1 2 3 4 5 6 7	LAW OFFICES OF ROBERT C. GOODMAN ROBERT C. GOODMAN (State Bar No. 111554) ANN M. BLESSING (State Bar No. 172573) 177 Post Street, Suite 750 San Francisco, CA 94108 Telephone: (415) 777-2210 Facsimile: (415) 777-2215 Attorneys for Petitioners Cherry Valley Pass Acres and Neighbors and Cherry Valley Environmental Planning Group	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALFORNIA NDV 22 2006 OTHER COURT OF RIVERSIDE
8	SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	COUNTY OF	RIVERSIDE BY FAX
10	Riverside	Branch
11	CHERRY VALLEY PASS ACRES AND)	
12	NEIGHBORS, a California non-profit corporation; and CHERRY VALLEY	No. PIC #61035
13	ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUP, a	Case Filed Under the Environmental Quality Act
14	California non-profit corporation,	
15	Petitioners,	PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA
16 17	\\ \\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT [Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21168.5; Cal. Civ. Proc.
18	CITY OF BANNING, a municipal corporation;	Code § 1085]
	Respondent.)	
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	SCC/BLACK BENCH, LLC; and ROES 1	
21	through 100; inclusive, Real Parties in Interest	
22	}	
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Petitioners CHERRY VALLEY PASS ACRES AND NEIGHBORS and CHERRY VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUP allege as follows:

- 1. Petitioner CHERRY VALLEY PASS ACRES AND NEIGHBORS ("CVAN") is a California non-profit corporation comprised of approximately 434 households, many of whom have members who live and work in an unincorporated area of Riverside County known as Cherry Valley in close proximity to the Black Bench project (referred to hereafter as "the Project" or "the Black Bench Project") which is the subject of this action. CVAN's members will be harmed by the adverse environmental impacts caused by the Project. CVAN was established to protect and preserve the environment in and around Cherry Valley and to preserve and protect the area's rural qualities
- 2. Petitioner CHERRY VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUP ("CVEPG") (with Petitioner CVAN, collectively referred to as "Petitioners") is a California non-profit corporation comprised of residents of an unincorporated area of Riverside County known as Cherry Valley in close proximity to the Project which is the subject of this action and will be harmed by the adverse environmental impacts caused by the Project. CVEPG was established to protect and preserve the environment and water supply in and around Cherry Valley.
- 3. Respondent CITY OF BANNING ("Respondent") is the lead agency for the Project that is the subject of this petition, and is, and at all times relevant to this petition has been, charged with administering the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA").
- 4. Petitioners are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that real party in interest SCC/BLACK BENCH, LLC is the proponent of the Project.
- 5. Petitioners are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that real parties in interest, ROES 1 through 100 inclusive, either own or have contractual interests in the

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property which comprises the Project which is the subject of this petition and are the Project proponents.

6. Riverside County is a proper venue for this Petition because the acts performed by the Respondent, including the violations of law and statutes, took place in Riverside County, the impacts of the decision will affect Riverside County, and its water supplies and wildlife, as further detailed herein. The approval of the Final Environmental Impact Report and approval of the Project without proper compliance with CEQA will expose Petitioners' members to serious adverse impacts and will impose adverse impacts on the public resources of Riverside County, especially upon the water resources, and the endangered, threatened and candidate species which inhabit the watershed and its environs.

THE PROJECT

- 7. The Project is described in the Final Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") as comprised of, inter alia, a 1,500 unit residential subdivision, a school site, and parks in the currently undeveloped Black Bench area of Banning and Riverside County. The actions involved in project approval include approval of the Black Bench Specific Plan and associated Development Standards to implement the General Plan; amendment of the General Plan's Circulation element; approval of a tentative tract map; approval of a statement of overriding considerations due to the project's significant impacts on the environment; and certification of the EIR.
- 8. The Project is proposed for an undeveloped area that provides habitat for a number of important species of wildlife (including Golden Eagles), that currently has no utilities, a shortage of water, and significant risks of flooding and wild fires. Moreover, the Project is adjacent to largely undeveloped Highland Springs Resort, which is a Riverside County historical location, as well as the San Bernardino National Forest.

