DEPARTITIONS FEE EXEMPT MARK D. HENSLEY, CITY ATTORNEY GOVERNMENT CODE \$6103 DEBORAH C. PROSSER (SBN 109856) GERALYN L. SKAPIK (SBN 145055) Chard Wells MARK J. MULKERIN (SBN 166361) 3 | CITY OF CHINO HILLS; and BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP 4 611 West Sixth Street, Suite 2500 Los Angeles, California 90017 5 (213) 236-0600; Fax (213) 236-2700 Attorneys for CITY OF CHINO HILLS 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDING - WEST 9 10 CITY OF CHINO HILLS, Case No: 12 Petitioner, VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE PURSUANT TO C.C.P. § . 13 vs. · 1085; AND REQUEST FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF PURSUANT TO PUBLIC CITY OF CHINO, CITY COUNCIL UTILITIES CODE \$10101, et seq. FOR CITY OF CHINO, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR CITY OF [REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT CHINO, CITY ENGINEER FOR CITY TO HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, DEPT. 8, OF CHINO, and DOES 1 through SAN BERNARDINO SUPERIOR COURT, 100, inclusive, PURSUANT TO JUDGMENT IN RCV 51010 17 AND PEACE AGREEMENT] Respondents. 18 [Filed concurrently herewith: Petitioner's Brief in Support; 19 Request For Judicial Notice; Declarations of Cindy Miller, 20 Mike Kapanpour, Mike Maestas, Doug LaBelle, Anne Tanner, Mark 21 Hensley and Mark Trautwein; Notice of Lodgment of Exhibits 1-22 36; and Notice of Lodgment of Cases] 23 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS 24 Petitioner, City of Chino Hills ("Petitioner", or "Chino 25 Hills") hereby brings this Writ of Mandate and request for 26 judicially imposed terms and conditions as against Respondents,

and each of them as follows:

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- 1. Petitioner, Chino Hills, is a general law city within the meaning of Section 34102 of the Government Code duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. Chino Hills was incorporated in December, 1991, and is located entirely within the County of San Bernardino in the State of California.
- 2. Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Respondent City of Chino ("Chino" or "Respondent"), is a general law city within the meaning of Section 34102 of the Government Code duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. Chino was incorporated in 1910 and is located entirely within the County of San Bernardino in the State of California.
- 3. Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Respondent Chino's City Council is its governing body authorized to conduct business, enter into contracts, and adopt legislation on its behalf.
- 4. Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Respondents Chino's City Engineer and Director of Public Works are charged in their official capacities with the responsibility of reviewing and granting or denying applications for encroachment permits.
- 5. Petitioner is ignorant of the true names of respondents sued herein as Does I through 100, inclusive, and therefore sues these respondent by such fictitious names.

 Petitioner, will amend this Writ to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously named

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respondents is responsible in some manner and herein alleged.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. This San Bernardino Superior Court has original jurisdiction on this petition for writ of mandate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 1085. Petitioner and Respondent are both cities located within the County of San Bernardino. Pursuant to Public Utilities Codes §\$10101 et seq., the Superior Court has original jurisdiction to resolve conflicts relating to granting of rights of way between municipalities for purposes of installing utilities, including water lines.
- 7. Venue for this action lies in the San Bernardino Superior Court, Dept 8, before the Honorable J. Michael Gunn, the designated judge to hear all disputes among water producers relating to the Chino Basin, pursuant to the Article IV, paragraph 15 of the final judgment in the case entitled Chino Basin Municipal Water District vs. City of Chino, et. al, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. 164327, now designated No. RCV 51010 (the "Judgment" (Exh. 1)1) and further pursuant to Article X of the Rules and Regulations which is the implementing document ("Rules", Exh. 2) to a binding agreement known as the Chino Basin Peace Agreement (the "Peace Agreement" Exh. 3) entered into to further carry out the intent of the Judgment and the Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program ("OBMP" Exh. 4). Venue is proper before the Hon. J. Michael Gunn on the following grounds:
 - (a) The Judgment, Rules and the Peace Agreement are

All Exhibits are attached to the Notice of Lodgment of Exhibits in Support of Petition for Writ of Mandate and Request for Declaratory Relief.

