

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Second Circuit

August Term 2017

No. 17-3733-cv

Trusted Media Brands, Inc., FKA The Readers Digest Association, Inc.,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

United States of America,
Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of New York
Kenneth M. Karas, District Judge, Presiding.
(Argued: May 23, 2018; Decided: August 10, 2018)

Before: Parker, Livingston, and Chin, *Circuit Judges.*

28
29
30
31
32
33

In 2011, taxpayer claimed a deduction for foreign taxes (in lieu of claiming a credit) on its amended 2002 tax return, resulting in a refund claim due to an alleged overpayment in its 1995 tax year. Taxpayer sought to utilize special ten-year statute of limitations of section 6511(d)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to refund claims resulting from foreign tax credits, with such period running from its 2002 tax return. The United States District Court for the

1 Southern District of New York (Karas, J.) denied taxpayer’s claim as untimely on
2 two independent grounds. The District Court concluded that (1) the special ten-
3 year statute of limitations for refund claims for foreign taxes applies only to
4 credits and not deductions, and (2) taxpayer’s overpayment claim for its 1995 tax
5 year was not properly “attributable to” its 2002 tax year, and therefore, even if
6 the ten-year limit were applicable, the claim (filed in December 2011) was
7 untimely. *See Trusted Media Brands, Inc. v. United States*, No. 15-cv-9872, 2017 WL
8 4326527, at *8, *10 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 27, 2017). We agree that the special ten-year
9 statute of limitations for refund claims for foreign taxes applies only to credits
10 and not deductions and, thus, taxpayer’s refund claim is time-barred.
11 Accordingly, we **AFFIRM** the judgment of the District Court.

12
13
14 DAVID B. BLAIR AND CLIFTON ELGARTEN, Crowell & Moring
15 LLP, Washington, DC, *for Trusted Media Brands, Inc.*

16
17 TALIA KRAEMER AND BENJAMIN H. TORRANCE, Assistant U.S.
18 Attorneys, for Geoffrey S. Berman, U.S. Attorney for the
19 Southern District of New York, *for United States of America*

20
21
22 BARRINGTON D. PARKER, *Circuit Judge*:

23 This appeal calls upon us to decide whether section 6511(d)(3)(A) of the
24 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”)—which establishes an elongated
25 ten-year limitations period on refund claims resulting from foreign tax
26 credits—is also applicable to claims resulting from deductions for foreign taxes
27 paid or accrued. Appellee Trusted Media Brands, Inc. seeks to avail itself of this
28 special limitations period to assert a refund claim for an alleged overpayment of

1 federal income tax. In 2011, Trusted Media elected to claim a deduction for
2 foreign taxes (instead of claiming a credit) on its amended 2002 tax return,
3 triggering a daisy-chain of cascading adjustments, culminating in a refund claim
4 for its 1995 tax year. In its claim with the Internal Revenue Service and before the
5 District Court, Trusted Media argued that its refund claim (for its 1995 tax year)
6 was timely because it was entitled to the benefit of a special ten-year limitations
7 period attributable to foreign tax credits, running from its 2002 tax year, rather
8 than the default three-year limitations period in section 6511(a) of the Code.

9 After the Internal Revenue Service denied Trusted Media’s refund claim as
10 untimely, Trusted Media initiated this action before the United States District
11 Court for the Southern District of New York (Karas, J.). The District Court also
12 rejected Trusted Media’s claim as untimely on two independent grounds. First, it
13 concluded that the special ten-year statute of limitations for refund claims in
14 connection with foreign taxes applies only to credits and not deductions. Second,
15 it concluded that Trusted Media’s overpayment claim for its 1995 tax year was
16 not properly “attributable to” taxes paid during its 2002 tax year. Therefore, it
17 reasoned, even if the ten-year limit were applicable, the claim (filed in December

1 2011) was untimely. *See Trusted Media Brands, Inc. v. United States*, No. 15-cv-
2 9872, 2017 WL 4326527, at *8, *10 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 27, 2017).

3 We agree that the special ten-year statute of limitations in section
4 6511(d)(3)(A) of the Code for refund claims is applicable to foreign tax credits
5 and not deductions, and thus Trusted Media’s refund claim is untimely.
6 Accordingly, we **AFFIRM** the judgment of the District Court.