- 9. Whether to issue permits, agreements, licenses and other documents allowing development of the Project was within the discretionary decision-making power of the City Council acting on behalf of the City of Banning.
- 10. A Draft EIR for the project was released on March 30, 2006, and circulated for public comment. On August 15, 2005, the City Planning Commission recommended to the City Council that it approve the project and certify the EIR. Petitioners allege, on information and belief, that the Planning Commission did not have a copy of the Final EIR at the time it made that recommendation, and that the Final EIR was not released to the public until September 12, 2006.
- On October 11, 2006 the City Council approved the Project in concept by a vote of three to two. The City Council formally approved the Project October 24, 2006.
 - 12. A Notice of Determination was filed on October 27, 2006.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Writ of Mandate)

- 13. Petitioners reallege and incorporate herein by reference all the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 12, inclusive, of this Petition.
- 14. Petitioners have performed all conditions precedent to filing this action by complying with the requirements of Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21167.5 in serving notice of this action on Respondent.
- 15. In certifying the EIR and adopting findings, Respondent has abused its discretion, failed to proceed in a manner required by law, and failed to comply with the requirements of CEQA, as set forth below:
 - a) The EIR's analysis of impacts on hydrogeology and water quality is inadequate, and its conclusion that impacts to local groundwater would be "less than significant" is not supported. The EIR concedes that the

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hundreds of millions of gallons of water that the Project will consume each year will come from "groundwater resources." There is no question that the groundwater basins from which the water will come are already in overdraft. According to the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency ("SGPWA"), the "safe yield" from the Beaumont Basin is only 6,000 acre feet per year, the overdraft in the Beaumont Basin was approximately 12,700 acre feet in 2002 and 13,300 acre feet in 2003, and the groundwater levels drop by approximately one foot per year. The Banning Basin is also in overdraft, with groundwater levels declining steadily over time. The EIR nonetheless failed to discuss the current status of each of the groundwater basins from which the City draws water (in addition to the Beaumont and Banning Basins, the Upper Canyon Storage Unit, the Middle Banning Canyon Storage Unit, the Banning Bench Storage Unit, and the Cabazon Storage Unit), and in particular whether these storage units are in overdraft and whether groundwater levels have been declining. In calculating water available to the Project, the EIR relies in part on 5,910 acre feet a year that it will take from the overdrafted Beaumont Basin. The City claims that it is able to take this much water from the overdrafted Beaumont Basin as a result of a stipulated adjudication of the Beaumont Basin, in which the parties to the stipulation (including the City) agreed to worsen the overdraft by creating a "temporary surplus." However, the EIR

c) The EIR's water analysis is inadequate because neither the EIR, nor the

Water Supply Assessment ("WSA") for the Project, adequately assess each

does not discuss the environmental impacts of worsening the overdraft

through this scheme.

b)

 of the groundwater storage units that are identified as the primary water sources for the Project.

- The EIR's cumulative water analysis is defective in its analysis of the availability of water to meet planned and approved projects in the area. In particular, the EIR assumes that future demand will be met by purchase of sufficient State Water Project Water to fill the basin's purported 200,000 to 400,000 acre foot storage capacity, without analyzing the availability of such water, the source of such water, or the impacts of obtaining such water. There also is insufficient evidence in the record to support a conclusion that there is sufficient water available to supply the thousands of new homes approved by Respondent and neighboring cities, including Beaumont and Cabazon, together with the approved commercial projects that also rely on groundwater.
- the availability of water for the Project. In particular, it appears that

 Respondent has accepted, without any analysis, conclusions made in a

 stipulated adjudication of water rights in the Beaumont Basin and

 conclusions in unspecified environmental impact reports prepared for

 other agencies. However, there is no evidentiary support for these

 conclusions. Respondent's failure to exercise its independent evaluation

 of these third party documents does not satisfy its obligations under

 CEQA. Moreover, in order to meet the projected water supply demand in

 the City, the EIR assumes the SGPWA will complete the East Branch

 Extension of the California Aqueduct by 2010. This claim is contradicted

 by a letter from the SGPWA to the City which states that the earliest date

by which the extension would be completed is 2011, and accordingly the SGPWA cannot make a commitment that the water for the development will be available.