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binding upon Petitioner and Respondent as signatories to the Peace Agreement. Both Petitioner and Respondent are members of the class of water producers identified in the Judgment and Peace Agreement known as the Appropriative Pool;

- (b) The Judgment, Rules and Peace Agreement recognize the right of each producer to produce both the quantity and quality of water to meet its water supply needs to the greatest extent possible from the water that underlies the producer's area of benefit (Exh. 3, Recitals, p.1);
- (c) In this petition for writ of mandate and for declaratory relief, Chino Hills seeks to enforce its right as a water producer against Chino to produce both the quantity and quality of water to meet its water supply needs, as covenanted and protected by the Judgment, Rules and the Peace Agreement.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

- 8. This action seeks the issuance of a writ of mandate to compel Respondent to cease and desist from unlawfully interfering with Petitioner's fundamental right to supply adequate drinking water to its residents. Chino Hills possesses, by operation of law, a legislative grant that allows it to construct water pipelines in Chino's streets. Petitioner is authorized through statutory mandate pursuant to Public Utility Code §10101, et seq., subject only to Respondent's ability to regulate the time, place and manner of the encroachment. Respondent, however, has unlawfully sought to impose burdensome and unrelated terms and conditions prior to issuing the encroachment permits.
 - 9. The pipeline at issue will transport water essential

to Chino Hills. In December 1995, the California Department of Health Services (the "DHS") issued a compliance order suspending Chino Hills' ability to add new water service connections to its water system, in effect halting new development and construction in Chino Hills. The DHS order was based in part upon the premise that Chino Hills' water system had insufficient capacity to meet the maximum daily demands placed upon it. To address the DHS's order, Chino Hills has leased additional water supplies from Monte Vista Water District ("MVWD"), whose water supply is located in the City of Montclair. To access this water source, however, Chino Hills must lay a pipeline from Montclair, through Chino, to Chino Hills ("Pipeline Project").

10. For the past three years, Chino has approved and acknowledged the right of Chino Hills to construct the Pipeline Project through Chino's rights of ways. In reliance upon Chino's approval, Chino Hills has expended substantial amounts of moneys to satisfy conditions imposed by Chino on the Pipeline Project. These conditions included, without limitation, commencement of a portion of the Project and construction of a segment in advance of Chino Hills' contemplated construction of the entire project, re-designing the pipeline to place an interconnection for use by Chino, and re-routing the pipeline to Chino's preferred route.

11. Notwithstanding Chino's requests that Chino Hills could and should construct the pipeline and the concessions made by Chino Hills in this process, Respondent has in the past several months reneged on its prior agreement to allow the Pipeline Project. Chino has engaged in a general pattern and

practice of unlawful conduct to deny Petitioner access to Chino's right of ways to construct the Pipeline Project, including, without limitation, the following:

- (a) Chino has injected into the permit application process an unrelated longstanding dispute between Chino and Chino Hills relating to a substantial soil subsidence problem within the southern portion of the City of Chino. Both Chino and Chino Hills own deep and shallow drinking water wells in this area, and Chino has contended for many years that Chino Hills' deep wells have caused large pockets of soil subsidence, a contention which Chino Hills disputes (the "Subsidence Dispute".) The Subsidence Dispute is properly the subject of the exclusive dispute mechanism contained in the Peace Agreement (§ IX. Conflicts, pps. 53-57.) Notwithstanding, Chino has demanded that Chino Hills cease certain deep well production in the vicinity of the subsidence as a condition to an agreement to allow completion of the Pipeline Project.
- (b) Chino has amended its local encroachment permit ordinance by enacting Urgency Ordinance 2001-08 (Exh. 5) and Ordinary Ordinance 2001-09 (Exh. 6) in August and September, 2001, respectfully (the "Amended Ordinances.") These newly enacted Amended Ordinances, inter alia, target municipalities seeking an encroachment permit by requiring the municipality to (1) enter into an "agreement" with Chino, the terms of which are at Chino's discretion; and (2) sign a sweeping indemnity/hold harmless certification to be liable for remediation costs for all "direct and indirect" "environmental damage". Although the term "environmental damage" per se is not defined in the

Ordinances, the Urgency Statement contained in the Urgency Ordinance expressly references the "DeSalter Facility," as the impetus for enacting the Amended Ordinances. The DeSalter Facility is one of several major water works projects provided for by the OBMP to solve the Chino Basin area wide water disputes. The Amended Ordinances impermissibly link the issuance of an encroachment permit to the applicant undertaking liability for "environmental damage" caused by the pumping of wells throughout the entire Chino Basin.

- 12. The Amended Ordinances further improperly seek to subvert the Peace Agreement which already provides for a process for adjudication of, inter alia, the Subsidence Dispute, water disputes, or disputes concerning the DeSalter Facility between water producers, including Chino and Chino Hills.
- 13. Accordingly, the Amended Ordinances illegally deny Chino Hills its basic right to obtain water and should be invalidated. Chino is seeking to coerce Chino Hills, as a condition for granting the encroachment permit, to give up water supplies guaranteed under the Judgment and Peace Agreement and to indemnify Chino on the Subsidence Dispute. The actions and conduct of Chino to illegally deny Chino Hills its basic right to obtain water should and must be immediately curtailed.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

14. Upon its incorporation in December 1991, Chino Hills assumed control of the supply of drinking water to its residents. In accordance with the Judgment, Chino Hills met its water demands through the use of imported water obtained from the Water Facilities Authority ("WFA") (in the amount of 10.68

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million gallons per day ("MGD")) and 11 local groundwater wells (10 of which are located in Chino) in the amount of 8.66 MGD.

