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SUPERIOR COURT OF CAUFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN BERNARIONO SAN BERNARDINO CIVIL DIVISION

BY 2015

DEPLITY

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Petitioners The Inland Oversight Committee and CREED-21

## SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO - CIVIL DIVISION

THE INLAND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE and ) CREED-21,

Plaintiffs and Petitioners,

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CITY OF CHINO and DOES 1 through 100,

Defendants and Respondents,

RV STORAGE ASSOCIATES, LLC, RVSA, LLC and DOES 101 through 1,000,

Defendants and Real Parties in Interest.

**CASE NO. CIVDS1501357** 

VERIFIED FIRST AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER CEQA, THE PLANNING AND ZONING LAW, THE CHINO MUNICIPAL CODE, AND OTHER LAWS

By Fax

[Filed by right per CODE OF CIV. PROC. § 472]

Plaintiffs and Petitioners THE INLAND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE and CREED-21 (collectively, "Petitioners") allege as follows:

### **Parties**

1. THE INLAND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ("IOC") is a non-profit organization formed and operating under the laws of the State of California. At least one of IOC's members resides in, or near, the City of Chino, California, and has an interest in, among other things, ensuring open, accountable, and responsive government and in promoting responsible land use and planning. CREED-21 is a non-profit organization formed and operating under the laws of the State of California. At least one of CREED-21's members resides in, or near, the City of Chino, California, and has an interest in,

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among other things, ensuring open, accountable, and responsive government and in promoting responsible land use and planning.

- 2. Defendant and Respondent CITY OF CHINO ("Respondent") is a public agency and is authorized and required by law to hold public hearings and determine whether a project is compatible with the objectives, policies, general land uses, and programs specified in the Chino General Plan and other planning documents.
- 3. Petitioners are informed and believe and on that basis allege that RV STORAGE ASSOCIATES, LLC and RVSA, LLC are Real Parties in Interest insofar as they are the applicant for the project that is the subject of this proceeding or have some other cognizable interest in the project.
- 4. The true names and capacities of the Defendants and Respondents identified as DOES 1 through 100 are unknown to Petitioners, who will seek the Court's permission to amend this pleading in order to allege the true names and capacities as soon as they are ascertained. Petitioners are informed and believe and on that basis allege that each of the fictitiously named Respondents and Defendants 1 through 100 has jurisdiction by law over one or more aspects of the proposed project that is the subject of this proceeding and that each of the fictitiously named Real Parties in Interest 101 through 1,000 either claims an ownership interest in the proposed project or has some other cognizable interest in the proposed project.

#### **Background Information**

- 5. The project being challenged in this proceeding is the development of a recreational vehicle (RV) storage facility, located on the northwest corner of Edison and Mountain Avenues. The project includes approval of a general plan amendment, specific plan amendment, special conditional use permit, site approval, and certification and adoption of an environmental impact report ("EIR") (collectively, the "Project").
- 6. On or around January 6, 2015, Respondent's city council certified the Project's EIR, and approved the Project's general plan amendment and specific plan amendment. On or around June 16, 2015, Respondent's city council approved the Project's special conditional use permit and site approval.
- 7. Petitioners oppose the Project and challenge certain actions taken by Respondent. In particular, Petitioners seek to invalidate the Project's approval on the grounds that Respondent has

violated the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the Planning and Zoning Law, and the Chino Municipal Code.

### Notice Requirements and Time Limitations

- 8. A Notice of Determination for the Project's EIR was filed on or after January 6, 2015. Alternatively, no Notice of Determination for the Project has been filed.
- 9. This proceeding is being commenced not more than 30 days after the Project was approved, as required in Public Resources Code Section 21167 (c).
- 10. Petitioners have caused a Notice of Commencement of Action to be served on Respondent, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21167.5. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Commencement of Action is attached to this pleading as Exhibit "A."
- 11. Petitioners will have caused a copy of this amended pleading to be served on the Attorney General not more than ten days after its filing, as required by Code of Civil Procedure Section 388.