7 **BACKGROUND¹**

8 In each of its tax years ending June 30, 1995, 1997, and 2002, Trusted Media
9 paid taxes to foreign countries and opted to claim a foreign tax credit pursuant to
10 section 901 of the Code on those returns. For its 2002 tax year, Trusted Media
11 also incurred a net operating loss of approximately \$61 million, unrelated to the
12 payment of foreign taxes. Trusted Media had no U.S. tax liability to offset with
13 the foreign tax credit that it claimed for its 2002 tax year. Consequently, at time
14 of its 2002 filing, Trusted Media carried the 2002 net operating loss back to its
15 1997 tax year under the then-existing version of section 172(b)(1)(H) of the Code
16 which allowed for a five-year carryback period. In December 2011, Trusted

¹ The following facts are taken from Trusted Media’s complaint unless otherwise noted. “JA” refers to the parties’ joint appendix.

1 Media filed an amended return for its 2002 tax year in which it changed its
2 election from a foreign tax *credit* to a *deduction* for foreign taxes paid or accrued
3 for the 2002 tax year. This change triggered a daisy-chain of adjustments to
4 Trusted Media's returns from prior tax years.

5 First, this change resulted in Trusted Media's 2002 net operating loss
6 increasing by approximately \$13 million to \$74.4 million. Trusted Media
7 consequently carried this enlarged 2002 net operating loss to its 1997 tax year,
8 reducing its taxable income for 1997. This decrease in Trusted Media's taxable
9 income for 1997 resulted in a decrease of the statutory limit on foreign tax credit
10 Trusted Media could claim, thus reducing the amount of foreign tax credit it
11 could claim for 1997. As a result, some of the credit that Trusted Media had
12 claimed in 1997 to reduce its U.S. tax liability could no longer be used to do so,
13 but instead was available to be carried back to other tax years. Trusted Media
14 then carried this excess foreign tax credit from its 1997 tax year back to its 1995
15 tax year. As a result, Trusted Media determined that it had an overpayment of
16 approximately \$2.1 million for the 1995 tax year.

1 In 2011, Trusted Media filed an amended tax return for the 1995 tax year to
2 claim a refund for its alleged overpayment of the approximately \$2.1 million.
3 The IRS, however, disallowed Trusted Media’s refund claim as untimely. After
4 an administrative appeal, Trusted Media initiated this action in the District
5 Court.

6 Trusted Media argued before the District Court that its claim for refund,
7 filed in December 2011, for an overpayment of taxes in 1995, was “attributable”
8 to its election to deduct foreign taxes paid in 2002 and, thus, was timely under
9 the special ten-year limitations period in section 6511(d)(3) of the Code. The
10 Government moved to dismiss Trusted Media’s claim on the ground that it had
11 failed to file a timely refund claim with the IRS.

12 The District Court agreed with the Government and held that Trusted
13 Media’s refund claim was untimely for two reasons. First, the District Court
14 concluded that the ten-year period applies only to overpayments attributable to
15 foreign taxes for which the taxpayer elects to claim a *credit*, not for foreign taxes
16 for which a taxpayer elects a deduction. *Trusted Media Brands, Inc.*, 2017 WL
17 4326527, at *8. Second, the District Court concluded that Trusted Media’s

1 resulting 1995 tax year refund claim was not “attributable to” its 2002 foreign
2 taxes within the meaning of section 6511(d)(3) of the Code. *Id.* at *10.

3 This appeal followed.

4 **STATUTORY SCHEME**

5 The Code requires taxpayers in the United States to pay income tax on
6 income they earn worldwide. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 61(a). Under this system, U.S.
7 taxpayers’ income from foreign sources might be double taxed: taxed by the
8 United States and taxed by the foreign country. To guard against double
9 taxation, the Code gives taxpayers two options for decreasing their tax liability.
10 First, the taxpayer may claim a credit for foreign income taxes paid or accrued, a
11 “foreign tax credit.” *See Id.* § 901(a). Or, the taxpayer can choose to deduct its
12 foreign taxes from its taxable income. *Id.* § 164(a)(3). Importantly, for the
13 payment of foreign taxes, these two options are mutually exclusive for any
14 particular tax year and are governed by different sections of the Code.