- 15. In December 1995, the State of California Department of Health Services (the "DHS") issued a compliance order to Chino Hills ("DHS Order" Exh. 7) for, inter alia, not having sufficient maximum daily capacity for meeting its maximum daily needs. At that time, Chino Hills had an average daily water demand of between 12 and 12.50 MGD and a maximum daily demand of 24.3 MGD in August of 1995.
- 16. In order to address future growth and satisfy the DHS Order, Chino Hills developed and implemented the Master Plan of Water Supply dated July 1996 (Exh. 8), the Water System Master Plan dated July 1996 (Exh. 9), and the Program Environmental Report for the City-Wide Master Plans of Water Supply and Water Distribution (EIR #97-01) (collectively the "Water Plans"). The Water Plans accounted for projected development and population growth and accommodated ultimate average daily and maximum daily demands of 20.8 MGD and 41.6 MGD, respectively. Chino Hills could meet these goals through increasing its use of imported water from the WFA.
- 17. The Water Plan identified several alternative new water supplier sources in order to continue meeting future and ultimate water demands for Chino Hills. One solution was to increase the quantity of water leased from the MVWD which required the installation of a larger capacity pipeline.
- 18. As part of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") process, Chino Hills prepared a draft environmental impact report regarding impacts of these potential new water

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supply sources, published it for public comment, and held public hearings. Chino received the report and made comments. On or about May 26, 1998, Chino Hills filed a Notice of Determination (Exh. 10) which certified a Final Environmental Impact Report ("FEIR") and adopted findings and alternatives for additional water supplies for Chino Hills recommended in the Water Plan. Chino never challenged the FEIR, which currently remains in full force and effect.

- 19. To meet the projected water needs for Chino Hills, the FEIR adopted, inter alia, a priority construction project entitled "Monte Vista Interconnect Transmission Main" (the "Pipeline Project"). In May 1998 Chino Hills City Council approved the Water Plan by passing Resolution 98R-34 (Exh. 11). In July 1998, Chino Hills entered into an agreement with MVWD to lease an additional 10 MGD of water from the WFA System to meet its water needs which required the completion of the Pipeline Project (Exh. 12).
- than six miles of 42 and 30 inch domestic water pipeline underground through three jurisdictions. The Pipeline Project is designed to deliver groundwater from the Monte Vista Well Fields, located in the City of Montclair, to Chino Hills, under public right of ways located through Montclair, County of San Bernardino and Chino. The FEIR proposed four alternative routes for the Pipeline, including East End Avenue running through Chino.
- 21. Following the adoption of the FEIR in May, 1998, and continuing through October, 2001, authorized representatives of

Chino Hills communicated regularly both orally and in writing with key staff employees from Chino to discuss the implementation of the Pipeline Project. These communications include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Oral communications at the area-wide Utility
 Coordination Committee meetings held on June 16, 1999, September
 30, 1999, January 26, 2000, May 3, 2000, August 9, 2000,
 November 5, 2000, and February 14, 2001, all of which were
 attended by representatives from both Chino Hills and Chino;
- (b) Oral communications at meetings directly between representatives of Chino Hills and Chino convened expressly to discuss implementation of the Pipeline Project held on November 1, 1999, May 9, 2000, August 8, 2000, January 11, 2001, July 11, 2001, August 2, 2001, August 28, 2001, September 6, 2001, and October 1, 2001;
- (c) Written communications between representatives from Chino Hills and Chino discussing the implementation of the Pipeline Project dated October 19, 1998 (Exh. 13); May 25, 1999 (Exh. 14); April 20, 2000 (Exh. 15); August 10, 2000 (Exh. 16); August 9, 2000 (Exh. 17); August 22, 2000 (Exh. 18); January 10, 2001 (Exh. 19); January 11, 2001 (Exh. 20); February 26, 2001 (Exh. 21); July 12, 2001 (Exh. 22); July 30, 2001 (Exh 23); September 10, 2001 (Exh. 24); September 11, 2001 (Exh. 25); October 3, 2001 (Exh. 26); October 5, 2001 (Exh. 27); October 8, 2001 (Exh. 28); October 8, 2001 (Exh. 29); October 9, 2001 (Exh. 30); October 11, 2001 (Exh. 31); and October 16, 2001 (Exh. 32).
- 22. Through these oral and written communications, Chino Hills and Chino entered into an agreement to implement the

without limitation, the following terms and conditions:

Pipeline Project (the "Pipeline Agreement"), which included,

- (a) The Pipeline Project to be constructed by Chino Hills would be a domestic 42 inch water pipeline placed underground below East End Avenue within Chino and portions of unincorporated San Bernardino County in a North-South direction from the City of Montclair to Schaefer Avenue where the pipeline continued east below Schaefer Avenue;
- (b) Chino agreed to accept \$4,063.81 as a permit fee for the Pipeline Project encroachment permit;
- advanced Phase 1 for the Project, namely, to expedite construction of one segment of the Pipeline Project below the intersection of Chino Avenue and East End Avenue to accommodate Chino's timing on a street widening project for Chino Avenue ("Phase 1"). Chino further requested that Chino Hills design for Chino a 20 inch interconnection into the 42 inch pipeline at the intersection of East Avenue and Schaefer Avenue (the "Interconnect"). The purpose of the Interconnect was for Chino to access water from the Pipeline in case of future emergencies.
- (d) Chino issued an encroachment permit for Phase 1 only to Chino Hills' contractors for the advance segment of the Pipeline Project at the intersection of East End and Chino Avenues upon terms and conditions that related only to time, place and manner. This encroachment permit for Phase 1 contained entirely different conditions than those which Chino is currently seeking to impose on Chino Hills for the completion of the Pipeline Project.

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- 23. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Pipeline Agreement, Chino Hills undertook the following actions:
 - (a) In or about May, 2001, Chino Hills completed
 Phase 1 of the Pipeline Project, as described above. Chino
 Hills expended approximately \$500,000 in completing the Phase 1,
 including payments to its design professionals RBF Consulting
 ("RBF") and S.A. Associates for plans, to Kay Construction, T.A.
 Rivard Incorporated, Norstar Plumbing & Engineering, and
 Imperial Paving Inc. for construction, and to third parties for
 various fees (Exh. 33);
 - (b) On or about March 8, 2000, June of 2000 and again on August 22, 2000, RBF prepared and sent to Chino a detailed draft sets of Submittal Plans for Phase 2 of the Project, namely, the completion of the Pipeline Project along East End and Schaefer Avenues ("Phase 2") (Exh. 18). On or about January 10, 2001, Chino provided a full set of comments to the 3rd set of RBF Submittal Plans, which concurred with an instruction that the Chino Hills contractor must obtain the necessary permits from Chino for construction (Exh. 18);
 - encroachment permits from both the City of Montclair and the County of San Bernardino for the portions of the Pipeline that are to run through their respective jurisdictions. Montclair and the County of San Bernardino issued the permits on limited conditions such as time of construction, compliance with standard construction specifications, restoration of right of ways, and a limited indemnity provision in case of damages the right of ways occurring during construction;

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- (d) RBF on behalf of Chino Hills also obtained encroachment permits or approvals for the Pipeline Project from (a) Cal Trans; (b) Inland Empire Utilities Agency; (3) Union Pacific Railroad Company; (4) Southern California Gas Company; (5) GTE; (6) Century Communications; and (7) Southern California Edison.
- (e) On or about May 23, 2001, Chino Hills executed a binding contract for construction of Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project with contractor Trautwein Construction ("Trautwein") in the amount of \$3,727,287.00 (the "Trautwein Contract") (Exh. 34);
- (f) On or about August 22, 2000, RBF on behalf of Chino Hills submitted a pre-application for an encroachment permit for Phase 2 of the Project under the then existing Chino encroachment permit Ordinance 88-10 (Exh. 36);
- (g) On or about July 12, 2001, Trautwein on behalf of Chino Hills submitted an encroachment permit application to Chino for Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project (Exh. 22) under the then existing Chino encroachment Ordinance 88-10 ("Phase 2") (Exh. 22).
- 24. Throughout the period that Chino Hills and its engineers and contractors took these actions in reliance upon the Pipeline Agreement, Chino never disclosed that it intended to renege on the Pipeline Agreement and refuse to issue the encroachment permit for Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project.

 Indeed, by all of Chino's statements and actions, Chino represented that it would perform under the Pipeline Agreement and that it would issue a permit for Phase 2 of the Pipeline

Project under similar conditions as to time, place and manner, as had been contained in the permit issued for the construction of Phase 1.

