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| 6 | COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WATER AGEN | CY, and |
| 7 | CENTRAL DELTA WATER AGENCY | |
| 8 | 2 | |
| 9 | SUPERIOR COURT OF T | HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA |
| 10 | IN AND FOR THE CO | UNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN, CENTRAL |) Case No.: |
| 13 | DELTA WATER AGENCY, COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA, CONTRA COSTA | PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE |
| 14 | COUNTY WATER AGENCY, FOOD & WATER WATCH, and PLANNING AND |) (CCP §§ 1085 and 1094.5; Pub. Res. C. §§) 21168 and 21168.5) |
| 15 | CONSERVATION LEAGUE, | } |
| 16 | Petitioners, | CEQA action subject to preference over all other civil actions per Public Resources Code |
| 17 | VS. | § 21167.1 |
| 18 | METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; and DOES 1 | { |
| 19 | through 100, | \(\) |
| 20 | Respondents, | { |
| 21 | DELTA WETLANDS PROPERTIES, | \(\) |
| 22 | KLMLP 2, LLC, KLMLP, L.P., ZURICH AMERICAN CORPORATION, SEMITROPIC WATER STORAGE | { |
| 23 | DISTRICT, RECLAMATION DISTRICT | { |
| 24 | 756, RECLAMATION DISTRICT 2025, RECLAMATION DISTRICT 2026, | { |
| 25 | RECLAMATION DISTRICT 2028; and DOES 100 through 200, | { |
| 26 | Real Parties in Interest. | { |
| 27 | | J |
| 28 | [additional counsel for parties appear on the fo | buowing pagej |
| | | 1 |
| | PETITION FOR V | VRIT OF MANDATE |

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Petitioners COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ("San Joaquin County"), COUNTY 1. OF CONTRA COSTA ("Contra Costa County"), CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WATER AGENCY ("CCC WATER AGENCY"), CENTRAL DELTA WATER AGENCY ("CDWA"), FOOD & WATER WATCH ("FWW"), and PLANNING AND CONSERVATION LEAGUE ("PCL"), collectively "Petitioners," respectfully petition this Court for a writ of mandate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1085 or, in the alternative, section 1094.5, ordering respondent METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ("MWD" or "Respondent") to rescind its March 8, 2016 decision to purchase 20,369.80± acres of real property (the "Project") located in the San Joaquin Delta (the "Property") from real party in interest Delta Wetlands Properties ("Delta Wetlands"), including five islands and tracts (Chipps, Bouldin, and Bacon Islands, and Webb and Holland Tracts – the five islands and tracts are sometimes herein referred to as the islands). MWD has identified Bouldin and Bacon Islands within the proposed path of the State of California's unapproved tunnel construction project ("California Water Fix") undergoing separate environmental review, and promoted its ownership of these islands to facilitate tunnel construction. MWD claims the Project is exempt from CEOA. A writ of mandate, stay, and preliminary and permanent injunctions are necessary to set aside and rescind MWD's actions, which do not satisfy the minimum requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"). Before closing on these purchases and proceeding with the Project, if at all, MWD must fully comply with CEQA, including preparing an initial study and environmental impact report ("EIR"). The Project commits MWD to a definite course of action that will result in significant physical changes in and environmental impacts to the San Joaquin Delta, and risks adverse impacts for residents and ratepayers throughout the state. By this Petition, Petitioners represent the following:

PARTIES

2. Petitioner COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ("San Joaquin County") is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a political subdivision of the State of California. San Joaquin

County is vitally and beneficially interested in the decision made by the Respondent that will affect the San Joaquin Delta. Portions of the Property, identified as Bacon Island and Bouldin Island, are located entirely within San Joaquin County's jurisdictional boundaries. San Joaquin County's interests, as well as the interests of the residents, landowners, and local districts within its boundaries, will be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project's adverse environmental impacts.