### Jurisdiction and Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

- 12. Petitioners seek review by, and relief from, this Court under Public Resources Code section 21168 or 21168.5, as applicable, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1060 et seq. and 1084 et seq., among other provisions of law.
- 13. Petitioners exhausted administrative remedies to the extent required by law; by way of example and without limitation, Petitioners submitted written comments during the administrative proceedings relating to this Project.
- 14. Respondent's conduct in approving this Project without complying with CEQA, the Planning and Zoning Law, and the Chino Municipal Code, constitutes a prejudicial abuse of discretion because, as alleged in this pleading, it failed to proceed in the manner required by law and made findings not supported by substantial evidence.
- 15. Petitioners have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law since their members will suffer irreparable harm as a result of Respondent's violations of CEQA, the Planning and Zoning Law, the Chino Municipal Code, and other laws. Respondent's approval of the Project also rests on its failure to satisfy a clear, present, ministerial duty to act in accordance with those

laws. Even when Respondent is permitted or required by law to exercise its discretion in approving projects under those laws, it remains under a clear, present, ministerial duty to exercise its discretion within the limits of and in a manner consistent with those laws. Respondent has had and continues to have the capacity and ability to approve the Project within the time limits of and in a manner consistent with those laws, but Respondent has failed and refused to do so and has exercised its discretion beyond the limits of and in a manner that is not consistent with those laws.

16. Petitioners have a beneficial right and interest in Respondent's fulfillment of all its legal duties, as alleged in this pleading.

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: Violation of the California Environmental Quality Act (Against All Respondents and Real Parties in Interest)

- 17. Paragraphs 1 through 16 are fully incorporated into this paragraph.
- 18. CEQA requires that every environmental impact report identify and analyze the significant adverse environmental impacts of a proposed project, giving due consideration to both short-term and long-term impacts, providing decision-makers with enough information to enable them to make an informed decision with full knowledge of the likely consequences of their actions, and providing members of the public with enough information to participate meaningfully in the project-approval and environmental-review process. CEQA also requires that every environmental impact report identify and analyze a reasonable range of alternatives to a proposed project. CEQA further requires that every environmental impact report identify and analyze all reasonable mitigation measures for a proposed project's significant adverse environmental impacts. In each respect, CEQA mandates that the analyses contained in an environmental impact report and all decisions of the lead agency based on the report be supported by substantial evidence in the administrative record.
- 19. The Project's EIR fails to provide adequate identification and analysis of the significant adverse environmental impacts of the Project, including, but not limited to the following: (i) hazards/hazardous materials (ii) air quality; (iii) general plan consistency; (iv) traffic and transportation; (v) hydrology and water quality; (vi) greenhouse gas emissions; (vii) aesthetics; and (viii) biological impacts. Further, neither the analysis of impacts in the Project's EIR nor Respondent's certification of the EIR in this respect is supported by substantial evidence in the administrative record.

- 20. Additionally and alternatively, the Project's EIR fails to provide adequate identification and analysis of a reasonable range of alternatives to the Project. Further, neither the analysis of alternatives in the EIR nor Respondent's certification of the EIR in this respect is supported by substantial evidence in the administrative record.
- Additionally and alternatively, the Project's EIR fails to provide adequate identification and analysis of measures to mitigate the Project's significant adverse environmental impacts and fails to eliminate or substantially reduce all such impacts. By way of example and without limitation, the Project' EIR fails to provide adequate mitigation measures for biological impacts, and more specifically, the Project's impact on burrowing owls. Further, neither the analysis of mitigation measures nor Respondent's certification of the EIR in this respect is supported by substantial evidence in the administrative record.
- 22. Respondent's failure to provide adequate identification and analysis of the significant adverse environmental impacts, reasonable range of alternatives, and mitigation measures for the Project constitutes multiple violations of CEQA.
- 23. CEQA requires every lead agency to identify all adverse environmental impacts of a proposed project that will be significant and determine whether such impacts can be avoided or mitigated. With respect to any such impacts that cannot feasibly be avoided or mitigated, the lead agency must make at least one written finding that there are specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed project that outweighs the impacts.
- 24. Respondent approved the Project based on one or more written findings that there exist considerations outweighing the Project's significant adverse environmental impacts, but there is not substantial evidence in the administrative record to support all such findings. Additionally and alternatively, Respondent approved the Project based on one or more non-written findings that such considerations exist. Respondent also failed to make all required written findings regarding the Project's impacts as required by CEQA.
- 25. Respondent's approval of the Project based on one or more written findings unsupported by evidence in the administrative record and its failure to make all written findings required regarding the Project's impacts constitute multiple violations of CEQA.

