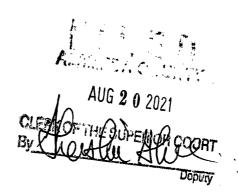


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### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

MAKE UC A GOOD NEIGHBOR, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation; and THE PEOPLE'S PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVOCACY GROUP, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation,

Petitioners,

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THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; MICHAEL V. DRAKE, in his capacity as President of the University of California; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY; CAROL T. CHRIST, in her capacity as Chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley; and DOES 1 through 20,

Respondents.

21110142 Case No.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

[California Environmental Quality Act]

Law Offices of Thomas N. Lippe 201 Mission St. 12" Floor San Francisco, CA 94105 Tel: 415-777-5604 Petitioners Make UC A Good Neighbor and The People's Park Historic District Advocacy Group allege:

- 1. On or about July 22, 2021, Respondent Regents of the University of California certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) prepared for the 2021 Long Range Development Plan for the UC Berkeley campus (LRDP), Housing Project # 1, and Housing Project # 2. The LRDP, Housing Project # 1 and Housing Project # 2 are collectively referred to herein as the "Project."
- 2. On or about July 22, 2021, Respondent Regents of the University of California also approved the LRDP and Housing Project # 1. Petitioners are informed and believe that Respondents have not approved Housing Project # 2 as of the date of this writing. To the extent Respondents approved Housing Project # 2 by the date of this writing, this Petition also challenges that approval.
- 3. This action challenges Respondents' approval of the Project on grounds the approval violates the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- 4. Education Code section 67504 provides that "The Legislature further finds and declares that the expansion of campus enrollment and facilities may negatively affect the surrounding environment. Consistent with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), it is the intent of the Legislature that the University of California sufficiently mitigate significant off-campus impacts related to campus growth and development."
- 5. Public Resources Code section 21080.09, subdivision (b) requires that "Environmental effects relating to changes in enrollment levels shall be considered for each campus or medical center of public higher education in the environmental impact report prepared for the long range development plan for the campus or medical center." Public Resources Code section 21080.09, subdivision (d) requires that Respondents and the University of California, Berkeley "consider the environmental impact of academic and enrollment plans" pursuant to CEQA and "that any such plans shall become effective for a campus ... only after the environmental effects of those plans have been analyzed" as required by CEQA.

#### **Parties**

6. Plaintiff Make UC A Good Neighbor is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation formed to provide education and advocacy related to the impacts of UC Berkeley on the surrounding environment. Plaintiff's founders, directors, supporters, patrons, contributors, advisors, and members live in the area affected by the Project's environmental effects, and will suffer injury from adverse

environmental impacts caused by this Project if the legal violations alleged herein are not remedied. Plaintiff was formed and brings this action to represent and advocate for the beneficial interests of its founders, directors, supporters, patrons, contributors, advisors, and members in obtaining relief from the legal violations alleged herein and to improve quality of life, protect the environment and implement best planning practices in connection with UC Berkeley's increases in student enrollment and expansion of infrastructure.

- Plaintiff The People's Park Historic District Advocacy Group is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation formed to establish a People's Park Historic District to protect, preserve, and enhance public understanding of the significant architectural and cultural landmarks and historic events unique to the Southside campus area of the University of California, Berkeley, through outreach, research, and educational and cultural community projects. Plaintiff's founders, directors, supporters, patrons, contributors, advisors, and members live in the area affected by the Project's environmental effects, and will suffer injury from adverse environmental impacts caused by this Project if the legal violations alleged herein are not remedied. Plaintiff was formed and brings this action to represent and advocate for the beneficial interests of its founders, directors, supporters, patrons, contributors, advisors, and members in obtaining relief from the legal violations alleged herein and to improve quality of life, protect the environment and implement best planning practices in connection with UC Berkeley's increases in student enrollment and expansion of infrastructure.
- 8. Respondent THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (hereinafter "Regents") is a public trust corporation and state agency established pursuant to the California Constitution vested with administering the University of California including the management and disposition of property of the University and the lead agency for the 2021 LRDP under CEQA, and is thus responsible for analyzing, disclosing, and mitigating the environmental impacts of the 2021 LRDP, including its increase in student enrollment and local populations at the UC Campus and facilities.
- 9. Respondent MICHAEL V. DRAKE is the President of the University of California and is named herein solely in this capacity. Regents' Policy 8103 delegates to the President of the University the Regents' authority for budget or design for capital projects consistent with approved Long Range Development Plans and minor Long Range Development Plan amendments.
- 10. Respondent CAROL T. CHRIST is the Chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley, and named herein solely in this capacity.