15 **A. Foreign Tax Credits**

16 First, as provided for in the Revenue Act of 1918, Congress intended the
17 foreign tax credit system to facilitate business abroad and foreign trade. *Bank of*

1 *New York Mellon Corp. v. Comm’r of Internal Revenue*, 801 F.3d 104, 107 (2d Cir.
2 2015) (citing 56 Cong. Rec. app. 677 (1918)). Under this system, when a U.S.
3 taxpayer pays income tax to another country due to its activity in that country,
4 the taxpayer can claim a dollar-for-dollar credit against its U.S. tax liability equal
5 to the amount of foreign taxes paid or accrued. 26 U.S.C. §§ 901–909. However,
6 section 904(a) of the Code limits the amount of foreign tax credit a taxpayer can
7 claim in any particular year. That section limits the proportion of U.S. tax offset
8 by the foreign tax credit to the proportion of the taxpayer’s income that is
9 derived from foreign sources in that tax year. 26 U.S.C. § 904(a); 26 C.F.R. §
10 1.904-1. Generally, a taxpayer may “carry” excess credit backward and forward
11 to other tax years. 26 U.S.C. § 904(c). The taxpayer can then use the excess credit
12 to reduce its U.S. tax liability in the carryback and carryforward years. *Id.*

13 **B. Deduction of Foreign Taxes Paid**

14 Second, instead of claiming a credit for foreign taxes paid, a taxpayer can
15 choose to deduct its foreign taxes from its U.S. taxable income. *Id.* § 164(a)(3). A
16 deduction reduces the amount of income upon which U.S. tax is imposed
17 (instead of reducing a taxpayer’s U.S. tax liability dollar-for-dollar as a foreign

1 tax credit does). As with a foreign tax credit, a deduction results in a reduction of
2 U.S. taxes owed. Moreover, if a taxpayer’s total deductions—including those
3 based on foreign taxes and other deductible expenses—exceed the taxpayer’s
4 gross income for a particular tax year, the taxpayer has a “net operating loss.” *Id.*
5 § 172(c) (defining “net operating loss” as “the excess of the deductions allowed
6 by this chapter over the gross income”). The version of the Code applicable to
7 Trusted Media’s 2002 tax year allows taxpayers to carry a net operating loss
8 backward and forward to other tax years and to claim the net operating loss as a
9 deduction in those years. *Id.* § 172(b) (2006), *amended by, inter alia*, Pub. L. No.
10 115-97, § 13302, 131 Stat. 2054, 2121-22 (2017). Credits and deductions for foreign
11 taxes paid are mutually exclusive: if a taxpayer elects to claim a credit for foreign
12 taxes paid, the taxpayer cannot also claim a deduction for such taxes in any
13 single tax year, and vice versa. *See id.* § 275(a)(4) (“No deduction shall be allowed
14 for the following taxes: . . . excess profits taxes imposed by the authority of any
15 foreign country . . . if the taxpayer chooses to take to any extent the benefits of [§]
16 901.”); 26 C.F.R. § 1.901-1(h)(2) (“Taxpayers who are denied the credit for taxes
17 for particular taxable years are the following: . . . [a] taxpayer who elects to

1 deduct taxes paid or accrued to any foreign country . . . [pursuant to sections] 164
2 and 275.”).

3 The Code imposes a deadline by which a taxpayer must finalize its choice
4 of whether to claim a foreign tax credit or deduct foreign taxes for a particular tax
5 year. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 901(a). Specifically, under the current Treasury Regulation,
6 the deadline by which taxpayers must choose between claiming a foreign tax
7 credit or a deduction for a particular tax year is generally “the period prescribed
8 by section 6511(d)(3)(A),” which, as discussed below, is ten years.² 26 C.F.R. §
9 1.901-1(d).

10 C. Time-Limitations on Refund Claims

11 As a default rule, a taxpayer must file its refund claim for an overpayment
12 of tax within three years from when the taxpayer filed the relevant tax return, or
13 within two years from when the taxpayer paid the relevant tax, whichever is
14 later. 26 U.S.C. § 6511(a). Additionally, section 6511(b) of the Code establishes a
15 default rule which limits the amount of refund a taxpayer is entitled to, which
16 varies dependent on when the taxpayer filed its refund claim. *Id.* § 6511(b)(2); 26

² Although not relevant here, special rules apply if the IRS has agreed to extend the period in which it can assess tax for the relevant year. *Id.*

