victory by the petitioner would chip further away at the notion of tax exceptionalism, which has often been cited by the IRS as the reason the tax law it is entitled to special treatment that does not apply to other areas of the law, including exemption from Administrative Procedure Act requirements. For that reason, Karter pointed out that a reversal in the case has potentially far-reaching implications.

To read the full Law360 article, subscribers may [click here](#).