- 3. Petitioner COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA ("Contra Costa County") is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a political subdivision of the State of California. Contra Costa County is vitally and beneficially interested in the decisions made by the Respondent that will affect the San Joaquin Delta. A portion of the Property, identified as Webb Tract and Holland Tract, is located within Contra Costa County's jurisdictional boundaries. Contra Costa County's interests, as well as the interests of the residents, landowners, and local districts within its boundaries, will be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project's adverse environmental impacts.
- 4. Petitioner CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WATER AGENCY ("CCC Water Agency") is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a body politic and corporate organized and existing under the Contra Costa County Water Agency Act (Stats. 1957, ch. 518, West's Wat. Code App., Ch. 80). CCC Water Agency is vitally and beneficially interested in the decisions made by the Respondent that will affect the San Joaquin Delta, and will affect water quality and beneficial uses of water within CCC Water Agency's jurisdiction. A portion of the Property, identified as Webb Tract and Holland Tract, is located within CCC Water Agency's jurisdictional boundaries. CCC Water Agency is empowered to do all things necessary to ensure the availability of water for beneficial uses within the agency's jurisdiction, including but not limited to preventing waste, salinity intrusion, and interference of diminution of the natural flow of rivers of streams within the agency's jurisdiction. (West's Wat. Code Appen., § 80-11(2), (5).) CCC Water Agency is authorized to bring this lawsuit to protect "the ownership, use or supply of water, water rights or water service within or without the agency which may be used

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or useful for any purpose within the agency." (West's Wat. Code Appen.. § 80-11(5).) CCC Water Agency's special statutory interests will be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project's adverse environmental impacts.

- Petitioner CENTRAL DELTA WATER AGENCY ("CDWA") is, and at all times 5. mentioned herein was, a political subdivision of the State of California created by the California Legislature under the Central Delta Water Agency Act, chapter 1133 of the statutes of 1973, by the provisions of which the CDWA came into existence in January of 1974. The CDWA encompasses approximately 120,000 acres within the western portion of San Joaquin County. All of such area is within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined in California Water Code section 12220. The lands within the CDWA's boundaries are primarily devoted to agriculture but also serve numerous other uses including recreational, wildlife habitat, open space, residential, commercial, and institutional uses. Bacon Island and Bouldin Island are located entirely within the boundaries of the CDWA and Webb Tract and Holland Tract lie immediately west of the CDWA's western boundary line. The CDWA is empowered to "sue and be sued" and to take all reasonable and lawful actions that have for their general purpose either (1) to protect the water supply of the land within the agency against intrusion of ocean salinity; and/or (2) to assure the lands within the agency a dependable supply of water of suitable quality sufficient to meet present and future needs. (See Wat. Code App., §§ 117-4.3, subd. (b) & 117-4.1, subd. (a), respectively.) The CDWA is also empowered to assist landowners and local districts within the agency in reclamation and flood control matters. (See Wat. Code App., § 117-4.1, subd. (b).) CDWA's special statutory interests, as well as the interests of the landowners and local districts within its boundaries, will be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project's adverse environmental impacts.
- Petitioner Food & Water Watch ("FWW") is a non-profit advocacy organization 6. that champions clean water and healthy food for all Californians. With thousands of members and supporters across the State, FWW opposes Metropolitan Water District's use of public funds and risk of future liability for the purchase of the five Delta islands as a wasteful and

unnecessary expense that will produce financial harm to our members and cause environmental harm to the San Francisco Bay Delta. FWW members throughout California as users of the Delta environment, and FWW members in Southern California as consumers within MWD's rate base, would be environmentally and economically harmed by MWD's proposed purchase. In particular FWW and its members have been denied the opportunity, created and required by CEQA, to learn of, participate in, and challenge MWD's purchase. FWW has asserted that MWD's purchase of these islands is not in the public interest and would come at the environmental and economic expense of more prudent local investments that would make Southern California's water supply more reliable and environmentally responsible. FWW has also asserted that this purchase facilitates and promotes the California Water Fix.

- 7. Petitioner Planning and Conservation League ("PCL") is a California-based, U.S. Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(4) nonprofit advocacy organization. PCL's mission is to protect and restore California's natural environment and to promote and defend the public health and safety of the people of California, through legislative, administrative, and judicial action. PCL, now having completed 50 years of service to the California citizenry and environment, was founded in 1965 and since then has advocated in all branches of California government for a body of laws that remains at the forefront of environmental policy in the United States.
- 8. PCL's staff undertakes extensive research and works closely with legislators to promote laws that protect and improve California's environment. PCL was the first organization devoted to bettering Californians' quality of life through environmental legislation. One of the organization's earliest accomplishments was the enactment in 1970 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), which PCL helped draft and has continually supported over the years, and which lies at the heart of this action. As a party and an *amicus curiae*, PCL—on behalf of its twenty-seven institutional members and thousands of individual members—has contributed to some of the leading cases interpreting CEQA's (and the parallel National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)'s provisions, such as *Planning and Conservation League v*.

