### SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



DATE: 04/09/08

HONORABLE Anthony J. Mohr

NONE

M. CERVANTES

**DEPT.** 309

JUDGE

DEPUTY CLERK

M. RODRIGUEZ, Courtroom Assistant

ELECTRONIC RECORDING MONITOR

Reporter

HONORABLE

JUDGE PRO TEM

Deputy Sheriff

NONE

JCCP4378

Plaintiff

Counsel

Coordination Proceeding

Special Title (Rule 1550(b))

Defendant Counsel

NO APPEARANCES

Automobile Lease Tax Cases

#### NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

RULING ON MATTER TAKEN UNDER SUBMISSION ON JANUARY 22, 2008

RECEIVED

APR 1 5 2008

In this matter heretofore under submission on January 22, 2008, the court now issues its ruling as reflected in its "Order Sustaining Defendants' Demurrers Without Leave to Amend" signed and filed this date.

SEVERSON & WERSON

A copy of the above-entitled order is sent to Counsel for Defendants DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLP, Wells Fargo Auto Finance, Inc. and Ford Motor Credit Company who is to give notice all parties.

> CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/ NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

I, the below named Executive Officer/Clerk of the above-entitled court, do hereby certify that I am not a party to the cause herein, and that this date I served Notice of Entry of the above minute order of 04/09/08 upon each party or counsel named below by depositing in the United States mail at the courthouse in Los Angeles, California, one copy of the original entered herein in a separate sealed envelope for each, addressed as shown below with the postage thereon fully prepaid.

Page 1 of 2 DEPT. 309

MINUTES ENTERED 04/09/08 COUNTY CLERK

# SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

		II					
DATE: 04/09/08						<b>DEPT.</b> 309	
HONORABLE Anthony J. Mohr JUDGE					ANTES	DEPUTY CLERK Courtroom Assistant	
HONORABLE		JUDGE PRO TEM	1 1 .	KODK	LGUEZ,	ELECTRONIC RECORDING MONITOR	
7	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	NOI	NE		Reporter	
	JCCP4378		Plain Cour				
	Coordination Proceeding Special Title (Rule 1550(b))		Defe:	ndant sel			
	NO APPEARANCES Automobile Lease Tax Cases					EARANCES	
	NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:						
Date: April 9, 2008							
	John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk						
	By: M. Cervantes, Deputy				-		
	Donald J. Querio Mark Joseph Kenney Mark D. Lonergan SEVERSON & WERSON One Embarcadero Cent San Francisco, Calif						

MINUTES ENTERED 04/09/08 COUNTY CLERK

# ORIGINAL FILED MDL

APR 0 9 2008

LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

# SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

COORDINATED PROCEEDING SPECIAL	) Case No.: JCCP No. 4378
TITLE (Rule 1550(c))	
	ORDER SUSTAINING DEFENDANTS
AUTOMOBILE LEASE TAX CASES	) DEMURRERS WITHOUT LEAVE TO

This case came on for hearing on December 5, 2007 in Department 309 of the above-entitled court, the Honorable Anthony J. Mohr, Judge presiding. All parties were represented by counsel. The court having considered all documents, pleadings, oral argument in support and in opposition of the petition, the supplemental briefs the parties filed on December 28, 2007 and January 22, 2008, and in good cause appearing therefore, now issues this order.

The State Board of Equalization requires them to comply with certain express directions with respect to use taxes that may be due. In this regard, these entities have become involuntary tax collectors for the State of California. *Bank of America N.T.&S.A. v. State Board of Equalization* (1962) 209 Cal.App.2d 780, 792. Although Plaintiffs understand that this court cannot enjoin the collection of a tax, they are asking that these financial institutions "be ordered to change the method in which they calculate their lease agreements so that no excess tax is charged to lessees and to further inform their customers that

they were charged an 'excess tax' under their lease agreements and have a right to file for reimbursement from the SBE." The court declines to order such relief for several reasons.

First, essentially what the plaintiffs want is for the court to re-write contracts freely negotiated by the parties in order for one side to gain a tax advantage. The court is unable to find any authority that justifies this kind of relief, and the court believes that such a law would run counter to public policy.

Just as there is no requirement for individuals and businesses to structure transactions to avoid payment of an income tax, the sales and use tax law does not force retailers to conduct their business in such a way that they must take advantage of every available exemption or exclusion from the sales and use tax.

March 18, 2007 SBE Opinion Letter, at 7.

Second, it is simply unfair for the state to expose entities like these defendants to litigation after drafting them as involuntary tax collection agents. *See Brennan v. Southwest Airlines* (9th Cir. 1998) 134 F.3d 1405, 1411. It strains logic to claim that by complying with the SBE's directions, these entities are engaging in an unlawful or unfair business practice in violation of either section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code or any other statute. Collecting taxes is not the defendants' business; financing automobile sales is.

Third, the plaintiffs have used artful pleading to carve an exception to the requirement that taxpayers "pay first, litigate later." That rule is broadly interpreted to protect the tax collection mechanism and the public. *Batt v. City and County of San Francisco* (2007) 155 Cal.App.4th 65, 71-72, 79. Initially plaintiffs claimed damages on the theory that the leases at issue were disguised installment sales and should be subject to a sales tax as opposed to a use tax. Then they segued into claims of a failure to exempt certain components of the capitalized cost from the calculation of the use tax. In the face of an adverse ruling from the SBE, plaintiffs now want defendants to abandon integrated monthly rental payments and file refund claims on behalf of their lease customers. In other words, the claims involve the measure of tax defendants collect. That complaint must be directed against the SBE by way of a claim for refund.

Plaintiffs have brought two recent decisions to the court's attention. Neither changes the result. County of Los Angeles v Superior Court (Oronoz) (2008) 159 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 353, deals with whether doctrines controlling tax-related claims at the state level (like the case at bar) apply to local utility taxes.

("Woosley held that article XIII, section 32 of the California Constitution compels the conclusion that tax refund claims must strictly comply with statutes enacted by the Legislature specifically governing tax refunds. The parties have identified and we are aware of no statute specifically governing the claims for refund of the utility user taxes at issue here.") *Oronoz* held they do not, but the ratio decidendi reinforces the defense arguments. *Dell v. Superior Court* (2008) 159 Cal. App.4th 911, deals with the taxability of service contract charges in connection with a sale of tangible property. The decision tried to draw a line between taxable sales of tangible property and nontaxable sales of service or intangibles. The cases at bar deal with leases, which receive different tax treatment from sales. Moreover, in *Dell* several consumers sued Dell who in turn cross-complained against the SBE for a refund. The sole issue at trial was whether the sales of service contracts to plaintiffs were subject to California sales or use tax. The plaintiffs were not asking for broad equitable relief as plaintiffs are in this litigation.

For these reasons, the demurrers are SUSTAINED without leave to amend.

DATED: April 9, 2008

## ANTHONY J. MOHR

Anthony J. Mohr

Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court