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10	THE SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
11	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	
12		
13	Sierra Club; Center for Biological Diversity;	Case No.:
14	Planning and Conservation League; Restore the	
15	Delta; and Friends of Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge,	VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR
16	Petitioners and Plaintiffs,	DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
17	VS.	(Code of Civ. Proc. §§ 1060, 1085, 1094.5; Pub.
18	California Department of Water Resources; and	Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq.;)
19	DOES 1-20,	CEQA CASE
20	Respondents and Defendants,	Action Filed: October 27, 2020
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22	DOES 21-50,	
23	Real Parties in Interest.	
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#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. Petitioners and Plaintiffs Sierra Club, Center for Biological Diversity, Planning and Conservation League, Restore the Delta, and Friends of Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge ("Petitioners") seek a writ of mandate and declaratory and injunctive relief under California Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085, 1094.5, and 1060 directing the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") to rescind its Delta Program Revenue Bond General Bond Resolution (No. DWR-DPRB-1), First Supplemental Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Delta Program Revenue Bonds Series A (No. DWR-DPRB-2), and its Second Supplemental Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Delta Program Revenue Bonds Series B (DWR-DPRB-3), all adopted by DWR on August 6, 2020, and to rescind the Bonds authorized by the Resolutions.
- 2. The Resolutions authorize revenue bonds to pay for planning, construction, operation and maintenance of a tunnel under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The project (hereinafter "Delta Tunnel" or "Project") would withdraw water from the Sacramento River north of the Delta via intakes located between Freeport and the confluence with Sutter Slough. This water would be conveyed south, under the Delta, via a tunnel to the Banks Pumping Plant. The Delta Tunnel would divert large quantities of fresh water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for export south. Due to the new points of diversion in the north Delta, freshwater flows that presently contribute to water quality, water supply, fish, fish habitat, Delta agriculture, and public health would no longer provide these benefits within the lower Sacramento River, sloughs, and Delta. The new water intakes and tunnels would add to, rather than replace, the existing pumping facilities in the south Delta of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, increasing the potential and possible quantity of water diverted from the Delta ecosystem.
- 3. The construction and operation of the Project will significantly degrade environmental conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary, including reduced flows in the Sacramento River, increased salinity levels, reduced food supply, increased harmful algal blooms, harm to endangered and threatened fish species, and adverse modification of their designated critical habitat. DWR issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of Draft Environmental

Impact Report (Draft EIR) on January 15, 2020, initiating environmental review of the Delta Tunnel Project. The NOP listed 24 probable significant environmental effects of the Project.

4. DWR failed to proceed in the manner required by law when it adopted the Bond Resolutions on August 6, 2020. DWR failed to prepare an EIR to accompany or provide information on the Bond Resolutions and Delta Tunnel Project in violation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), codified at Public Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq., including Public Resources Code § 21102.

#### THE PARTIES

- 5. Petitioner SIERRA CLUB (the "Club") is a nonprofit organization of more than 800,000 members worldwide, with more than 160,000 members in California. The Club is dedicated to exploring, enjoying, and protecting the wild places of the earth; to practicing and promoting the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and resources; to educating and encouraging humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to using all lawful means to carry out these objectives. The Club's concerns encompass its members continued ability to enjoy the unique aesthetic and recreational nature of the Bay-Delta ecosystem, their desire for California to develop a climate change-resilient water system that is protective of both natural environments and fulfilling the human right to water, and the proper application of CEQA to provide the public with vital information about decisions made concerning their health and mitigation from environmental harms. The Club's members reside and own property throughout California as well as those areas to be affected and served by the Project, and use the waters and lands affected by the Project for wildlife observation, recreation, scientific research, environmental education, and aesthetic enjoyment. The Club's particular interest in this case and the issues which the case concerns are addressed herein.
- 6. Petitioner CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (the "Center") is a non-profit, public interest organization with approximately 81,000 active members. The Center has offices in Oakland, Los Angeles, and Joshua Tree, California, as well as offices in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, Oregon, Colorado, and Washington, D.C. The Center and its members are dedicated to protecting diverse native species and habitats through science, policy, education, and environmental

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law. The Center has been a party to many CEQA lawsuits where project approvals threaten conservation interests due to the lack of adequate environmental review. The Center has a particular interest in ensuring that the substantive requirements of CEQA are applied to the fullest extent possible to protect the environment, including the mandate that California public agencies must fully disclose, analyze, and mitigate a project's significant environmental effects, and adopt feasible alternatives to minimize or avoid those effects. The Center's members reside and own property throughout California as well as those areas to be served by the Project, and use the waters and lands affected by the proposed Project for wildlife observation, recreation, scientific research, environmental education, and aesthetic enjoyment.

