

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

300 Conshohocken State Road
Suite 570
West Conshohocken, PA 19428
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

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Affirms Judgment Entered in Landmark Decision: Federal Tax on Crude Oil Exports Unconstitutional

Chamberlain Hrdlicka represents client in 5th Circuit Court of Appeals decision finding federal tax on crude oil exports is unconstitutional

March 25, 2022

In a federal tax refund case with significant implications for the oil and gas industry, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the district courts determination that 26 U.S.C. 4611(b) is an unconstitutional tax on exports, entitling the taxpayer to a refund of more than \$4 million in taxes as well as statutory interest.

Trafigura Trading, LLC, a market leader in the global commodities industry, retained Chamberlain Hrdlicka to challenge the constitutionality of 4611(b), which imposes a tax on . . . domestic crude oil . . . exported from the United States. It is one of the sources of funding of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, enacted as part of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. For the tax periods in question, Trafigura paid over \$4 million in taxes on its crude oil exports. After being denied a refund by the Internal Revenue Service, Trafigura filed a lawsuit in the Southern District of Texas, which ultimately determined that 4611(b) violates the Export Clause of the United States Constitution, which states: No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. The Government appealed.

On appeal, the Government did not dispute that Trafigura paid the taxes but argued that 4611(b), while labeled a tax, is a user fee paid in exchange for government servicescleanup costs that benefit the oil industry. If the charge were to be characterized as a user fee instead of a tax, the Government maintained, the Export Clause would not forbid the charge. Trafigura argued, in response, that 4611(b) lacks the attributes of a user fee under the Supreme Courts two seminal user fee cases because the amount of the tax varies with the quantity of the export and does not correlate with any service rendered to the taxpaying exporter.

In *Pace v. Burgess*, decided in 1875, Congress imposed an excise tax on tobacco and enacted a companion provision exempting tobacco intended for export. To identify exempt packages, exporters paid 25 cents in exchange for a stamp that it could place on the package. The Court found that the charge was a user fee because the price of the stamp did not fluctuate with the quantity or value of the export and the charge closely approximated the cost in providing the stamp.

That was not the case in *United States v. U.S. Shoe Corp.*, where, in 1998, the Court struck down a Harbor Maintenance Tax on commercial exports as unconstitutional under the Export Clause. Unlike the 25-cent charge in *Pace*, the Harbor Maintenance Tax fluctuated with the quantity or value of the export and did not closely approximate

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Affirms Judgment Entered in Landmark Decision: Federal Tax on Crude Oil Exports Unconstitutional, Continued

costs in providing harbor maintenance services to the taxpayer.

A panel of Fifth Circuit Judges consisting of Judges Wiener, Graves, and Ho heard oral argument on February 3, 2022, and issued its opinion on March 24, 2022, affirming the district courts decision. Judge Ho, who authored the opinion, examined the Export Clause from a historical perspective before explaining that 4611(b) lacks the attributes of a user fee as articulated by the Supreme Court.

Trafigura is represented by Chamberlain Hrdlicka attorneys Steven J. Knight, lead appellate counsel and Co-Chair of the firms Appellate practice, Lawrence W. Sherlock, Co-Chair of the firms Tax Controversy practice, and Peter A. Lowy, Co-Chair of the firms State and Local Tax Controversy and Planning practice.