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- 11. Respondents Regents, Michael V. Drake, and Carol T. Christ are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Respondents."
  - 12. Petitioners do not know the true names and capacities of Respondents fictitiously named herein as DOES 1 through 20, inclusive. Petitioners are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that such fictitiously named Respondents are responsible in some manner for the acts or omissions complained of or pending herein. Petitioners will amend this Petition to allege the fictitiously named Respondents' true names and capacities when ascertained.
  - 13. Respondents filed a Notice of Determination for the Project with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research on July 22, 2021, and that Notice was posted on July 23, 2021. Petitioners filed this Petition within the thirty (30) day limitations period provided in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 21167(c).

#### **Notice Requirements**

- 14. In accordance with Public Resources Code section 21167.5, Petitioners served Respondents with written notice of commencement of this action on August 20, 2021. The Notice of Commencement of Action and Proof of Service are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 15. In accordance with Public Resources Code section 21167.7 and Code of Civil Procedure section 388, Petitioners have provided a copy of this pleading to the Attorney General's office. (See Exhibit 2 attached hereto.)

#### Jurisdiction and Venue

- 16. Petitioners brings this action in mandamus pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085, 1088.5, and 1094.5, and Public Resources Code sections 21168 and 21168.5. The Court has jurisdiction over these claims.
- 17. Venue is proper in Alameda County pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 393(b) because the Project's environmental impacts will occur in Alameda County and Code of Civil Procedure section 394, subdivision (a), because the University of California, Berkeley, and Respondents are situated therein.

#### **Standing**

18. Petitioners and, to the extent applicable, their founders, directors, supporters, patrons, contributors, advisors, and members are beneficially interested in Respondents' full compliance with CEQA. Respondents owed a mandatory duty to comply with CEQA with respect to the 2021 LRDP and

the excess increase in student enrollment. Petitioners have the right to enforce the mandatory duties that CEQA imposes on Respondents.

#### **Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies**

- 19. Respondents' approval of the Project is final and not subject to further administrative appeal procedures.
- 20. In accord with Public Resources Code section 21177, subdivision (b), Petitioners objected to Respondents' approval of the Project orally or in writing during the public comment period or prior to the close of the public hearing on the Project before the filing of any Project-related Notice of Determination.
- 21. In accordance with Public Resources Code section 21177, subdivision (a), all alleged grounds for non-compliance with CEQA that are alleged herein were presented to Respondents during the public comment period for, or prior to the close of the public hearing on, the Project.
- 22. In the alternative, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21177, subdivision (e), there was no opportunity for members of the public to raise the grounds of noncompliance alleged in this Petition prior to Respondents' approval of the Project.

#### **Private Attorney General Doctrine**

- 23. Petitioners bring this action as private attorneys general pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and any other applicable legal theory, to enforce important rights affecting the public interest.
- 24. Issuance of the relief requested herein will confer a significant benefit on a large class of persons by ensuring that Respondents complete adequate environmental review of the Project's environmental effects.
- 25. Issuance of the relief requested herein will result in the enforcement of important rights affecting the public interest. By compelling Respondents to complete adequate environmental review or mitigation of the Project's environmental effects, Petitioners will vindicate the public's important CEQA rights to public disclosure regarding and public participation in government decisions that affect the environment.
- 26. The necessity and financial burden of enforcement are such as to make an award of attorney's fees appropriate in this proceeding because the transgressor is the agency whose duty it is to enforce the laws at issue in this proceeding.