- 7. Petitioner PLANNING AND CONSERVATION LEAGUE ("PCL") is a nonprofit advocacy organization empowered 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. Founded in 1965, 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 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 provisions. PCL has also submitted detailed comments addressing environmental review issues in numerous proceedings before public agencies. Beyond agency proceedings and 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. PCL members reside and own property throughout California as well as those areas to be served by the Project, and use the waters and lands affected by the proposed Project.
  - 8. Petitioner RESTORE THE DELTA ("RTD") is a non-profit public benefit organization

based in Stockton, California. RTD is a coalition of Delta residents, business leaders, civic organizations, community groups, faith-based communities, union locals, farmers, fishermen, and environmentalists seeking to strengthen the health of the Bay-Delta estuary and to protect the environmental interests in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, including but not limited to public health, fishing, farming, and recreation. With over 60,000 members statewide, RTD advocates on behalf of local Delta stakeholders to ensure that they have a direct impact on water management decisions affecting the water quality and well-being of their communities, and water sustainability policies for all Californians. RTD works through public education and outreach so that all Californians recognize the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as part of California's natural heritage, deserving of restoration, seeking a Delta whose waters are fishable, swimmable, drinkable, and farmable, supporting the health of the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary. Members of RTD reside in and along the Bay-Delta and its watershed and use the waters of the Central Valley and Bay-Delta for drinking, farming, and for aesthetic, recreational, and educational enjoyment. As just one example of environmental harms that would be inflicted on RTD members by diversions for the Delta Tunnel Project, diversions reduce freshwater flows through the Delta causing and worsening harmful algal blooms which threaten the public health of those drinking, fishing in, or swimming in, Delta waters.

9. Petitioner FRIENDS OF STONE LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE ("Friends," formerly known as the Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge Association) is a membership-based California nonprofit public benefit corporation organized for the purposes of protecting, promoting and enhancing the Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge ("Stone Lakes NWR" or "Refuge"), which will be severely and adversely affected by the unmitigated impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. Members of Friends use the Refuge, the greater Delta, the Sacramento River, and the San Joaquin river to hike, birdwatch, view wildlife, engage in scientific study, including monitoring activities, and promoting education about Delta wildlife conservation, especially of avian species. Friends' members have enjoyed viewing wildlife, including special status and/or Fully Protected Species such as the greater sandhill crane, in the Refuge and elsewhere in the Delta. This species' numbers and vitality depend on an intact and healthy Delta

ecosystem, and the continued existence of suitable habitat. Where elements of the ecosystem suffer, or the greater sandhill crane population suffers adverse impacts, Friends' members' recreational uses and aesthetic enjoyment of those areas are reduced through decreased opportunities to observe wildlife.

- 10. Respondent and Defendant CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR) is a Department of the State of California subject to all California law. DWR adopted the Bond Resolutions that are the subject of this case and is the State lead agency for the approval of the Delta Tunnel Project under CEQA.
- 11. Petitioners are currently unaware of the true names and capacities of Does 1through 20, inclusive, and therefore sue those parties by such fictitious names. Does 1 through 20, inclusive, are agents of the State government who are responsible in some manner for the conduct described in this petition, or other persons or entities presently unknown to the Petitioners who claim some legal or equitable interest in the program that is the subject of this action. Petitioners will amend this petition to show the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 20 when such names and capacities become known.
- 12. Petitioners are currently unaware of the true names and capacities of Does 21 through 50, inclusive, and therefore sue those parties by such fictitious names. Does 21 through 50, inclusive, are persons or entities presently unknown to the Petitioners who may claim some interest as a real party in interest in the program that is a subject of this action. Petitioners will amend this petition to show the true names and capacities of Does 21 through 50 when such names and capacities become known.

#### **EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES**

- 13. Petitioners have had no administrative remedies to exhaust. DWR did not hold any public hearings or public meetings or afford any notice or opportunity to comment whatsoever before adopting the subject Bond Resolutions on August 6, 2020.
- 14. On April 15, 2020, Petitioners Club, Center, PCL, and RTD joined in a joint comment letter in response to DWR's January 15, 2020 Notice of Preparation ("NOP"). On or about April 17, Petitioner Friends submitted a comment letter in response to DWR's January 15, 2020 NOP. The NOP

has been the only opportunity noticed so far by DWR to comment on the Delta Tunnel Project.

- 15. Petitioners have complied with Public Resources Code section 21167.5 by prior service of a notice upon DWR indicating their intent to file this Petition. Proof of Service of this notification, with the notification, is attached as Exhibit A to this Petition.
- 16. Petitioners have elected to prepare the record of proceedings in the above-captioned proceeding or to pursue an alternative method of record preparation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21167.6(b)(2). A true and correct copy of the Notice of Election to Prepare the Administrative Record is attached as Exhibit B to this Petition.
- 17. DWR has not filed any Notice of Exemption, Notice of Determination, or any other notice with respect to its adoption of the Bond Resolutions on August 6, 2020. This petition is timely filed in accordance with Public Resources Code section 21167(a) and CEQA Guidelines section 15112(c)(5) (the CEQA Guidelines are codified at 14 Cal. Code Regs. §§ 15000 *et seq.*).
- 18. Petitioners and their members are directly, adversely and irreparably affected, and will continue to be prejudiced by the adoption of the Bond Resolutions and by the failure of DWR to comply with CEQA, unless or until this Court provides the relief prayed for in this Petition.