1 C.F.R. § 301.6511(b)-1(b). The Code provides exceptions to these default rules, of
2 which one is relevant here. Section 6511(d)(3) establishes “[s]pecial rules relating
3 to foreign tax credit.” Under these special rules, section 6511(d)(3)(A) establishes
4 a ten-year limit on refund claims attributable to foreign tax credits. *Id.* §
5 6511(d)(3)(A) (providing that if a refund claim “relates to an overpayment
6 attributable to any taxes paid or accrued to any foreign country . . . for which
7 credit is allowed against the [taxpayer’s U.S. income tax] in accordance with the
8 provisions of section 901,” then the taxpayer has ten years to file its refund
9 claim). This ten-year deadline is measured from the date by which the taxpayer
10 had to file its tax return for the year in which the relevant foreign taxes were paid
11 or accrued (not considering any extensions of time for filing the return). *Id.*; 26
12 C.F.R. § 301.6511(d)-3(a). Additionally, these special rules establish an exception
13 to the refund limit. A taxpayer is entitled to a refund that exceeds the default
14 limit “to the extent of the amount of the overpayment attributable to the
15 allowance of a credit for the [relevant foreign] taxes.” 26 U.S.C. § 6511(d)(3)(B).

16

17

1 claims “for which [a foreign tax] credit *is allowed . . .*” 26 U.S.C. § 6511(d)(3)(A)
2 (emphasis added). As noted above, the options to deduct or credit foreign taxes
3 are mutually exclusive; a taxpayer can only choose one option for any given tax
4 year. Consequently, for Trusted Media’s 2002 tax year—in which Trusted Media
5 elected to deduct foreign taxes paid or accrued—a foreign tax credit is *not*
6 available and, thus, by its express terms, section 6511(d)(3)(A)’s special ten-year
7 limitations period is unavailable.

8 Second, the relevant treasury regulation supports this conclusion.
9 Treasury Regulation section 301.6511(d)-3(a) provides, in part:

10 In the case of an overpayment of income tax *resulting from a credit,*
11 allowed under the provisions of section 901 . . . for taxes paid or
12 accrued to a foreign country, . . . a claim for credit or refund must be
13 filed by the taxpayer within 10 years from the last date prescribed
14 for filing the return . . . for the taxable year with respect to which the
15 claim is made. Such 10-year period shall be applied in lieu of the
16 3-year period prescribed in section 6511(a).

17 26 C.F.R. § 301.6511(d)-3(a) (emphasis added). This Regulation confirms that the
18 special ten-year limitations is applicable to overpayments “resulting from a
19 credit.” *See id.* By its express terms, this Regulation provides only one condition

1 under which the special ten-year limitations period applies, which is if the
2 overpayment “result[s] from a credit.” *See id.* Contrary to Trusted Media’s
3 interpretation, this Regulation does not set forth simply one way by which the
4 special ten-year period is available; it sets forth the *only* way by which the special
5 ten-year period is available. This Treasury Regulation is a reasonable
6 interpretation of the Code, and it is therefore entitled to deference. *See Mayo*
7 *Found. for Med. Educ. & Research v. United States*, 562 U.S. 44, 55–58 (2011).

8 Third, the structure of section 6511(d)(3) supports this conclusion.
9 Subparagraph (B) of section 6511(d)(3) provides an exception to the standard
10 refund limit (set forth in section 6511(b)(2)) which generally restricts the amount
11 of refund that is available to the portion of the tax the taxpayer had paid within
12 two or three years before the taxpayer filed the refund claim. *See* 26 U.S.C. §
13 6511(b)(2). If not for section 6511(d)(3)(B), however, many taxpayers would be
14 effectively denied the benefit of the special ten-year limitations period of section
15 6511(d)(3)(A) because, although they would have ten years to file a refund claim,
16 they could only receive a refund for the portion of the tax they had paid within
17 the prior two years. Section 6511(d)(3)(B) solves this problem by allowing a tax

1 refund to exceed the otherwise applicable limit “to the extent of the amount of
2 the overpayment attributable to *the allowance of a credit* for the taxes described in
3 [section 6511(d)(3)(A)].” *See id.* § 6511(d)(3)(B) (emphasis added). Key to
4 subparagraph (B), however, is that the overpayment must be attributable to “the
5 allowance of a credit.” *See id.* Simply put, section 6511(d)(3)(B) unambiguously
6 refers to credits, further reinforcing the conclusion that the special ten-year
7 limitations period of 6511(d)(3)(A) is meant to cover overpayments resulting
8 from foreign tax credits and not deductions.

