

AUG 1 4 2015

CLERK-OF THE COURT Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

8 STATE OF CALIFORNIA ex rel. 9

Plaintiffs.

CHRISTOPHER J. SCHROEN, ET AL.,

VS.

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BP AMERICA PRODUCTION CO. ET AL.,

Defendants.

Case No. CGC -12-522063

ORDER SUSTAINING IN PART WITH LEAVE AND OVERRULING IN PART DEFENDANTS' DEMURRERS TO QUI TAM PLAINTIFF'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT AND OVERRULING DEMURRERS TO THE PEOPLE'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

I heard argument today on defendants' demurrers to (1) the People's first amended complaint and (2) qui tam plaintiff's third and fourth causes of action in his first amended complaint. I provided an oral tentative determination at the commencement of the hearing and adopt it now, as supplemented by this discussion.

Introduction

Christopher Schroen filed a qui tam action against five different British Petroleum companies (BP). Schroen, a former employee of BP, alleged BP contracted with some California state entities for the sale of natural gas. First Amended Complaint (FAC) ¶¶ 1, 5. Schroen claimed that BP overcharged the state, concealing the facts which would have alerted the state to this. The current FAC has eleven causes of action. The first five are on behalf of the state, and the rest are on Schroen's behalf.

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In January 2015, the Attorney General filed a First Amended Complaint in Intervention (FACI) alleging four causes of action. The FACI did not include two of Schroen's qui tam claims, specifically those under Goyt, C. § 12651(a)(3)¹ (conspiracy to violate the False Claims Act) and § 12651(a)(7) (retention of proceeds), which were Schroen's third and fourth causes of action.

In a June 10, 2015 Order, I overruled BP's demurrer to Schroen's third and fourth causes of action, among other things. June 10, 2015 Order, 6, 11. Now before the Court are (1) a new demurrer to Schroen's third and fourth causes of action; and (2) a demurrer to all of the causes of action in the FACI.

Requests for Judicial Notice

I deny BP's request for judicial notice in connection with the Schroen FAC. BP asks for judicial notice of the fact that four of the BP entities are wholly-owned subsidiaries of BP p.l.c. pursuant to Evidence Code § 452(h). BP did not explain how those relationships are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy.

I deny BP's two requests for judicial notice of contracts to which Nancy Moon is a party, made in connection with the demurrer to the Attorney General's FACI, as irrelevant. People v. Rowland, 4 Cal.4th 238, 268 n.6 (1992). Even if the existence and terms of the various contracts identified in the requests are judicially noticed, the pertinent inferences BP seeks to extract from them - that the California Department of General Services (DGS) was knew or could reasonably know the market price for natural gas – cannot be judicially noticed.

¹ Further references are to the Government Code unless otherwise indicated.

Demurrer to Schroen's FAC²

BP demurs to the third cause of action in FAC on the ground that it fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action because the claim is barred by the intracorporate conspiracy doctrine and the agent-immunity rule. BP demurs to the fourth cause of action on the ground that it fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a "reverse" false claim.

1. Third Cause of Action

The third cause of action is based on an alleged conspiracy.

BP first asserts that the allegation of an agency relationship defeats the conspiracy cause of action because a corporation cannot conspire with its agents. *Cf. Wise v. Southern Pacific Co.*, 223 Cal.App.2d 50, 72 (1963). But even if allegations of conspiracy and agency are inconsistent these can be pled in the alternative—whether or not the complaint *literally* tells us these are pled in the alternative (an issue BP emphasized at argument). *Mendoza v. Rast Produce Co., Inc.*, 140 Cal.App.4th 1395, 1402 (2006) (alternative inconsistent legal theories allowed). See generally, Weil & Brown, et al., California Practice Guide: Civil Procedure Before Trial ¶ 6:248, 7:48.11 (2015).