#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 19. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085, 1094.5, and 1060, and Public Resources Code sections 21168 and 21168.5.
- 20. Venue for this action properly lies in the Sacramento County Superior Court because the Project impacts will be felt in Sacramento County and because Respondent DWR and the Attorney General, who will be representing Respondent DWR in this action, maintain offices in Sacramento County. In addition, DWR filed an action to validate the subject Bond Resolutions and Bonds in Sacramento County Superior Court on August 6, 2020, *California Department of Water Resources*, v. All Persons Interested in the Matter of the Authorization of Delta Program Revenue Bonds... No. 34-2020-00283112. This CEQA case and DWR's validation case are related cases.

#### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

21. In 2009, the California Legislature declared that "the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

watershed and California's water infrastructure are in crisis and existing Delta policies are not sustainable," and responded by passing the Delta Reform Act, codified in the California Water Code at sections 85000 *et seq*.

- 22. Policies established by the Delta Reform Act include "the policy of the State of California is to reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting California's future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency . . ." (Water Code § 85021.) Water Code section 85054 establishes co-equal goals, meaning "the two goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem."
- 23. DWR is the lead agency responsible for complying with CEQA including preparation of the EIR for the Project.
- 24. The Delta Reform Act includes specific provisions applicable to projects intended to convey water diverted in Northern California around or under the Delta, including Water Code sections 85320, 85321, and 85322. Water Code section 85320 mandates that the conveyance project known as the Bay Delta Conservation Plan ("BDCP") could not be incorporated into the Delta Plan required by the Delta Reform Act and could not be eligible for state funding unless, among other things, the project complies with CEQA, and includes "a comprehensive review and analysis of" (among the listed subjects):

A reasonable range of Delta conveyance alternatives, including through-Delta, dual conveyance, and isolated conveyance alternatives and including further capacity and design options of a lined canal, an unlined canal, and pipelines.

- (Water Code § 85320(b)(2)(B).) DWR's current Delta Tunnel Project, also known as the Delta Conveyance Project or the Delta Program, is subject to the requirements set forth in the Delta Reform Act.
- 25. In about April 2015, DWR and Reclamation dropped the elements of a habitat conservation plan and natural community conservation plan from the BDCP project and began calling it California WaterFix.
  - 26. On July 21, 2017, DWR gave final approval to and certified the Final EIR for a project

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virtually identical to this Delta Tunnel Project, except it was called California WaterFix and was to have two water Tunnels instead of one water Tunnel.

- 27. On July 21, 2017, DWR also adopted Bond Resolutions to pay for the WaterFix project. DWR also filed a validation action in Sacramento County Superior Court, seeking to validate the WaterFix Bond Resolutions and Bonds. The action was entitled California Department of Water Resources, v. All Persons Interested in the Matter of the Authorization of California WaterFix Revenue Bonds... No. 34-2017-00215965.
- 28. On August 21, 2017, Petitioners joined in an action filed in Sacramento County Superior Court entitled California Sportfishing Protection Alliance et al. v. California Department of Water Resources, No. 34-2017-80002674. The action alleged among other things that the EIR prepared by DWR failed to comply with CEQA.
- On September 14, 2020, Petitioners joined in an answer filed in Sacramento County 29. Superior Court to the validation complaint DWR had filed on July 21, 2017.
- 30. Sixteen other cases were also filed challenging DWR's failure to comply with CEQA, and several other parties also filed answers in opposition to DWR's validation complaint. Subsequently, following Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, all of the CEQA cases, two California Endangered Species Act cases, and the validation case were coordinated and proceeded before Judge Kevin R. Culhane of the Sacramento County Superior Court, Coordination Proceeding Case No. JCCP 4942.
- 31. On May 2, 2019, DWR rescinded its 2017 approval of the BDCP/WaterFix project and set aside its certification of the Final EIR for that project. DWR's Delta conveyance project thus evolved first from the BDCP to California WaterFix, and now to the Delta Conveyance Project/Delta Program, herein referred to as the Delta Tunnel Project.
- 32. On May 7, 2019, DWR adopted a Third Supplemental Resolution Rescinding the California WaterFix Revenue Bond Resolution and First and Second Supplemental Resolutions and rescinded the Bond authorizations that the Resolution represented.
  - 33. In a Joint Case Management Conference Statement filed May 20, 2019, DWR

contended that as a result of its rescinding the project approval and certification of the EIR, and its rescinding of the Bond Resolutions and authorizations, the CEQA cases and the validation case had become moot.

- 34. On July 10, 2019, Petitioners dismissed the CEQA case they had joined in without prejudice. The other CEQA cases that had been filed were also dismissed on various dates in June and July 2019.
  - 35. On July 12, 2019, DWR dismissed its WaterFix validation case without prejudice.
- 36. The only issues remaining before the courts in the WaterFix CEQA and validation cases are Petitioners' efforts (including petitioners in other CEQA cases) to recover their attorneys' fees in the CEQA and validation cases pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.
- 37. On January 15, 2020, DWR issued the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of EIR for the Delta Tunnel Project. According to the NOP, "The proposed project would construct and operate new conveyance facilities in the Delta that would add to existing SWP [State Water Project] infrastructure. New intake facilities as points of diversion would be located in the north Delta along the Sacramento River between Freeport and the confluence with Sutter Slough. The new conveyance facilities would include a tunnel to convey water from the new intakes to the existing Banks Pumping Plant and potentially the federal Jones Pumping Plant in the south Delta." (NOP at p. 2.)