25. On or about August 21, 2001, Respondent's City Council enacted Urgency Ordinance 2001-08 (the "Urgency Ordinance"), amending Chapter 12.02, Title 12 of the Chino Municipal Code relating to the conditions for issuance of an encroachment permit (Exh. 5). Thereafter, on or about September 18, 2001, Respondent's City Council enacted Ordinance No. 2001-09 amending Chapter 12.02 of the Chino Municipal Code which adopted the Urgency Ordinance (Exh. 6). Both newly enacted Ordinances require municipalities to enter into an agreement with Chino before the permit can issue (Section 2.02.030(e)) and further require the execution of a broad, open ended indemnity certifications to undertake liability for all "environmental damages" directly or indirectly caused by the municipality (Section 12.020.050(c)).

26. The Urgency Ordinance amends the prior Chino encroachment permit Ordinance 88-10 (Exh. 36) by adding an urgency provision relating to the operation of the DeSalter Facility, which Chino contends has, together with other well pumping from the Chino Basin, contributed to new subsidence problems in the City of Chino (Exh. 25). As applied to Chino Hills, the Ordinance's reference to the DeSalter Facility links inextricably the issuance of an encroachment permit to the undertaking of liability for any pumping in the Chino Basin which Chino contends contributes to the Subsidence problem. (Exh. 25).

- 27. The Subsidence Dispute is, however, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Hon. J. Michael Gunn, as provided by in the Judgment, Peace Agreement, the Rules, and the OBMP. By linking the issuance of the encroachment permit to indemnity for the Subsidence Dispute, Chino is seeking to circumvent and to unilaterally amend the Judgment, Peace Agreement, the Rules and the OBMP which vest jurisdiction of water production and supply and of the Subsidence Dispute in the Watermaster and the Hon. J. Michael Gunn exclusively.
- 28. The pre-existing encroachment Ordinance 88-10 required only that the permittee indemnify Chino for the cost of restoration of damages to the public right of way; whereas the Amended Ordinances now require that the permittee further indemnify Chino for "the remediation costs of all environmental damage caused directly or indirectly by construction." This indemnity far exceeds any damage that could reasonably result from the issuance of an encroachment permit for Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project and continues without limitation. Ordinance 88-10 also set a ten (10) day limit by which an encroachment permit had to be granted.
- 29. Following the enactment of the Amended Ordinances, Chino has sought unilaterally to modify the Pipeline Agreement by adding extraordinarily onerous conditions to the issuance of the permit and linking extrinsic issues and disputes to its issuance. Such conditions include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Demand that Chino Hills pay \$20,000 to Chino allegedly as reimbursement for property damage caused by ground settlement on Chino Avenue, which Chino alleged had occurred as

a result of the Phase I project, but which Chino Hills vigorously disputed (Exh. 35); Imposition of new terms and conditions on the 3 (b) Pipeline Agreement as follows (Exh. 25); 4 (<u>1</u>) 5 Chino Hills to provide Chino a portion of the water transmission capacity in the Project without 6 7 compensation; (ii) Chino Hills and MVWD to enter into an 8 agreement whereby assurances are made to Chino that none of its 9 current well production will be affected by MVWD's production of 10 water from the North end of the Chino Basin; (iii) Chino Hills to cease all "deep" well 12 production in the South end of the Basin to alleviate Chino's 13 subsidence concerns; and, Chino Hills to agree to be perpetually 15 (iv) responsible for any damage caused to Chino's rights-of-way due 16 to the Pipeline Project. 17 Demand that Chino Hills execute a form 18 (v) encroachment application that contained burdensome and 19 oppressive hold harmless provisions that, if executed, would 20 bind Chino Hills in perpetuity for all environmental damages for 21 the Subsidence Dispute. 22 Chino Hills has performed all conditions, covenants 23 and terms required of it to be performed pursuant to the Pipeline Agreement, except those for which performance has been 25 26 excused. Chino Hills has refused to accept Chino's unilateral 27 31.

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modification to the Pipeline Agreement and has demanded

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performance by Chino of the original Pipeline Agreement. In addition, Chino Hills has refused to accept any conditions for a Phase 2 encroachment permit that were not contained in the Phase 1 encroachment permit, and are not reasonable time, place and manner conditions. Reasonable conditions for the issuance of the Phase 2 encroachment the permit are:

- (a) Chino Hills will restrict hours of construction to Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and for streets with significant traffic flow during peak hours, further restriction from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.;
- (b) Chino Hills will accept responsibility for all damages caused to the right-of-way or adjacent properties within Chino which is directly caused by the construction activities for the project; and
- (c) Chino Hills will indemnify Chino for damages directly caused by the construction activities and will repair the road as is customary for such projects.
- 32. Chino has refused to abide by the Pipeline Agreement, and continues to refuse to issue the permit in accordance with reasonable conditions set forth above, despite attempts by Chino Hills since August 2001 to achieve a resolution with Chino for reasonable conditions for the issuance of the permit.
- 33. Chino has likewise refused to process either the preapplication for permit filed by RBF or the application for
 permit filed by Trautwein for Phase 2 of the Project. Although
 both applications were filed while Ordinance 88-10 was in effect
 (which required action within ten (10) days on an application
 before the effective date of the newly enacted Amended

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Ordinances, Chino alleges that said applications are invalid because they were not filed directly by Chino Hills, as allegedly required by the newly enacted Ordinances (see Trautwein Declaration, paragraph 11).