Second, BP argues that a corporate parent and its wholly-owned subsidiaries cannot be sued for conspiracy, citing *Copperweld Corp. v. Independence Tube Corp.*, 467-U.S. 752, 769-74 (1984). See *Black v. Bank of America*, 30 Cal.App.4th 1, 6 (1994); *Kerr v. Rose*, 216 Cal.App.3d 1551, 1564 (1990). Apparently there is no appellate authority on whether *Copperweld* applies in state false claims act cases. In any event, the factual premise of BP's argument – that four of the BP entities are all wholly-owned subsidiaries of the fifth BP entity – is based on BP's request for

² Schroen objects that BP has already demurred to these causes of action and the present motion is an impermissible second bite at the apple. But I allowed BP separately to address (1) whether Schroen could pursue California False Claims Act claims not adopted by the Attorney General and (2) the sufficiency of Schroen's allegations.

judicial notice. RJN, 1.3 I have rejected BP's request for judicial notice. The facts must be capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy. Evid. Code § 452(h). BP has made no such showing.

2. Fourth Cause of Action

The parties agree that there must be a specific legal obligation going beyond potential liability at the time that the alleged false record or statement was made to give rise to liability for a reverse false claim. Memorandum in Support of Demurrer, 4; Opposition, 11-12. Schroen argues that reverse false claim liability is appropriate here because (1) there was a disparity in knowledge and the government relied on BP's price quotes; and (2) BP restructured some transactions, giving it the opportunity and obligation to undo the original overcharges.

Opposition, 12-13; FAC ¶ 72. Schroen does not explain how these facts created in BP a present obligation to pay money to the state.

Obligations must be liquidated and certain to create liability for a reverse false claim. State ex rel. Bowen v. Bank of America Corp., 126 Cal.App.4th 225, 242 (2005). For example, where a plaintiff sought disgorgement of reconveyance fees allegedly owed to the state under either contract or statute without alleging that such disgorgement was required by contract, the allegation was insufficient. Id. Money is not owed for a breach of contract without a specific contract remedy, a judgment, or an acknowledgement of indebtedness. Id.

Schroen has no written response to BP's argument. At argument he told me he can amend to fix this problem. I grant leave to do so.

³ Schroen did allege that BP p.l.c. is the parent entity. FAC ¶ 69. Schroen did not allege that the remaining entities are wholly-owned subsidiaries of BP p.l.c. Rather, Schroen alleged that BP is a massive international entity made up of a complicated corporate structure. Id. at ¶ 73. Schroen does not concede that the remaining entities are or have been wholly-owned subsidiaries of BP p.l.c. during the relevant period. Opposition, 1 n.1.

Demurrer to the Attorney General's FACI

BP demurs to all four causes of action on the grounds that (1) the FACI fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; (2) the causes of action are fatally uncertain; and (3) the actions are founded upon contract but it cannot be ascertained from the pleading whether the contract at issue is written, oral, or implied by conduct.

1. Failure to State a Claim

a. Issues Pertaining to Violations of the Contracts

First, BP contends that allegations concerning "price caps" are misleading because the contracts limit the prices BP is permitted to quote, not the prices the parties are permitted to agree to. But the Attorney General has fully explained the pertinent terms.

Second, BP argues that the Attorney General must plead the market price at the time of each transaction and each specific quote in excess of the market price to plead that BP failed to comply with its contractual obligations. There are sufficient allegations to make it clear that a cause of action is stated. E.g., FACI ¶¶ 54-59. The Attorney General need not specifically identify each transaction to identify sufficient facts to state a claim.

Third, BP argues that DGS could not have reasonably relied on BP's quotes because the contracts contemplated that DGS would independently monitor the market and because the Attorney General only alleged that DGS was unaware of the market price "at least in most cases." Corrected Memorandum in Support of Demurrer, 9-10. Relatedly, BP contends that the Attorney General failed to allege who at DGS relied on excessive price quotes or that such reliance was reasonable. *Id.* at 10-12; FACI ¶ 60. But even if the contracts gave DGS discretion to raise noncompliance with the cap on price quotes to BP, this does not as a matter of law preclude DGS from relying on BP's price quotes. *See* FACI, Ex. A at § 7; Ex. B at § 7.2; Ex. C

at § 7.5.3. Second, BP's failed attempts to establish, by way of judicial notice, that Moon had requisite knowledge of the market prices to preclude reasonable reliance cannot provide a basis for sustaining the demurrer. Third, ¶ 60 of the FACI concedes at most (and this is a stretch) that perhaps in some cases DGS was aware of the true market price. This isn't enough to sustain the demurrer to the cause of action.