New facilities proposed for the Delta Conveyance Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Intake facilities on the Sacramento River
- Tunnel reaches and Tunnel shafts
- Forebays
- Pumping Plant
- South Delta Conveyance Facilities

(NOP at p. 3.)

The NOP includes a map, "Figure 1," which shows the areas under consideration for the facilities. (NOP at p. 4.) "Other ancillary facilities may be constructed to support construction of the conveyance facilities including, but not limited to, access roads, barge unloading facilities, concrete batch plants, fuel stations, mitigation areas, and power transmission and/or distribution lines." (NOP at p. 3.)

"Under the proposed project, the new north Delta facilities would be sized to convey up to 6,000 cfs of water from the Sacramento River to the SWP facilities in the south Delta (with alternatives of different flow rates, as described in the 'Alternatives' section below)." (NOP at p. 3.)

The proposed project would include two intakes with the maximum diversion capacity of about 3,000 cfs each. The size of each intake location could range from 75 to 150 acres, depending upon fish screens selection, along the Sacramento River and include a state-of-the-art fish screen, sedimentation basins, tunnel shaft, and ancillary facilities. An additional 40 to 60 acres at each intake location would be temporarily disturbed for staging of construction facilities, material storage, and a concrete batch plans, if needed. (NOP at p. 5.) The proposed single main tunnel and connecting tunnel reaches would be constructed underground with the bottom of the tunnel at approximately 190 feet below the ground surface. (NOP at p. 5.)

- 38. On August 20, 2020, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for construction of the proposed Delta Tunnel Project in the Federal Register. 85 Fed. Reg. 51420 (August 20, 2020.) The Notice included extensive details about the Delta Tunnel Project. (85 Fed. Reg. 51420 at 51421.)
- 39. The Delta Tunnel Project will have significant effects on the environment. The NOP lists 24 probable significant environmental effects of the Project. (NOP at pp. 9-10.)
- 40. On April 15, 2020, Petitioners Club, Center, PCL, and RTD joined in a comment letter to DWR on the NOP and scoping process for the Project. The opening paragraph states:

The Draft EIR must have a much larger scope than is set forth in the NOP. A foundational deficiency is the apparent intention evidenced by the NOP to violate the CEQA requirement to set forth a range of reasonable alternatives to the project and evaluate comparative merits of the alternatives. The NOP also evidences apparent intention to violate the Delta Reform Act and California's public trust doctrine, in the course of evading consideration of obvious and required alternatives that would protect California's rivers and restore freshwater flows through the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary (Delta) by reducing exports. The Delta is in a state of crisis. The crisis and CEQA require no-Tunnel alternatives.

Titles of several sections in the 20 page comment letter included: alternatives reducing reliance on the Delta are required by the Delta Reform Act; the Draft EIR must include the CEQA-required range of reasonable alternatives; the Draft EIR must include the CEQA-required full environmental disclosure; this Draft EIR process must be integrated with DWR's other related processes; DWR must not

segment environmental analysis; and DWR must disclose and assess the future reduction in claimed needs for the Delta Tunnel Project as a result of new technologies and curtailed exports.

- 41. On or about April 17, 2020, Petitioner Friends of Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge submitted comments to DWR on the NOP and scoping process for the Project. These comments emphasized, among other things, the need for DWR to expand the range of Project alternatives to include alternative means of meeting Project objectives; to evaluate alternatives to infrastructure components of the Project; to evaluate site and design alternatives to Project intakes; and to disclose and analyze transmission line impacts.
- 42. DWR took actions that have unlawfully created bureaucratic and financial momentum behind the Delta Tunnel Project, providing incentive to ignore environmental concerns and foreclose alternatives to the Project. These actions include:
  - Creation of the Delta Conveyance Design and Construction Authority process by DWR, the
     Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and several other exporters;
  - Negotiating an amendment to the SWP long-term contracts that would include the capacity
    and configuration (including alignment and number of intakes and tunnels) to take the water
    from the Sacramento River in the northern Delta to the pumping plants in the southern Delta;
  - Issuing the NOP for the Project, which fails to mention alternatives that would reduce
    reliance on the Delta as required by the Delta Reform Act, fails to address No Tunnel and
    Delta Reform Act-required "through-Delta" as opposed to "dual conveyance" alternatives,
    and fails to discuss alternatives that would increase freshwater flows through the Delta and
    protect California's rivers by reducing exports;
  - Pre-determining that No Tunnel and Through-Delta alternatives had been rejected as not meeting project objectives, as revealed by DWR at the July 22, 2020, meeting of the Delta Conveyance Design & Construction Authority/Stakeholder Engagement Committee.
     (Minutes, July 22, 2020 including pp. 8-9.)
- 43. On August 6, 2020, DWR adopted Delta Program Revenue Bond General Bond Resolution (No. DWR-DPRB-1), First Supplemental Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Delta

Program Revenue Bonds Series A (No. DWR-DPRB-2), and Second Supplemental Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Delta Program Revenue Bonds Series B (DWR-DPRB-3.)