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#### First Cause of Action

(Violation of CEQA: Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)

- 27. Petitioners hereby reallege and incorporate the preceding paragraphs of this Petition and Complaint as though set forth herein in full.
- 28. The paragraphs below refer to and rely on information in documents relating to this action, all of which will be filed with this Court as part of the record of proceedings and which are incorporated by reference.
- 29. Respondents prejudicially abused their discretion in violation of CEQA pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 21168 and 21168.5 and Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085 and 1094.5.
- 30. Respondents violated CEQA because, without limitation, Respondents:
  - a. Certified a EIR that,
    - (1) Fails to present stable, accurate, certain project description and to evaluate the whole of the project;
    - (2) Fails to accurately and sufficiently describe the affected environmental setting of the project;
    - (3) Fails to include information necessary for informed decision making and informed public participation, including information necessary to reach informed conclusions regarding the significance of the Project's environmental impacts, the identification and effectiveness of mitigation measures to avoid the Project's significant environmental impacts, or the feasibility of mitigation measures to reduce the Project's significant environmental impacts;
    - (4) Fails to analyze a range of reasonable alternatives;
    - (5) Fails to lawfully assess the Project's cumulative effects;
    - (6) Fails to present the best available information;
    - (7) Fails to provide good faith responses to comments on the draft EIR;
  - b. Failed and refused to recirculate a revised draft EIR including said necessary information;
  - c. With respect to the findings required by CEQA at Public Resource Code section 21081, Respondents failed to make required findings, failed to make required findings in accordance with law, failed to support the findings made with substantial evidence, and failed to disclose the analytic route showing how the evidence supports said findings.

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- These violations of CEQA include, without limitation, the legal errors described in comment letters submitted during the administrative process which are incorporated herein by reference, including, without limitation, the following:
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from the City of Berkeley a. Planning and Development Department (Letter A3):
  - b. April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from Make UC A Good Neighbor (Letter B7);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from People's Park Historic c. District Advocacy Group (Letter B3);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Local 3299 (Letter B5);
  - April 20, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (Letter B10);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from Berkeley Architectural f. Heritage Association (Letter B11);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from City of Berkeley g. Landmarks Preservation Commission (Letter A4);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from Sierra Club (Letter h. B12);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from the Southside i. Neighborhood Consortium (Letter B4);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from Panoramic Hill j. Association (Letter B9);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letter to Respondents on the DEIR from Lesley Emmington and Gale Garcia (Letter C88);
  - April 21, 2021, comment letters to Respondents on the DEIR from Janice Thomas (Letters C81-C84).
- 32. The EIR fails to lawfully assess the Project's environmental effects caused by increases in enrollment and local populations at the UC Berkeley campus.
  - The EIR fails to include accommodating enrollment and local population increases in its a.

statement of objectives.

- b. The EIR fails to include enrollment and campus population increases in its project description, and it fails to acknowledge Respondents' discretion with regard to enrollment and local population.
- c. The EIR fails to consider mitigation and alternatives that would reduce significant impacts by reducing, delaying, or capping enrollment and local population increases.
- d. The EIR fails to adequately or accurately account for enrollment and local population increases.
- e. The EIR fails to adequately acknowledge and evaluate impacts due to enrollment and local population increases, including, e.g., impacts related to population and housing, impacts related to population and housing, public services, public services infrastructure, noise, aesthetics, solid waste, street trash, air quality, vehicle miles traveled, transportation, greenhouse gases, historic and cultural resources, and wildfire.
- f. The EIR fails to adequately acknowledge and evaluate impacts due to enrollment and local population increases that may exceed the projections in the EIR, despite Respondents' historical underestimation of such increases.
- g. The EIR fails to adequately assess the cumulative impacts of past enrollment and local population increases.
- h. The EIR fails to lawfully describe the Project. For example, the EIR fails to describe the whole of the project; fails to include increases in enrollment and local population in the project description; and fails to include accommodation of those increases in its statement of project objectives. The EIR's "Project Study Area," identified as the project site, improperly truncates the geographic scope of the project area and analysis. The EIR fails to provide adequate information about the project to support analysis of its impacts. The EIR improperly includes mitigation measures in the project description.
- 33. The EIR fails to lawfully describe the environmental setting. For example, the EIR fails to provide or justify omission of a setting description based on existing conditions, and it fails to adequately describe the affected environmental setting outside the "EIR Study Area."
- 34. The EIR fails to lawfully analyze environmental effects. For example, the EIR unlawfully relies on the programmatic nature of the EIR to excuse its lack of necessary information and its failure to

propose mitigation at a time in which Respondents still have flexibility to devise program-level mitigation and consider broad policy alternatives. The EIR fails to adequately evaluate impacts deemed to be significant and unavoidable. The EIR fails to adequately evaluate effects outside of the "EIR Study Area."