9 Fourth, a longer period for claiming a refund attributable to a foreign tax
10 credit makes sense in the context of the timing problems that can easily arise
11 when foreign taxes are contested. If a taxpayer wishes to claim a deduction for
12 foreign taxes paid or accrued, the taxpayer takes the deduction in the tax year in
13 which its foreign tax liability is conclusively determined. *See Albemarle Corp. &*
14 *Subsidiaries v. United States*, 797 F.3d 1011, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2015); 26 C.F.R. § 1.446-
15 1(c)(1)(ii); *id.* § 1.461-4(a)(1), (g)(6)(iii)(B). Conversely, as the Federal Circuit has
16 explained, a contested foreign tax “is accruable for the taxable year to which it
17 relates even though the taxpayer contests the liability therefor and such tax is not

1 paid until a later year.” *Albemarle*, 797 F.3d at 1018 (quoting Rev. Rul. 58-55,
2 1958-1 C.B. 266). In this vein, if a taxpayer follows an accrual method of
3 accounting and wishes to claim a foreign tax credit, the taxpayer must claim the
4 credit for the taxable year to which the foreign tax relates, even if the amount of
5 foreign tax is not determined until a later year. See *United States v. Campbell*, 351
6 F.2d 336, 338 (2d Cir. 1965). As we illustrated in *Campbell*:

7 [I]f the taxpayer contests [its] liability for a foreign tax imposed on
8 income in 1960, and this liability is finally adjudicated in the foreign
9 country in 1965, the credit may not be claimed until 1965, but the
10 foreign tax imposed on 1960 income will be offset against the United
11 States 1960 tax just as if it had accrued in 1960.

12 *Id.* (citation omitted). In the example we used in *Campbell*, if the application of
13 the foreign tax credit resulted in an overpayment and entitled the taxpayer to a
14 refund, the standard three-year limitations would bar a taxpayer from claiming
15 the credit due to the five-year delay in the final determination of the foreign tax
16 liability. Conversely, if the taxpayer were to claim a deduction for the foreign
17 taxes it paid in 1960 after final adjudication in 1965, and the deduction results in
18 an overpayment, the taxpayer would not need an extended timeline to file its
19 refund claim: the taxpayer would claim the deduction for its 1965 tax year, for

1 which the standard three-year limitations would apply. In view of these
2 practical problems, a special ten-year limitations period for refunds attributable
3 to foreign tax credits in lieu of the general three-year limit for refund claims
4 makes good sense.

5 Finally, Trusted Media invites us to depart from this conclusion,
6 principally arguing that because Treasury Regulations set a single period within
7 which a taxpayer can elect to toggle between a foreign tax credit or deduction,
8 there is a single period within which a taxpayer can claim a refund based on
9 either a foreign tax credit or deduction. We decline this invitation. Trusted
10 Media bases its argument on Treasury Regulation section 1.901-1(d) which
11 provides:

12 The taxpayer may, for a particular taxable year, claim the benefits of
13 section 901 (*or claim a deduction in lieu of a foreign tax credit*) at any
14 time before the expiration of the period prescribed by section
15 6511(d)(3)(A) (or section 6511(c) if the period is extended by
16 agreement).

17 26 C.F.R. § 1.901-1(d) (emphasis added). According to Trusted Media, because
18 this regulation sets a single period within which a taxpayer can elect whether to
19 claim a foreign tax credit or a deduction, it also implies that there is a single

1 period within which taxpayers can claim refunds based on either foreign tax
2 credits or deductions. We disagree. This Treasury Regulation interprets section
3 901 of the Code, which sets the time limitation for toggling between receiving
4 foreign tax credits and deductions. As noted above, however, the requirements
5 governing refund claims are set forth in section 6511 of the Code and at Treasury
6 Regulation section 301.6511(a)-1 to (g)-1. Consequently, we have two separate
7 portions of the Code and its relevant Regulation: (i) section 901 of the Code and
8 its relevant Regulation, which establish time limits for toggling between credits
9 and deductions, and (ii) section 6511 of the Code and its relevant Regulation,
10 which establish time limits for claiming refunds. Trusted Media invites us to
11 conflate the former's time limitation with the latter's. For the reasons discussed
12 above, we decline this invitation.

13 CONCLUSION

14 For the foregoing reasons, we **AFFIRM** the judgment of the District Court.