- 44. Pursuant to a validation statute, Code of Civil Procedure section 864, the Delta Program Revenue Bonds "shall be deemed to be in existence upon their authorization" which took place on August 6, 2020. Pursuant to section 864, the "Bonds ... shall be deemed authorized as of the date of adoption by the governing body of the public agency of a resolution or ordinance authorizing the issuance... ." The Bonds are therefore deemed authorized on August 6, 2020.
- August 6, 2020, seeking the Court's "judgment confirming the validity of a proposed revenue bond financing the Department has authorized as the mechanism to finance the cost and expense of the environmental review, planning, engineering and design, and if and when appropriate, the acquisition and construction of water conveyance facilities in, about, and through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (the "Delta Program," as hereinafter further defined)." (Validation Complaint ¶ 1 at p.1.) The action is entitled, *California Department of Water Resources, v. All Persons Interested in the Matter of the Authorization of Delta Program Revenue Bonds...* No. 34-2020-00283112. The subject Bond Resolutions were attached to the Complaint for Validation as Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, respectively.
- DWR's Bond Resolutions authorize expenditures of funds for more "than a project involving only feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions" which is exempted from the EIR requirement set forth in Public Resources Code § 21102. The Bond Resolutions include "Delta Program Planning Costs" and "Delta Program Capital Costs." Delta Program Capital Costs are defined as "the cost and expense of environmental review, planning, engineering, design, and, if and when determined by the Department to be appropriate, acquisition and construction of units for the conveyance of water in and about the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta." The inclusion of engineering, design, acquisition, and construction in the Bond Resolutions is alleged in ¶¶1, 3, 5, 27, 28, 30, 41, 42, 53, 59, and 83 of the validation complaint; set forth in the General Bond Resolution which is Exhibit 1 to the complaint at pp. 1, 2, 3, and section 804 at p. 25; and set forth in the Second Supplemental Resolution which is Exhibit 3 to the complaint at p. 3.

- 47. DWR's Bond Resolutions also authorize expenditures of funds for "operating expenses" meaning the cost of operation and maintenance of the Delta Tunnel Project. Operating expenses are included in the General Bond Resolution which is Exhibit 1 to the complaint at pp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 21 section 503, 23 section 605, 25 sections 804 and 805; and in the Second Supplemental Resolution which is Exhibit 3 to the complaint at p. 2.
- 48. DWR's Complaint for Validation alleges DWR's issuance of the NOP on January 15, 2020, "initiating environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") ... of a potential single tunnel Delta conveyance facility." (Complaint for Validation ¶ 2 at p.2.) The Complaint for Validation includes paragraphs anticipating defenses alleging CEQA violations based on DWR's failure to prepare an EIR. (Complaint for Validation ¶ ¶26, 27, 33-35, 83, 86-88.)
- 49. The Delta Program, the Delta Conveyance Project, and the Delta Tunnel Project are all the same thing: the project that is the subject of DWR's NOP issued January 15, 2020.
- 50. DWR's Bond Resolutions are discretionary projects subject to CEQA. By failing to conduct any review under CEQA in connection with the Bond Resolutions, DWR has abused its discretion and failed to proceed in the manner required by law. As a result of DWR's approvals of the Bond Resolutions, Petitioners and their members will suffer great and irreparable harm to their interests, including conservation, wildlife viewing, recreation, boating, kayaking, fishing, and other activities as described herein. Petitioners have no adequate remedy at law for this irreparable harm.
- 51. The Project financed by the Bond Resolutions will harm pelagic and anadromous fisheries in the Bay-Delta and its watershed, including San Francisco Bay, migratory birds including sandhill cranes, and other natural resources held in trust by the State of California on behalf of its people by failing to consider the timing and quantity of flows to ensure ecosystem health, by encouraging and catalyzing the construction of new water delivery conveyance including the Delta Tunnel Project, upstream water storage, and associated infrastructure, and by prioritizing water deliveries over ecosystem restoration. Harm to the pelagic and anadromous fishery in the Bay-Delta and its watershed, including San Francisco Bay, injures Petitioners and their members by threatening impairment of their use and enjoyment of these species and their habitat.