b. Whether Claim is to be Viewed as a Breach of Contract

To the extent BP can be said to have breached the quote terms of the contracts, BP contends that the contracts lack the precision necessary to render any breach of the terms an "objective falsehood" that would be actionable under the CFCA. Corrected Memorandum in Support of Demurrer, 12-13. The Attorney General has alleged that BP objectively misrepresented the fact that the prices it was quoting did not exceed the market price by more than \$.15 MMBtu, and with respect to at least the 2003 contract and some instances under the 2006 contract, that the market was defined. This is enough to overrule the demurrer.

c. Waiver

The Attorney General alleged that, at least in most cases, DGS did not know, and could not reasonably know, what the market price was. FACI ¶ 60. BP seizes on this allegation as an admission that DGS did know the market price at the time of the alleged false claim transactions (in some cases, I suppose) but entered into contracts and transaction confirmations anyway. Corrected Memorandum in Support of Demurrer, 13. Remarkably, BP then argues that DGS thereby waived any claim for damages arising from fraud in the inducement. Id. This is an exaggerated reading of the complaint and does not conform to the ordinary rules construing its allegations, and all reasonable inferences based on those, in favor of the plaintiff.

d. Statute of Limitations

Again relying on FACI ¶ 60 as an admission that DGS knew that BP quoted prices too far in excess of market price in some instances, BP argues that the statute of limitations bars any claims that predated the filing of the qui tam complaint by more than three years pursuant to § 12654(a). Corrected Memorandum in Support of Demurrer, 13-14. This argument again misconstrues the allegations, and anyway the reading conflicts with the *express* allegation of the complaint. The Attorney General pled that DGS did not discover the facts until after July 5, 2012. FACI ¶ 141.

2. Uncertainty

BP asks for allegations to be set out on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The parties at argument appeared to agree that, at this stage, the Attorney General has identified about 400 of these. To be sure, specificity is required. State ex rel. McCann v. Bank of Am., N.A., 191 Cal. App. 4th 897, 906 (2011). The Attorney General has reviewed 437 specific purchases and compiled a list of 311 of those purchases with prices that exceeded the market price by more than \$.15 per MMBtu. FACI ¶ 62, Ex. D. She also alleged specific quotes more than \$.15 in excess of the market price. Id. at ¶¶ 69-70. So the complaint alleges the fraudulent scheme, the individuals at DGS to whom representations were made (FACI ¶ 48), and provides a large number of specified transactions. This is enough.

3. Inability to Ascertain Whether the Contract is Written, Oral, or Implied by Conduct

The FACI is based on written contracts appended to the FACI. FACI ¶ 26-42, Exs. A-C. This ground is, of course, without merit.

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⁴ In *McCann*, the complaint was defective because the plaintiff did not identify any legal obligation prohibiting the challenged practice (failing to investigate unidentified credit and then to present them to presenting banks) and because the plaintiff did not directly identify an amount or account due to any specified presenting bank. Id. at 909-10.

Conclusion

The demurrer to Schroen's third cause of action is overruled. The demurrer to Schroen's fourth cause of action is sustained with leave to amend. The amended complaint must be filed and served by August 28, 2015. Reponses are due within **ten court days** of service and filing of the new complaint.

The demurrer to the Attorney General's FACI is overruled. A response must be filed not later than August 28, 2015.

Dated: August 14, 2015

Curfis E.A. Karnow
Judge of The Superior Court

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

(CCP 1010.6(6) & CRC 2.260(g))

I, DANIAL LEMIRE, a Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of San Francisco, certify that I am not a party to the within action.

On AUG 14 2015, I electronically served THE ATTACHED ORDER via File & ServeXpress on the recipients designated on the Transaction Receipt located on the File & ServeXpress website.

T. Michael Yuen, Clerk

Dated:

AUG 14 2015

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