Department of Water Resources (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 892 (as petitioner); Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth. Inc. v. City of. Rancho Cordova (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412 (as amicus curiae); and Friends of Sierra Madre v. City of Sierra Madre (2001) 25 Cal.4th 507 (as amicus curiae); Planning and Conservation League v. State of California (Alameda Super. Ct., June 3, 2013) No. RG 12626904 (invalidating 2011 AB 900 (as petitioner); Planning and Conservation League v. United States Bureau of Reclamation (N.D. Cal. No. C-05003527 CW, Jan. 27, 2006) (injunction against Bureau's SWP-CVP Intertie approval based on lack of EIS) (as plaintiff).

- 9. Beyond the courtroom, PCL has published and updated *The Community Guide to CEQA* and has sponsored CEQA workshops throughout the state. These workshops advise interested individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and locally elected and appointed officials about CEQA's two-fold purpose of environmental protection and informed self-government, including an aggrieved party's right to seek judicial review of a public agency determination that fails to satisfy CEQA's substantive and procedural mandates.
- described in this petition, of respondent MWD. In particular, PCL as an institution and its individual members have a great interest in CEQA's required proper environmental assessment of MWD's proposed purchase from real party in interest Delta Wetlands Properties of the five San Francisco Bay Delta islands that form the subject of this petition, and in the larger proposed project, of which MWD's proposed purchase forms a part, of the State of California's construction of tunnels through the Delta (the so-called California Water Fix). That interest flows from PCL's and its members' roles as advocates for a healthy Delta environment, their longtime participation in past and pending environmental reviews of the California Water Fix, and their ability to become aware of and participate as members of the public in MWD's proceedings related to the Delta islands.

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- 11. In particular, at the MWD Board of Directors meeting of March 8, 2016, while being present to object to a proposed MWD rate increase under agenda item "Public Hearing" relating to suspension of tax rate limitations and adopting increased water rates and charges, a FWW member protested against approval of a subsequent item on the agenda not noticed for public hearing, item 8-6, "Authorize entering into an agreement to purchase property from Delta Wetlands Properties in Contra Costa, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties." Notwithstanding the lack of public hearing and opportunity for CEQA public comment on item 8-6, FWW prior to the MWD board's approval of item 8-6 objected to the lack of a public hearing and the lack of a final environmental impact report (EIR) in that proposed action.
- Respondent METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN 12. CALIFORNIA ("MWD") is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a public corporation organized, existing and functioning under that certain statute known as "The Metropolitan Water District Act" (Stats. 1927, ch. 429, and amendments thereto, codified at Water Code App., Ch. 109). MWD membership consists of 14 southern California cities and 12 southern California water agencies. MWD approved purchasing the Property from Delta Wetlands to create "security" of water supply to southern California and its stated proposed use of the Property includes conversion of some lands to tidal and non-tidal wetlands by "removing levees, replacing agricultural lands "with native tule vegetation to increase land elevations," controlling an "emergency freshwater pathway... for freshwater suppliers to move fresh water supplies northto-south through the Delta" to deliver to southern California, and, finally, because "Bouldin and Bacon Islands are along the path of the proposed [twin] tunnel pipeline alignment, ownership could help assure timely construction" including providing access for the tunnels, depositing tunnel boring material, constructing power lines, and staging equipment for construction of the tunnels. The Property is not within the boundaries of MWD or any of its member agencies. MWD has executed a purchase and sale agreement ("PSA") for the Property.
- 13. Respondent MWD has a duty to comply with state law requirements, including CEQA, when approving the Project.