34. Because of the delay in obtaining the Phase 2 permit, Chino Hills has been compelled to cancel the Trautwein Contract. Trautwein alleges that, prior to notice of cancellation, it had already committed substantial expenditures in the form of material and equipment orders relating thereon, allegedly totaling \$1.9 million.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(AS TO ALL RESPONDENTS)

- 35. Petitioner repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 34 as though fully set forth herein.
- 36. Pursuant to Section 10101 of the Public Utilities Code ("PUC"), a legislative grant is bestowed upon Chino Hills to construct, operate and maintain water pipes, all with the necessary appurtenances, on or under any road or avenue which the route of such works intersects, crosses, or runs along in such a manner as to afford security for life and property.
- 37. By operation of law, acceptance of the legislative grant establishes a constitutionally protected contract right. Further, by virtue of the Pipeline Agreement and the conduct of Chino, Respondent has conceded Petitioner's right to install the Pipeline Project under East End Avenue in Chino.
 - 38. Pursuant to PUC §10101, Chino Hills and Chino had an

agreement for the Pipeline Project on which Chino Hills relied and constructed Phase 1. With respect to Phase 2, Chino has revoked the original terms and conditions of the Pipeline Agreement and has imposed onerous conditions exceeding customary time, place and manner conditions. Chino has refused, and continues to refuse to establish reasonable conditions.

- 39. More than three months have elapsed since Respondent. has refused to abide by the Phase 1 agreement which established reasonable terms and conditions for construction of the Pipeline Project.
- 40. Chino Hills has detrimentally relied upon the Pipeline Agreement, has expended over \$500,000 on the construction of Phase 1 of the Pipeline Project and has irrevocably committed to the expenditures of further large sums of money for Phase 2, by entering into the Trautwein contract in excess of \$3.7 million for the construction of Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project.
- 41. The Pipeline Project is the only reasonable, practicable and feasible method for Chino Hills to obtain its daily allotted water supply from MVWD, and indeed, Chino agreed to the specific route of the Pipeline Project along East End Avenue.
- 42. The Pipeline Project design and construction plans are in complete accord with the best known engineering practices and comply with all rules and safety regulations of Cal Trans and Inland Empire Utility Agency. The proposed construction affords security for life and property and will interfere as little as possible with traffic conditions and other existing street uses. (See Trautwein Declaration, paragraph 5.)

43. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists
between Petitioner and Respondent concerning their respective
rights and duties under PUC \$10101 in that Petitioner contends
that the burdensome conditions imposed by Respondent in the
Pipeline Agreement and through its newly enacted encroachment
permit process unreasonably and unlawfully interfere with
Petitioner's legislative grant established under PUC §10101.

- 44. Chino Hills desires a judicial determination of its rights and duties pursuant to PUC \$10101 and a declaration (1) to enforce the Pipeline Agreement under the terms and conditions set forth in Paragraph 31 above; (2) stating that Respondent's encroachment permit process is unreasonably and unlawfully interfering with Chino Hills' exercise of its legislative grant, and (3) that Chino Hills may enter Chino's right of ways pursuant to PUC \$10101 to construct Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project.
- 45. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that Chino Hills may ascertain its rights and duties with respect to its legislative grant as to the Pipeline Project and the Court may establish the terms and conditions to govern the construction of Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

ORDINARY MANDAMUS

(AS TO ALL RESPONDENTS)

46. Petitioner repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 45 as though fully set forth herein.

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47. Petitioner brings this cause for ordinary mandamus

- 48. By refusing to allow Chino Hills to enter Chino's right of ways to construct Phase 2 of Pipeline Project, a right granted upon Chino Hills through PUC \$10101, Chino has abused its discretion in numerous respects, including, but not limited to (a) failing to proceed in a manner required by law; (b) enacting an ordinance which is arbitrary and capricious, and not supported by fair or substantial reasons; (c) repudiating the original Pipeline Agreement; and (d) refusing to issue the encroachment permit pursuant to Ordinance 88-10 which was in effect on August 22, 2000 and July 12, 2001 when Chino Hills' representatives RBF and Trautwein applied for the permits.
- 49. As a result of Chino's refusal to abide by PUC \$10101 and failure to issue the Phase 2 encroachment permit, Chino Hills has been and is damaged in that it has been, and will continue to be unable to construct, operate and maintain necessary and essential water pipelines that is the subject of this petition.
- 50. Chino Hills has a beneficial interest in the issuance of a writ of mandamus. As the municipality being denied access to Chino's right of way, Chino Hills' rights and interests have been and will be severely adversely affected, and the grant afforded to it under PUC §10101 will be invalidated.