- 52. The Project will also harm ratepayers of those water contractors who pay for the Project by unnecessarily raising their water rates to promote a project that yields less water supply than less expensive local alternatives. This is contradictory to the Human Right to Water, which recognizes water affordability as a barrier to access to water. These ratepayers include many members of Petitioners' organizations, who have limited resources to develop a sustainable water supply that can withstand climate change.
- 53. DWR's failure to proceed in the manner required by CEQA prior to adopting the Bond Resolutions, will result in a new, upstream conveyance—the Delta Tunnel Project—that has the capacity to further reduce the already significantly depleted freshwater flows and harm fish and wildlife in the Sacramento River, its tributaries, sloughs, the Bay-Delta and San Francisco Bay. Petitioners and their members have never had the opportunity to review and comment on a Draft EIR prior to DWR's adoption of the Bond Resolutions. Petitioners and their members will suffer great and irreparable injury caused by the reduced flows and other construction and operational impacts that will result from implementation of the Project, which in turn will harm public health, fisheries habitat and recreational opportunities in areas in and upstream of the Delta.

## **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

### (CEQA, Pub. Resources Code § 21000, et seq.)

- 54. Petitioners hereby incorporate all of the allegations in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.
- 55. CEQA requires that "an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can" about a project being considered and its environmental impacts." (*Vineyard Area Citizens v. City of Rancho Cordova* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 428.) CEQA applies to most public agency decisions to carry out, authorize, or approve projects that could have adverse effects on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §§ 21000; 21001, subd. (g).) CEQA requires that public agencies refrain from approving projects with significant environmental effects if "there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures" that can substantially lessen or avoid those effects. (Pub. Resources Code § 21002.) Under CEQA, a "project" includes the whole of an action that may result in

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either a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment. (CEQA Guidelines § 15378(a).) CEQA requires agencies to inform themselves about the environmental effects of their proposed actions, consider all relevant information before taking action, give the public an opportunity to comment, and avoid or reduce significant environmental impacts when it is feasible to do so. (Pub. Resources Code § 21000.) The agency's factual conclusions must be supported by substantial evidence in the light of the whole record. (Pub. Resources Code §§ 21168, 21168.5; CEQA Guidelines § 15384(b).)

56. The California Supreme Court has held, "[t]he foremost principle under CEQA is that the Legislature intended the act 'to be interpreted in such manner as to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutory language." (Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 390.)

# **Violation of Public Resources Code § 21102**

57. CEQA mandates in Public Resources Code section 21102:

No state agency, board, or commission shall request funds, nor shall any state agency, board, or commission which authorizes expenditures of funds, other than funds appropriated in the Budget Act, authorize funds for expenditure for any project, other than a project involving only feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions which the agency, board, or commission has not approved, adopted or funded, which may have a significant effect on the environment unless such request or authorization is accompanied by an environmental impact report.

Feasibility and planning studies exempted by this section from the preparation of an environmental impact report shall nevertheless include consideration of environmental factors.

- The funds authorized by DWR are not "funds appropriated in the Budget Act." The 58. funds authorized by DWR are not limited to "feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions" but instead include funds for the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of the planned conveyance facilities.
- 59. The Delta Tunnel Project NOP states the probable significant environmental effects of the Project may include:
  - Water Supply: changes in water deliveries.
  - Surface Water: changes in river flows in the Delta.

- Groundwater: potential effects to groundwater levels during operation.
- Water Quality: changes to water quality constituents and/or concentrations from operation of facilities.
- Geology and Seismicity: changes in risk of settlement during construction.
- Soils: changes in topsoil associated with construction of the water conveyance facilities.
- Fish and Aquatic Resources: effects to fish and aquatic resources from construction and operation of the water conveyance facilities.
- Terrestrial Biological Resources: effects to terrestrial species due to construction of the water conveyance facilities.
- Land Use: incompatibilities with land use designations.
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources: preservation or conversion of farmland.
- Recreation: displacement and reduction of recreation sites.
- Ascetics and Visual Resources: effects to scenic views because of water conveyance facilities.
- Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources: effects to archaeological and historical sites in tribal cultural resources.
- Transportation: vehicle miles traveled; effects on road and marine traffic.
- Public Services and Utilities: effects to regional or local utilities.
- Energy: changes to energy use from construction and operation of facilities.
- Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas: changes in criteria pollutant emissions and localized particulate matter from construction and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Noise: changes in noise and vibration from construction and operation of the facilities.
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: potential conflicts with hazardous sites.
- Public Health: changes to surface water could potentially increase concerns about mosquito-borne diseases
- Mineral Resources: changes in availability of natural gas wells due to construction of the water conveyance facilities.
- Paleontology Resources: effects to paleontological resources due to excavation for borrow and for construction of tunnels and canals.
- Climate Change: increase resiliency to respond to climate change
- Growth Inducement and Other Indirect Effects: changes to land uses as a result of changes in water availability resulting from changes in water supply deliveries

(NOP 9-10.)

60. DWR did not prepare an EIR on the Project prior to adopting the Bond Resolutions and the Bond Resolutions were not accompanied by an EIR or any other CEQA documentation. DWR did not proceed in the manner required by CEQA, including Public Resources Code section 21102, when it adopted the subject Bond Resolutions without having first prepared and certified an accompanying EIR.