- 14. Real Party in Interest DELTA WETLANDS PROPERTIES ("Delta Wetlands") is an Illinois General Partnership doing business in the State of California. Delta Wetlands owns the Property that MWD intends to purchase as part of the Project and is a party to the PSA.
- 15. Real Party in Interest KLMLP 2, LLC ("KLMLP 2, LLC") is a Delaware limited liability company and the Managing General Partner of Delta Wetlands. KLMLP 2, LLC is a signatory to the PSA.
- 16. Real Party in Interest KLMLP, L.P. ("KLMLP, L.P.") is a Delaware limited partnership and the Managing Member of KLMLP 2, LLC. KLMLP, L.P. is a signatory to the PSA.
- 17. Real Party in Interest Zurich American Corporation ("Zurich") is a Delaware corporation and the Managing General Partner of KLMLP, L.P. Zurich is a signatory to the PSA.
- 18. Unless otherwise noted, the term "Delta Wetlands" includes KLMLP 2, LLC, KLMLP, L.P., and Zurich.
- 19. Real Party in Interest Semitropic Water Storage District ("Semitropic") is a California water storage district located in Kern County, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. Semitropic is identified as a tenant of the Property in the PSA.
- 20. Real Party in Interest Reclamation District 756 ("RD 756") is a reclamation district organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. A portion of the Property sits within the jurisdictional boundaries of RD 756.
- 21. Real Party in Interest Reclamation District 2025 ("RD 2025") is a reclamation district organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. A portion of the Property sits within the jurisdictional boundaries of RD 2025.
- 22. Real Party in Interest Reclamation District 2026 ("RD 2026") is a reclamation district organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. A portion of the Property sits within the jurisdictional boundaries of RD 2026.

- 23. Real Party in Interest Reclamation District 2028 ("RD 2028") is a reclamation district organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. A portion of the Property sits within the jurisdictional boundaries of RD 2028.
- 24. Petitioners do not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, or otherwise, of those Respondents and Real Parties in Interest sued herein as Does 1-200. Petitioners are informed and believe and thereon allege that said Respondents and Real Parties in Interest are in some manner responsible for the adoption of, imposition of, or administration of those actions of which Petitioners complain herein. Petitioners will amend this Petition to set forth the true names and capacities of the fictitiously named Respondents and Real Parties in Interest when such information has been ascertained.
- 25. Petitioners are informed and believe and based upon such information and belief allege that each Respondent and Real Party in Interest is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

26. On or about March 8, 2016 the MWD Board of Directors met in closed session and decided to purchase the Property from Delta Wetlands. MWD has publicly announced several reasons for purchasing the Property which include, but are not limited to, creating "security" of water supply to southern California, conversion of some lands to tidal and non-tidal wetlands by "removing levees," replacing agricultural lands "with native tule vegetation to increase land elevations," controlling an "emergency freshwater pathway... for freshwater suppliers to move fresh water supplies north-to-south through the Delta" to deliver to southern California, and, finally, because "Bouldin and Bacon Islands are along the path of the proposed [twin] tunnel pipeline alignment, ownership could help assure timely construction" including providing right-of-way for the Twin Tunnels project, staging equipment and supplies for construction of the tunnels, and providing an area to deposit soil extracted from the earth for tunnel boring activities.

28. MWD filed a notice of exemption ("NOE") for the Project in four locations: (1) San Joaquin County Recorder's Office (filed March 11, 2016), the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (filed March 14, 2016), Contra Costa County Recorder's Office (filed March 14, 2016), and the Solano County Recorder's Office (filed March 16, 2015). The NOE

construction staging and access, temporary material placement and mitigation" for the Water Fix

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project.

claimed the Project was exempt from CEQA based on the "common-sense exemption" of CEQA Guideline §15061(b)(3) and the "class 25 exemption" arising from CEQA Guideline §15325.