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51. Chino Hills has no plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law for the relief prayed for herein, because of Chino Hills' need for additional water sources to meet its immediate needs.

52. Accordingly, Chino Hills respectfully requests that the court issue a writ of mandamus requiring Chino to permit Petitioner's access to Respondent's right of way so that the Pipeline Project can be completed, and for the issuance of an encroachment permit under the reasonable time, place and manner conditions as alleged above in paragraph 31.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

INVALIDATION OF ORDINANCES 2001-08 AND 2001-09 DUE TO PREEMPTION UNDER PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE \$10101, ET SEQ.

(AS TO ALL RESPONDENTS)

- 53. Petitioner repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 34 as though fully set forth herein.
- 54. The legislative intent behind PUC §10101, et seq. is to ensure, through legislative grants, that every municipal corporation has the right to construct, operate and maintain, inter alia, water lines and conduits with all the necessary appurtenances, across, along, in, under, over, or upon any road, street or alley for which the route of such work intersects.
- 55. The language contained in the Amended Ordinances conflicts with PUC \$10101 in that it imposes additional requirements in a field that is preempted by general state law.
- 56. The conditions contained within the Amended Ordinances are preempted by PUC \$10101 in that they include not only the

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- 57. With this language, the Amended Ordinances attempt to place burdensome restrictions upon any party exercising its rights under PUC \$10101, et seq. thus prohibiting and restricting the legislative grant afforded to them.
- 58. With the enactment of Amended Ordinances, Chino has enacted legislation, the actual language of which conflicts with previously enacted state law.
- 59. The power delegated to a local body pursuant to Section 11 of Article XI of the State Constitution prevents a local body from enacting legislation within a field that is regulated by the state. Thus, the Constitution prohibits Respondent from imposing additional, more restrictive requirements upon Petitioner when implementing the legislative grant to construct pipelines within Respondent's streets under PUC §10101.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

INVALIDATION OF URGENCY ORDINANCE 2001-08 AND REGULAR ORDINANCE 2001-09 AS ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS (AS TO ALL RESPONDENTS)

60. Petitioner repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 34 as though fully set forth herein.

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- 61. Prior to August 2001, Chino's encroachment permit process was typical of that of other municipalities and its Ordinance 88-10 was consistent with PUC §10101.
- 62. The newly enacted Amended Ordinances are arbitrary and capricious in that:
- (a) They require that any party seeking or requesting to go into Chino's right-of-way warrant that they indemnify Chino against all damages, not only to public right-of-ways, but to other properties and to third parties whose property may be indirectly damaged, as well as pay for all the remediation costs for all environmental damages caused directly or indirectly by the construction without limitation and in perpetuity, including damages related to operation of the DeSalter Facility within the Chino Basin:
- (b) They were adopted on fabricated emergency basis without the normal legislative measures accorded new ordinances. Petitioner had submitted two previous permit applications for Phase 2 under Ordinance 88-10 (Exhs. 17 and 18), which Respondent has failed to process. After Petitioner completed Phase 1 of the Pipeline Project early at Respondent's request, Respondent vacated Ordinance 88-10 and adopted the Amended Ordinances as a ploy to bar Chino Hills from completing Phase 2;
- (c) The Amended Ordinances are not supported by a fair or substantial reason, are not based upon consideration of relevant factors, and result from and a clear error in its judgment; and
- (d) The Amended Ordinances expressly require that applicants which are municipalities enter into an agreement.

Respondent presented Petitioner with an agreement containing conditions that would invalidate the Judgment, Peace Agreement, Rules and Regulations; and the OBMP, and included such onerous conditions as to render impossible the completion of the Pipeline Project (Exh. 28).