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- CEQA also forbids "piecemeal" review of the significant environmental impacts of a 26. project and mandates that environmental considerations do not become submerged by chopping a large project into many little ones, which cumulatively may have disastrous consequences:
- The Project's EIR makes a passing reference to the site approval and special conditional 27. use permit with no description of the nature and extent of the site approval and special conditional use permit. Consequently, the EIR's Project description is inadequate under CEQA. Furthermore, approval of the Project qualifies as unlawful piecemealing under CEQA because Respondent failed to consider the environmental impacts of the site approval and special conditional use permit together with the general plan amendment and specific plan amendment.
- Respondent's approval of the Project without an adequate project description and 28. through unlawfully piecemealing environmental review constitutes multiple violations of CEQA.
- As a result of Respondent's violations of CEQA, Petitioners have been harmed insofar as Petitioners, their members, and the responsible decision-makers were not fully informed about the potential adverse environmental impacts of the Project, and insofar as Petitioners and their members did not have an opportunity to participate meaningfully in the analysis of such impacts prior to approval of the Project.

## SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: Violation of Government Code Section 65358 (Against All Respondents and Real Parties in Interest)

- Paragraphs 1 through 29 are fully incorporated into this paragraph. 30.
- 31. Government Code section 65358 requires that any general plan amendment be "in the public interest."
- In approving the Project, Respondent was legally obligated to make a finding that the 32. general plan amendment is in the public interest and to support the finding with sufficient evidence in the record. Respondent violated the Government Code by failing to make a finding that the general plan amendment is in the public interest. Additionally and alternatively, any such finding was not supported by substantial evidence. By way of example and without limitation, the Project reduces the amount of open/recreation space in the City, despite the fact that there is already a deficiency of such land in the City.

33. Petitioners, their members, and other members of the public have been harmed as a result of Respondent's violations of Government Code section 65358 because they have been denied the benefits and protections provided by compliance with this statute.

# THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: Violation of the Chino Municipal Code (Against All Respondents and Real Parties in Interest)

- 34. Paragraphs 1 through 33 are fully incorporated into this paragraph.
- 35. In approving a general plan amendment, Respondent is required to consider and clearly establish the following findings of fact set forth in Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.040, giving specific reasons as to how each of the findings has been met: (i) the proposed amendment is internally consistent with the general plan; (ii) the proposed amendment will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience or welfare of the City, (iii) the proposed amendment will maintain the appropriate balance of land uses within the city; and (iv) in the case of an amendment to the general plan land use map, the subject site is physically suitable, including, but not limited to, parcel size, shape, access, availability of utilities and compatibility with adjoining land uses, for the requested land use designation and anticipated development.
- 36. Respondent approved the Project based on findings unsupported by substantial evidence in the administrative record. Additionally and alternatively, Respondent approved the Project while failing to make the findings required by Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.040.
- 37. In approving a specific plan amendment, Respondent is required to consider and clearly establish the following findings of fact set forth in Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.050, giving specific reasons as to how each of the findings has been met: (i) the proposed specific plan amendment is internally consistent with the general plan; (ii) the proposed specific plan amendment will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience or welfare of the City, (iii) the proposed specific plan amendment will maintain the appropriate balance of land uses within the city; and (iv) in the case of an amendment to a specific plan land use map, the subject site is physically suitable, including, but not limited to, parcel size, shape, access, availability of utilities and compatibility with adjoining land uses, for the requested land use designation and anticipated development.