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# <u>DWR's Adoption of the Bond Resolutions Unlawfully Limited the Choice of Alternatives Before</u> Completion of CEOA compliance

- 61. Postponing environmental analysis can permit bureaucratic and financial momentum to build behind a proposed project thereby providing an incentive to ignore environmental concerns. (*Save Tara v. City of West Hollywood* (2008) 45 Cal.App.4th 116, 135.)
- 62. CEQA Guidelines section 15004(b)(2) provides that "public agencies shall not undertake actions concerning the proposed public project that would have a significant adverse effect or limit the choice of alternatives or mitigation measures, before completion of CEQA compliance." Section 15004(b)(2)(B) goes on to provide that public agencies shall not: "[o]therwise take any action which gives impetus to a planned or foreseeable project in a manner that forecloses alternatives or mitigation measures that would ordinarily be part of CEQA review of that public project."
- 63. DWR's adoption of the Bond Resolutions and other actions alleged above, unlawfully limits the choice of alternatives and gives impetus to the Delta Tunnel Project in a manner that forecloses alternatives that would ordinarily be part of CEQA review of the Project.

# Violation of CEQA Public Resources Code § 21065 and CEQA Guidelines § 15378

- 64. DWR's adoption of the Bond Resolutions constituted discretionary approvals of a "project" or "projects" as defined by CEQA, including Public Resources Code section 21065 and CEQA Guidelines section 15378.
- 65. DWR's adoption of the Bond Resolutions is not within the exemptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(4), which states that "project" does not include, among other things:

The creation of government funding mechanisms or other government fiscal activities, which do not involve any commitment to any specific project which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment.

- 66. CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(4) cannot create an exemption to the requirement for an EIR set forth in Public Resources Code section 21102.
- 67. Even if CEQA did not include Public Resources Code section 21102, DWR's adoption of the Bond Resolutions involved sufficient commitment to a specific project, the Delta

Tunnel, which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment, such that Guidelines section 15378(b)(4) does not exempt DWR from the requirements to have prepared an EIR prior to adopting the Bond Resolutions.

# **Unlawful Deferral and Piecemealing**

- 68. CEQA prohibits the piecemealing or segmentation of environmental analysis through breaking down the parts of a single, larger project into smaller pieces to evade review of the whole project.
- 69. The deferral of preparation and circulation for public review and comment of a draft EIR and certification of a final EIR instead of completing the CEQA process before adopting the subject Bond Resolutions, constitutes unlawful deferral and unlawful piecemealing of the environmental analysis.

#### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

## (Declaratory Relief)

- 70. Petitioners hereby incorporate all of the allegations in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.
- 71. Petitioners contend that the adoption of the subject Bond Resolutions in the absence of an EIR violated CEQA. DWR denies these contentions.
- 72. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the Petitioners and DWR regarding their respective rights and duties under CEQA.
- 73. Petitioners desire a judicial determination and declaration of the parties' respective rights and duties pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1060, including a declaration of whether DWR failed to proceed in the manner required by CEQA, when it adopted the subject Bond Resolutions. Such a declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time.

# PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray for relief as follows:

- 1. For alternative and peremptory writs of mandate, commanding Respondent DWR to:
  - a. Rescind and set aside adoption of the Delta Program Revenue Bond

# 1 Resolutions; 2 Suspend any and all activity that can result in an adverse change or alteration to b. 3 the physical environment, until Respondent has complied with all requirements of CEQA and all other 4 applicable state and local laws and regulations as a directed by this Court pursuant to Public Resources 5 Code section 21168.9; 2. 6 For a stay, temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, and permanent 7 injunction prohibiting any actions by Respondent that can result in any adverse change or alteration to 8 the physical environment, until Respondent has fully complied with all requirements of CEQA; 9 3. For a declaration that the adoption of the Bond Resolutions in the absence of any CEQA documentation is prohibited by CEQA; 10 11 4. For costs of suit; 5. 12 For attorney's fees pursuant to law including Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5; 13 and 14 6. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper. 15 16 17 18 19 20 DATED: October 27, 2020 E. Robert Wright 21 SIERRA CLUB CALIFORNIA 22 23 24 E. Robert Wright 25 Attorney for Petitioner/Plaintiffs Sierra Club, Planning and Conservation League, and 26 Restore the Delta 27

1	DATED: October 27, 2020	John Buse
2	DATED: OCTOBER 27, 2020	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
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5		By: John Buse
6		Ross Middlemiss
7		Attorneys for Petitioners/Plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity and Friends of Stone Lakes National
8		Wildlife Refuge
9	DATED: October 27, 2020	Adam Keats
10	DATED: OCIOBEI 27, 2020	LAW OFFICE OF ADAM KEATS, PC
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13		By: / Adam Keats
14		Attorney for Petitioners/Plaintiffs Restore the Delta and Planning and Conservation League
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#### Verification

I, Adam Keats, am counsel of record for Petitioners Planning and Conservation

League and Restore the Delta. I am signing this verification due to Petitioners' absence from the county of San Francisco, and because facts in the petition are within my knowledge. I have read the foregoing Petition and Complaint and know the contents thereof. The same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matter that are alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters, 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. Executed this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2020, in San Francisco, California.