- 29. Pursuant to the March 8, 2016 PSA, the purchase price of the Property is \$175 Million with escrow scheduled to close by June 8, 2016. Section 7.4(e) of the PSA requires MWD to deliver a NOE to the Counties of San Joaquin, Contra Costa, and Solano.
- 30. Petitioners allege that the Project will, or in the alternative may, cause or contribute to significant effects on the environment, including the Delta, and is not exempt from CEQA.
- 31. Petitioners allege that exhaustion of administrative remedies is not a precursor to challenging the Project and the Petitioners have satisfied any and all requirements of Pub. Res. Code §21177. Prior to its decision on item 8-6, MWD did not schedule and hold a public hearing on this Project, provided no public comment period on the Project's environmental impacts, and failed to provide notice to the public of its grounds for exemption or a fair opportunity to address them. In the alternative, Petitioners allege that they sufficiently exhausted any and all administrative remedies available concerning the Project. A member of FWW who attended the March 8, 2016 MWD Board meeting on other matters objected to the Project during that meeting, asserting that MWD had not satisfied CEQA in approving the Project, and protested the absence of an EIR addressing Project impacts. That FWW member also noted the Project's purpose to facilitate the California Water Fix project, and observed that the latter project lacked a final EIR and approval.
- 32. MWD agendized the Project for its March 8, 2016 meeting as follows: "8-6 Authorize entering into an agreement to purchase or to acquire an option to purchase property from Delta Wetlands Properties in Contra Costa, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties. (RP&AM) [Conference with real property negotiators; Property is approximately 20,369.80 acres, identified as Contra Costa County Assessor's Parcel Nos. 026-060-003-6, 026-060-007-7, 026-060-008-5, 026-060-015-0, 026-060-016-8, 026-060-017-6, 026-060-018-4, 026-060-019-2, 026-070-001-8, 026-070-006-7, 026-070-010-9, 026-070-011-7, 026-070-012-5, 026-070-013-3, 026-080-004-0,

33. Each Petitioner and its members, constituents, and agencies have direct and beneficial interests in the MWD's full compliance with CEQA and all other applicable laws when considering the Project. Petitioners, their respective residents, property owners, and members, and the public will be directly and substantially affected by the adverse environmental impacts likely to result from the Project.

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- 34. Because MWD has taken final action on the Project and filed the NOE, Petitioners' claims are ripe for review.
- 35. Petitioners will comply with the requirements of Pub. Res. Code §21167.5 which requires Petitioners to mail written notice of this action to MWD.
- 36. Petitioners will comply with Pub. Res. Code §21167.7 and Code of Civ. Proc. §388 which requires Petitioners to notify the Attorney General of California of the commencement of this action.
- 37. Petitioners do not have a plain, speedy, or adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.
- 38. A clear and significant benefit will be conferred upon the general public and Petitioners by MWD fully satisfying the requirements of CEQA prior to approving the Project and/acquiring the Property. In instituting this action, Petitioners seek to procure enforcement of a mandatory duty. Petitioners seek to prevent unnecessary environmental harm resulting from the Project and to ensure the environmental review process for the Project is transparent and affords meaningful public participation. The public which Petitioners represent is vitally and beneficially interested in assuring that the mandate of law is fully satisfied and fulfilled. Granting the relief requested by Petitioners would confer a significant benefit on a large class of persons, in that fundamental rules of law would be affected.
- 39. By the authority of Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085 and/or 1094.5, and Public Resources Code sections 21168, 21168.5, and/or 21168.9, this Court has jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandate to set aside and rescind MWD's decision to purchase the Property, execution of the PSA, and related actions flowing therefrom.
- 40. Venue is proper in this Court because the causes of action alleged in this Petition arise in San Joaquin County where a significant portion of the Project is located and where the environmental effects of the Project will be experienced.

<u>CAUSE OF ACTION</u> (Prejudicial Abuse of Discretion: Failure to Comply with CEQA)

- 41. Petitioners reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 40, above.
- 42. MWD committed a prejudicial abuse of discretion and failed to proceed in the manner required by law in filing the NOE and failing to prepare an initial study and/or environmental impact report to identify, analyze, disclose, and mitigate significant environmental impacts from the Project prior to approving the Project.
- 43. MWD exercised personal, discretionary judgment in deciding to approve the Project despite the Project's potential to cause significant environmental effects that had not been disclosed, evaluated, or mitigated. Such discretionary decision-making triggered MWD's obligation to consider the Project's environmental effects as required by CEQA prior to approving the Project.
- 44. MWD's decision to purchase the Property commits MWD to a definitive course of action that will, or in the alternative may, result in significant physical environmental changes, both direct and indirect.
- 45. CEQA defines a "Project" as "the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment" which is undertaken by a governmental agency. The whole of the action to be considered by MWD entails not just the purchase of the Property, but the activities for which the Property is being purchased. Namely, creating "security" of water supply to southern California, conversion of some lands to tidal and non-tidal wetlands by "removing levees, replacing agricultural lands "with native tule vegetation to increase land elevations," controlling an "emergency freshwater pathway... for freshwater suppliers to move fresh water supplies north-to-south through the Delta" to deliver to southern California, and, finally, because "Bouldin and Bacon Islands are along the path of the proposed [twin] tunnel pipeline alignment, ownership could help assure timely construction" including providing access for the tunnels and staging equipment for construction of the Twin Tunnels project.