63. Negotiations between Chino Hills and Chino for the construction of the Pipeline Project have been ongoing since 1998. For Chino to initiate, implement and adopt the Amended Ordinances requiring burdensome and oppressive conditions which conflict with the intent of PUC §10101, is not supported by fair or substantial reasons, and constitutes an unauthorized course of action. The Amended Ordinances are arbitrary and capricious.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

AND REGULAR ORDINANCE 2001-09 BASED UPON VAGUENESS AND AMBIGUITY (AS TO ALL RESPONDENTS)

INVALIDATION OF URGENCY ORDINANCE 2001-08

- 64. Petitioner incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 34 as though fully set forth herein.
- 65. The Amended Ordinances contain vague and ambiguous language so as the applicant is not apprised and informed as to precisely what terms to which the applicant is being bound.
- 66. The applicant is to sign a statement which reads in part ". . . Finally, I understand and agree to compensate the City of Chino for the cost of restoration and any and all damages to the public right of way, other City property and all other parties whose life or property was damaged, and the

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remediation costs of all environmental damages caused, directly or indirectly, by my construction as required by Chapter 12.02 of the Chino Municipal Code." (Exhs. 5 and 6.)

- 67. This language contained in the encroachment permit statement is overly vague and ambiguous, does not afford the applicant an understanding as to precisely the terms to which the applicant will be bound, is uncertain as to what constitutes "all environmental damages" and as to the meaning of the terms "directly or indirectly".
- 68. Because the language contained in the Amended Ordinances is vague and ambiguous, and places a burden upon the applicant which does not inform the applicant of exactly what the applicant will be bound to, the Ordinance must be declared invalid.
- 69. The Amended Ordinances require applicants which are municipalities to enter into an unspecified and undefined agreement with the City of Chino. This requirements further renders the Amended Ordinances vague and ambiguous.

Therefore, Petitioner, Chino Hills, prays as follows:

AS TO THE FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

1. For a judicial declaration that: (a) the Pipeline Agreement which applied to Phase 1 of the Pipeline Project applies equally to Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project; (b) that Chino's newly enacted encroachment permit process is unreasonably and unlawfully interfering with Chino Hills' exercise of its legislative grant; and (c) that Chino Hills may enter Chino's right of way pursuant to PUC §10101 to construct its water pipeline system.

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- 2. That the following reasonable time, place and manner restrictions shall govern the construction of Phase 2 of the Pipeline Project:
- (a) Chino Hills will restrict hours of construction to Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and for streets with significant traffic flow during peak hours, further restriction 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.;
- (b) Chino Hills will accept responsibility for all damages caused to the right-of-way or adjacent properties within Chino which is proximately caused by the construction activities for the project; and
- (c) Chino Hills will indemnify Chino for damages directly caused by the construction activities and will repair the road as is customary for such projects;

AS TO THE SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

1. That the Court issue a preemptory writ in the first instance commanding respondent, Chino, to permit Chino Hills to enter its right of ways to allow completion of the Pipeline Project pursuant to PUC §10101 and for the issuance of an encroachment permit pursuant to the same conditions set forth under Ordinance 88-10, under which Phase 1 of the Pipelines Project was completed; or

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1 That the Court, alternatively, issue an alternative 2 writ to show cause why Chino should not allow Chino Hills to enter its right of ways to allow completion of the Pipeline 3 Project pursuant to PUC \$10101 and for issue of an encroachment permit pursuant to the same conditions set forth under Ordinance 5 88-10, under which Phase 1 of the Pipelines Project was б completed. 7 AS TO THE THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION 8 9 1. Invalidate Urgency Ordinance 2001-08 and Regular Ordinance 2001-09 due to preemption under PUC \$10101, et seq. 10 11 AS TO THE FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION 12 Declare that Urgency Ordinance 2001-08 and Regular Ordinance 2001-09 are arbitrary and capricious and thus invalid. . 13 AS TO THE FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION 14 Declare that Urgency Ordinance 2001-08 and Regular 15 Ordinance 2001-09 are vague and ambiguous and thus invalid. 16 AS TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION 17 For the cost of this proceeding and for such other and 1. 18 further relief as the Court deems just and proper. 19 For all attorney's fee's associated with the filing of 20 2. this petition and obtaining relief thereon. 21 DATED: December 6, 2001 BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP 22 23 24 By: DEBORAH C. PROSSER 25 GERALYN L. SKAPIK Attorneys for 26 CITY OF CHINO HILLS 27

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VERIFICATION

I, Mike Kapanpour, declare that I am employed as the Capital Projects Manager of the City of Chino Hills and, as such, have authority to execute this Verification.

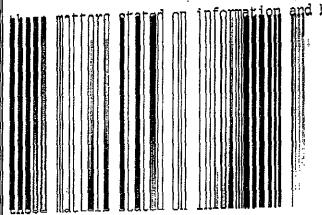
I have read the VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

PURSUANT TO C.C.P. § 1085; AND REQUEST FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

PURSUANT TO PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE § 101010, et seq., and know

its contents which are true to my own knowledge, except for

there matters stated 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, and that this Verification was executed on December 6, 2001, at Riverside, California.



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