Adam Keats

Alm Keats

# Exhibit A



#### Via FedEx

October 27, 2020

California Dept. of Water Resources 1416 9th Street Sacramento, CA 95814

# Re: Notice of Commencement of Legal Action Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act

Dear California Department of Water Resources,

The Sierra Club, Center for Biological Diversity, Planning and Conservation League, Restore the Delta, and Friends of Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge ("Petitioners") intend to commence an action for writ of mandate to vacate and set aside the decision of the California Department of Water Resources ("Respondent") to adopt its Delta Program Revenue Bond General Bond Resolution (No. DWR-DPRB-1), First Supplemental Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Delta Program Revenue Bonds Series A (No. DWR-DPRB-2), and its Second Supplemental Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Delta Program Revenue Bonds Series B (DWR-DPRB-3). Petitioners submit this notice pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21167.5.

The action will commence on or after October 27, 2020 and will be based upon Respondent's failure to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code § 21000, *et seq.*) in adopting the aforementioned resolutions and authorizing the bonds associated therewith.

Sincerely,

John Buse Senior Attorney

Center for Biological Diversity

Enclosure: Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate



1	E. Robert Wright (SBN 51861)		
2	Sierra Club California 909 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202		
3	Sacramento, CA 95814		
4	Tel: (916) 557-1104 Fax: (916) 557-9669		
5	Email: bwrightatty@gmail.com		
6	Attorney for Petitioners and Plaintiffs		
7	Sierra Club, Planning and Conservation League and Restore the Delta		
8	(Additional counsel on following pages)		
9			
10	THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
11	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO		
12			
13	Sierra Club; Center for Biological Diversity;	Case No.:	
14	Planning and Conservation League; Restore the Delta; and Friends of Stone Lakes National	PETITIONERS' NOTICE OF ELECTION	
15	Wildlife Refuge,	TO PREPARE THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD	
16	Petitioners and Plaintiffs,		
17	vs.	[Pub. Res. Code § 21167.6]	
18	California Department of Water Resources; and	CEQA CASE	
19	DOES 1-20,	Action Filed: October 27, 2020	
20	Respondents and Defendants,		
21			
22	DOES 21-50,		
23	Real Parties in Interest.		
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	Petitioner's Notice of Election to Prepare the Administrative Record		

1	Additional counsel:				
2					
3	John Buse (SBN 163156)				
4	Ross Middlemiss (SBN 323737) CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 1212 Broadway, Suite 800 Oakland, CA 94612				
5					
6	Tel: 510-844-7100 Fax: 510-844-7150				
7	Email: jbuse@biologicaldiversity.org rmiddlemiss@biologicaldiversity.org				
8					
9	Attorneys for Petitioners and Plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity and Friends of Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge				
10					
11	Adam Keats (SBN 191157) LAW OFFICE OF ADAM KEATS, PC				
12	303 Sacramento Street, 2nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94111				
13	Tel: (415) 430-9403				
14	Email: adam@keatslaw.org				
15	Attorney for Petitioners and Plaintiffs Planning and Conservation  League and Restore the Delta				
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	Petitioner's Notice of Election to Prepare the Administrative Record				

# TO RESPONDENTS CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES:

In the above-captioned action (the "Action"), Petitioners and Plaintiffs Sierra Club, Center for Biological Diversity, Planning and Conservation League, Restore the Delta, and Friends of Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge ("Petitioners") petition this Court for a Writ of Mandate, directed to the California Department of Water Resources ("Respondent"). Petitioners challenge Respondent's August 6, 2020 adoption of bond resolutions approving the issuance of Delta Program Revenue Bonds. Petitioners seek a determination that Respondent's adoption of the bond resolutions is invalid and void and fails to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), Public Resources Code section 21000 *et seq.*, and the CEQA Guidelines, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, section 15000 *et seq.*.

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21167.6(b)(2), Petitioners hereby elects to prepare the record of proceedings related to the Action, or to pursue an alternative method of record preparation following further discussion with Respondent. The record will be organized chronologically, paginated consecutively, and indexed so that each document may be clearly identified as to its contents and source, in a form and format consistent with California Rules of Court, Rule 3.2205. Petitioners will include in the record of proceedings all documents, including transcripts, minutes of meetings, notices, correspondence, reports, studies, proposed decisions, final drafts, and any other documents or records relating to Respondent's determination to adopt the bond resolutions and issue the Delta Program Revenue Bonds.

 $\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$  DATED:

DATED: October 27, 2020

E. Robert Wright

SIERRA CLUB CALIFORNIA

E. Robert Wright

Attorney for Petitioner/Plaintiffs

Sierra Club, Planning and Conservation League, and

Restore the Delta

1 2	DATED: October 27, 2020	John Buse CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
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4		By: Sole
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6		Attorneys for Petitioners/Plaintiffs Center for Biologica Diversity and Friends of Stone Lakes National
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8	DATED: October 27, 2020	Adam Keats LAW OFFICE OF ADAM KEATS, PC
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12		Adam Keats Attorney for Petitioners/Plaintiffs Restore the Delta
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