- f) The Project includes construction of detention basins in the Smith Creek Tributary. However the EIR does not evaluate the environmental impacts of these basins, particularly on Smith Creek.
- g) The Project contemplates construction of two (2) multi-million gallon reservoirs for the storage of water. However, the EIR does not specify where these reservoirs will be located, how they will be constructed, and who will be responsible for constructing or maintain these reservoirs. The EIR also does not analyze the environmental impacts of these storage facilities and their siting, nor does it evaluate alternative siting locations.
- h) The EIR does not support the EIR's conclusion that land use and planning impacts are less than significant. The EIR does not consider impacts on the San Bernardino National Forest, and does not identify, consider or evaluate land use plans, policies and regulations relating to this National Forest. In addition, the EIR's conclusion that impacts on the adjacent historic Highland Springs Resort are mitigated by routing a trail under the proposed four-lane highway is not supported by any evidence in the EIR.
- i) The EIR's analysis of wildlife is inadequate because it fails to analyze the role of the Project in connection with the adjacent San Bernardino National Forest, and does not evaluate the Project's consistency with applicable plans and regulations relating to the Forest.
- j) The EIR is flawed in that traffic impacts are inadequately analyzed. The EIR's traffic analysis makes it clear that the Project will have significant –

 and unmitigated impacts – on the community of Cherry Valley and the City of Beaumont. In particular, the level of service at intersections within Cherry Valley (Brookside and Beaumont Avenues and Cherry Valley Boulevard and Beaumont Avenue) will be below the acceptable levels of service as a consequence of the direct and cumulative impacts of this project. The EIR improperly fails to evaluate mitigation measures within the City that could mitigate these significant off site impacts at all locations outside of the City.

- k) The EIR's air quality analysis is inadequate because it fails to evaluate impacts on the adjacent San Bernardino National Forest, it fails to evaluate impacts on the adjacent historic Highland Springs Resort, and its trail system, it fails to consider impacts on sensitive receptors (i.e., children) who use the Highland Springs Resort trail system, and it fails to analyze the Projects impact on greenhouse gas emissions.
- The EIR's analysis of the population inducing impacts of the Project is inadequate. The Project places a dense suburban development between a National Forest and an historic resort complex. The EIR fails to consider whether the Project is likely to cause further development and growth into these areas by, among other things, extending currently non existent infrastructure. In addition, the EIR does not identify, consider or analyze any policies or regulations relating to the National Forest that might relate to the type of encroachment that the Project will entail.
- m) The EIR's cumulative impacts analysis is defective because it fails to consider numerous proposed and/or approved projects in other areas, such as those in the Cities of Banning, Calimesa, Yucaipa, and Cabazon. On

information and belief, Petitioners allege that the environmental impacts of these projects are likely to compound or interrelate with the impacts of the proposed project. The EIR is defective because of its failure to consider the impacts of these projects in its analysis of cumulative impacts on traffic, water supply, air quality, biological resources and cultural resources. Cumulative water supply issues are particularly important, given the widespread reliance on groundwater resources.

- n) The EIR fails adequately to analyze the Project's impacts on biological resources. The Project site provides habitat for numerous species of special concern, including the Golden Eagle. The EIR contains no detailed, quantitative analyses of Project impacts on populations of special-status.
- o) The EIR improperly defers to the analysis of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan for all analyses of impacts to special status species.
- p) The EIR's analysis of noise impacts is inadequate because, among other things, it does not analyze noise impacts to hikers from increased levels of traffic, does not analyze ground vibration during construction, does not analyze noise impacts related to the Project itself, including noise from the school, parks and the fire station.
- q) The EIR is deficient because it fails to disclose the location of utility extensions to the Project site.
- r) The EIR is deficient because there is both an inadequate analysis of the risk of a wildfire, and inadequate mitigation of this impact.