- 46. The common-sense exemption to CEQA review (14 Cal. Code Regs., § 15061(b)(3)) applies only where it can be seen with certainty that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment, and MWD failed to meet its evidentiary burden to invoke that exception. Petitioners allege, and intend to present, substantial evidence demonstrating, that the Project will cause significant direct and reasonably foreseeable indirect physical changes to the environment in general, and the Delta in particular resulting from levee removal, cessation of agricultural practices, planting vegetation not currently found on the Property, establishing new pathways through the Property to divert water to the south of the Delta, staging and storing construction equipment and supplies for the Twin Tunnels project, and other activities which MWD has considered in deciding to purchase the Property.
- 47. The Class 25 exemption (14 Cal. Code Regs., § 15325) applies, on its face, to acquisitions of land in order to "preserve open space, habitat, or historical resources." MWD does not intend to "preserve" the Property, but rather intends to significantly alter the Property in a manner which will significantly affect the environment. "Exemption categories should not be unreasonably expanded beyond their terms." *McQueen v. Board of Directors* (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 1136, 1148 (rejecting agency's attempt to use Class 25 exemption for preserving improved property and potentially expanding use of that property).
- 48. CEQA categorical exemptions, including the Class 25 exemption, are unavailable where "there is a reasonable probability that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances." Petitioner alleges, and intends to present substantial evidence demonstrating, that the Project will cause significant direct and reasonably foreseeable indirect physical changes to the environment in general, and the Delta in particular resulting from levee removal, cessation of agricultural practices, planting vegetation not currently found on the Property, establishing new pathways through the Property to divert water to the south of the Delta, staging and storing construction equipment and supplies for the Twin Tunnels project, and other activities which MWD has considered in deciding to purchase the Property.

| 49. | MWD did not evaluate the Project's potential to cause or contribute to these |
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| sionificant en | vironmental impacts. |

- 50. CEQA prohibits "piecemealing" or segmenting a larger project into smaller components to understate project impacts, and requires environmental review of a project to address the whole of the action to be undertaken. Environmental review under CEQA must analyze the effects of future actions that are a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the existing project, and will likely change the scope or nature of the project, or its environmental effects. By relying on a Notice of Exemption and thereby avoiding any CEQA analysis of the Project, MWD unlawfully piecemealed CEQA review, evading reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts stemming from the Project's facilitation and promotion of the State of California's California Water Fix project, as well as elements of related state projects (BDCP and Eco-Restore). The cumulative impacts of the Project, when considered in conjunction with the related California Water Fix project will be significant. Providing this missing analysis would fundamentally change the Project's scope and environmental effects, undermining the NOE's premise that the Project lacks any such effects.
- 51. Accordingly MWD prejudicially abused its discretion in adopting the NOE and failing to evaluate and mitigate individual and cumulative environmental impacts from the Project.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray as follows:

- 1. That this Court issue a peremptory writ of mandate:
- a. Commanding MWD to immediately set aside its decision to purchase the Property;
 - b. Commanding MWD to immediately rescind the NOE;
 - c. Commanding MWD to immediately rescind the PSA;
- d. Commanding MWD to immediately suspend all activities in furtherance of the Project, including but not limited closing escrow on the Property, modifying or removing levees

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

VERIFICATION

I am one of the Attorneys of Record for Petitioners Food & Water Watch and Planning and Conservation League on whose behalf this Petition for Writ of Mandate is verified. I have read it and know the contents thereof. I am informed and believe the matters therein to be true and on that ground allege the matters stated therein are true. I make this Verification because the parties I represent are absent from the County of Alameda where I have my office.

I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the state of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Berkeley, California on April 14, 2016.

ROCER B. MOORE