- 35. The EIR's analysis of project alternatives omits essential information, including an analysis of a range of reasonable alternatives. For example, the EIR fails to consider alternatives that would reduce, cap, or delay enrollment and local population increases; alternative sites, including sites outside the truncated "EIR Study Area;" alternatives that would build more and denser housing on the proposed sites; alternatives that would preserve or partially preserve historic and cultural resources; and alternatives that would avoid or reduce multiple significant impacts. The EIR fails to provide adequate information about and comparison of alternatives.
- 36. The EIR fails to propose and evaluate adequate mitigation for significant impacts, including, e.g., impacts related to population and housing, public services, public services infrastructure, public utilities, transportation, air quality, greenhouse gases, energy, noise, vehicle miles traveled, and wildfire. For example, the EIR fails to propose mitigation that would reduce, cap, or delay enrollment and local population increases. The EIR improperly defers the formulation of mitigation, relies on vague or unenforceable "Continuing Best Practices," and fails to identify performance standards. The EIR fails to propose adequate mitigation for impacts it finds significant and unavoidable. The EIR fails to evaluate the significance of impacts with and without the mitigation included in the project description, and it fails to consider alternatives to that mitigation.
- 37. The EIR fails to lawfully assess the Project's effects on historic and cultural resources. For example, the EIR fails to adequately describe existing conditions at the project site, including the historically significant character of the area surrounding the project site; the EIR provides an incomplete analysis of impacts to identified historic resources; the EIR improperly defers mitigation of significant impacts to identified historic resources; the EIR fails to adequately analyze or mitigate impacts relating to archaeological resources; the EIR fails to analyze alternative building designs and locations that avoid significant impacts on historic and cultural resources; the EIR fails to consider feasible mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts to historic and cultural resources; and the EIR proposes ineffective mitigation for impacts to historic and cultural resources.
- 38. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on air quality.

- 39. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on traffic, transportation, and vehicle miles travelled.
- 40. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on wildfires and wildfire risks.
- 41. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
- 42. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on noise pollution.
- 43. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's land use effects and inconsistencies with the City's General Plan and zoning laws and with other applicable regional plans.
- 44. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on population and housing, including effects related to induced growth and housing displacement.
- 45. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's cumulative effects.
- 46. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on public services, utilities, public service and utilities infrastructure, schools, and public safety.
- 47. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on energy.
- 48. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on aesthetics.
- 49. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on biological resources.
- 50. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects on parks and recreation.
- 51. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects related to radiation.
- 52. The EIR fails to lawfully assess or mitigate the Project's effects related to trash and solid waste.
- 53. The final EIR fails to lawfully provide response to comments on the draft EIR.
- 54. Petitioners have no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law and will suffer irreparable injury unless this Court issues the relief requested herein.

#### **Prayer for Relief**

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray for the following relief:

- 55. For a peremptory writ of mandate pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21168.9 and Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085 or 1094.5:
  - a. · Ordering Respondents to void their approval of the Project;
  - b. Ordering Respondents to void their certification of the Project EIR;
  - c. Ordering Respondents to suspend Project activities pending compliance with CEQA;
  - d. Ordering Respondents to take any other actions the Court finds necessary to bring its

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determinations, findings, or decisions on the Project into compliance with CEQA and applicable 1 planning laws; 2 Retaining the Court's jurisdiction over this matter until Respondents comply with the e. 3 peremptory writ of mandate. 4 56. For an order compelling Respondents to pay Petitioners' costs of suit. 5 For an order compelling Respondents to pay Petitioners' reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 57. 6 Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5. For such other relief as the Court may deem proper. 58. 8 LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS N. LIPPE, APC DATED: August 20, 2021 9 10 11 Attorney for Petitioners Make UC A Good Neighbor and 12 The People's Park Historic District Advocacy Group 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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