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- 16. After the City Council voted three to two to approve and certify the Final EIR, the City Council voted on and approved Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations. Said Findings were statutorily inadequate and unsupported by substantial evidence under CEQA for reasons which will be discussed in depth at the time of hearing on this matter.
- 17. Respondent failed to adopt a legally adequate statement of overriding considerations in that, among other things, the final EIR and associated administrative record do not provide substantial evidence to support the alleged benefits and "overriding considerations" associated with the Project.
- 18. Respondent's findings, its determinations and its decision to approve the Project are not supported by substantial evidence in the record.
- 19. Petitioners have exhausted their administrative remedies in that grounds for noncompliance with CEQA were presented to Respondent in writing in comments on the draft EIR, in writing in comments on the final EIR and in oral testimony to Respondent on the draft EIR and final EIR. CVAN, CVEPG, other agencies, interested groups, and individuals made oral and written comments on the draft EIR, final EIR, and findings and raised each of the legal deficiencies asserted in this petition.
- and ability to comply with CEQA. However, Respondent has failed and refused to perform that duty and has abused its discretion in failing to comply with CEQA, and failing to proceed in a manner required by law. Respondent's failure and refusal is arbitrary and capricious.

 Respondent's decision to approve the Project is not supported by substantial evidence. The standard of review is set forth in Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21168.5.
- 21. Respondent's actions of issuing the final EIR and approving the Project are invalid and do not comply with CEQA because the EIR is legally inadequate. In failing to

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comply with CEQA, Respondent has committed a prejudicial abuse of discretion in that it has not proceeded in a manner required by law and in that the determination to certify the EIR is not supported by substantial evidence.

22. The public interest will suffer from Respondent's failure to perform its clear public duty to comply with CEQA by preparing and certifying a legally adequate EIR in that CEQA was intended to give the Respondent an opportunity to consider and mitigate environmental impacts and to provide the public with detailed information about the effects of a proposed project. An EIR which is not legally adequate does not serve its purpose of alerting the public and Respondent to environmental changes before they have reached the point of ecological no return. It deprives Respondent of the opportunity to mitigate environmental impacts. It fails to protect the environment and the interest of providing informed self-government. In the absence of adequate information and mitigation measures, the public and the environment will be significantly and adversely affected by numerous environmental harms, including air pollution, degradation of water quality and permanent loss of wildlife habitat.

WHEREFORE Petitioners demand entry of judgment as follows:

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 1. For a preemptory writ of mandate directing:
 - Respondent to vacate and set aside its certification of the EIR for the Project;
 - b) Respondent and real parties in interest to suspend all activity under the certification and project approval that could result in any change or alteration in the physical environment until Respondent has taken actions that may be necessary to bring the certification and approval into compliance with CEQA; and

- c) Respondent to prepare, circulate, and consider a new legally adequate EIR and otherwise to comply with CEQA in any subsequent action taken to approve the Project.
- 3. For costs of suit.
- 4. For an award of attorney fees.
- 5. For other equitable or legal relief that the Court considers just and proper.

Dated: November 22, 2006

LAW OFFICES OF ROBERT C. GOODMAN

By: Robert C. Doodmen Camp)

ROBERT C. GOODMAN
Attorneys for Petitioners
Cherry Valley Pass Acres and Neighbors
and Cherry Valley Environmental
Planning Group

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YERIFICATION

I am president of the Petitioner, Cherry Valley Pass Acres and Neighbors, and am authorized to execute this verification on behalf of Petitioner. I have read the foregoing petition and am familiar with its contents. The facts recited in this petition are true of my personal knowledge, unless stated on information and belief. As to those facts, I believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the

foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: November ___ 2006

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. [JERIFICA DON		
2	I am president of the Petitioner, Cherry Valley Environmental Planning Group, and		
3	am authorized to execute this verification on behalf of Petitioner. I have read the foregoing		
4	petition and am familiar with its contents. The	facts recited in this petition are true of my personal	
5	knowledge, unless stated on information and be	lief. As to those facts, I believe them to be true.	
6	I declare under penalty of perjur	y under the laws of the State of California that the	
7	foregoing is true and correct.		
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