- 38. Respondent approved the Project based on findings unsupported by substantial evidence in the administrative record. Additionally and alternatively, Respondent approved the Project while failing to make the findings required by Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.050.
- 39. In approving a specific conditional use permit, Respondent is required to consider and clearly establish the following findings of fact set forth in Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.080, giving specific reasons as to how each of the findings has been met: (i) the proposed use is consistent with the goals and policies of the city's adopted general plan and/or applicable specific plan(s); (ii) the subject site is physically suitable, including, but not limited to, parcel size, shape, access and availability of utilities, for the type and intensity of use proposed; (iii) the subject site relates to streets and highways properly designed, both as to width and type of pavement to carry the type and quantity of traffic generated by the proposed use; (iv) the proposed use is compatible with those on abutting properties and in the surrounding neighborhood; (v) the proposed location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed project use will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety or general welfare; (vi) the proposed use will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment; and (vii) the minimum safeguards necessary to protect the public health, safety and general welfare have been required of the proposed use.
- 40. Respondent approved the Project based on findings unsupported by substantial evidence in the administrative record. Additionally and alternatively, Respondent approved the Project while failing to make the findings required by Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.080.
- In approving a site approval, Respondent is required to consider and clearly establish the following findings of fact set forth in Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.090, giving specific reasons as to how each of the findings has been met: (i) the proposed project is consistent with the goals and policies of the city's adopted general plan and/or applicable specific plan(s); (ii) the proposed project is permitted within the zoning district in which it is proposed and complies with all applicable provisions of the city's zoning code, (iii) the subject site is physically suitable, including, but not limited to, parcel size, shape, access and availability of utilities, for the type and intensity of the development proposed; (iv) the subject site relates to streets and highways properly designed, both as to width and type of pavement to carry the type and quantity of traffic generated by the proposed project; (v) the

proposed project is compatible with those on abutting properties and in the surrounding neighborhood; (vi) the proposed location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed project will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety or general welfare; (vii) the proposed project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment; and (viii) the minimum safeguards necessary to protect the public health, safety and general welfare have been required of the proposed project.

- 42. Respondent approved the Project based on findings unsupported by substantial evidence in the administrative record. Additionally and alternatively, Respondent approved the Project while failing to make the findings required by Chino Municipal Code Chapter 20.23.090.
- 43. Petitioners, their members, and other members of the public have been harmed as a result of Respondent's violations of the Chino Municipal Code because they have been denied the benefits and protections provided by compliance with this statute.

### Prayer

FOR ALL THESE REASONS, Petitioners respectfully pray for the following relief against Respondent and Real Parties in Interest (and any and all other parties who may oppose Petitioners in this proceeding):

### A. On the First Cause of Action:

- 1. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent failed to comply with CEQA as it relates to the Project and that the EIR's certification was illegal in at least some respect, rendering the EIR null and void;
- 2. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent failed to comply with CEQA as it relates to the Project and that its approval (including all associated entitlements) was illegal in at least some respect, rendering the approval null and void; and
- 3. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent must prepare a sufficient EIR and certify it fully in accordance with CEQA before final approval of the Project may be granted.

### B. On the Second Cause of Action:

1. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent failed to comply with the Planning and Zoning Law as it relates to the Project and that Respondent must comply with the Planning and Zoning Law before final approval of the Project may be granted; and

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2. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent failed to comply fully with the Planning and Zoning Law as it relates to the Project and that its approval (including all associated entitlements) was illegal in at least some respect, rendering the approval null and void.

### C. On the Third Cause of Action:

- 1. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent failed to fully comply with the Chino Municipal Code as it relates to the Project and that Respondent must comply with the Chino Municipal Code before final approval of the Project; and
- 2. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondent failed to comply fully with the Chino Municipal Code as it relates to the Project and that its approval (including all associated entitlements) was illegal in at least some respect, rendering the approval null and void.

### D. On All Causes of Action:

- 1. Injunctive relief prohibiting Respondent and Real Parties in Interest (and any and all persons acting at the request of, in concert with, or for the benefit of one or more of them) from taking any action on any aspect of, in furtherance of, or otherwise based on the Project unless and until Respondent complies with all applicable provisions of CEQA, the Planning and Zoning Law, the Chino Municipal Code, and all other applicable laws, as determined by the Court;
- 2. Any and all other relief that may be authorized by CEQA, the Planning and Zoning Law, the Chino Municipal Code, or any combination of them, but is not explicitly or specifically requested elsewhere in this Prayer;
- 3. All legal fees and other expenses incurred by Petitioners in connection with this proceeding, including but not limited to reasonable attorney fees as authorized by the Code of Civil Procedure; and
  - 4. Any and all further relief that this Court may deem appropriate.

Date: July 9, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIGGS LAW CORPORATION

By:

Anthony N. Kim

Attorneys for Plaintiff and Petitioner The Inland Oversight Committee and CREED-21