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8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
9	CITY AND COUNTY OF SONOMA		
10 11	FRIENDS OF NORTHWEST SEBASTOPOL, a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation,	Case No.	
12	Petitioner,	VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS (CCP §	
13	v.	1094.5)	
14	CITY OF SEBASTOPOL, acting by and through the Sebastopol City Council,		
15 16	Respondent.		
17	SONOMA APPLIED VILLAGES SERVICES, a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation; and ST. VINCENT DE PAUL DISTRICT		
18 19	COUNCIL OF SONOMA COUNTY, INCORPORATED, a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation,		
20	Real Parties in Interest.		
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	VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS		

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Petitioner FRIENDS OF NORTHWEST SEBASTOPOL ("Friends") represents the interests of dozens of members who live, attend school, and own businesses and/or work in the neighborhood surrounding 845 Gravenstein Highway (the Site) in the City of Sebastopol.
- 2. Respondent CITY OF SEBASTOPOL acting by and through the SEBASTOPOL CITY COUNCIL ("City" or "Council"), recently granted a land use permit to Real Party in Interest SONOMA APPLIED VILLAGES SERVICES ("SAVS") to operate an encampment for campers, trailers, and other recreational vehicles on the Site, without requiring a land use application or performing any of the analysis of the proposed land use required by the Sebastopol Zoning Code or any of the environmental review required by the California Environmental Quality Act, Cal. Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. ("CEQA"), without notice to neighboring property owners, residents, and businesses, and in violation of the Sebastopol Zoning Code's express prohibition on living in recreational vehicles anywhere within the City. SAVS intends the encampment to host unhoused persons living in recreational vehicles, as the sole such facility in the City.
- 3. The illegal vehicle encampment at the Site will subject Friends' members and other neighbors to significant amounts of trash discarded in the public streets, illegal drug use and drug deals, public urination and defectation, thefts, assaults and threats of assault against passersby, environmental harms, and significant public health and safety threats flowing from all of the above.
- 4. Friends seeks a writ of mandate setting aside the City's decision to permit the illegal vehicle encampment at the Site, and a stay of that decision pending final resolution of this proceeding.
- 5. Friends acknowledges the importance of safe shelter for the unhoused and would not object (after an orderly City decision made in compliance with the Zoning Code and CEQA) if the City distributed recreational vehicle parking spaces in low numbers throughout the City at multiple appropriate places, to provide parking off of public streets *and* reduce the impact of large RV encampments and the harms they impose on the community. Friends *does* object to the entire burden of such encampments being concentrated on one neighborhood around the Site based on a

thoroughly illegal permitting decision.

PARTIES

- 6. Petitioner Friends is a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation in good standing, representing the beneficial interests of homeowners and renters, parents of school children, business owners and operators, and property owners in the neighborhood of the Site, both within City limits and in the immediately surrounding unincorporated parts of Sonoma County. Friends' purpose is to advocate for informed, safe, and lawful land use in the community. Friends is the successor in interest to an unincorporated association of the same name.
- 7. Friends' specific purpose is to "[a]dvocate for informed, safe, and lawful land use in the community", which includes advocating for the interests of residents, school parents, business owners/operators, and workers in the neighborhood of the Site who object to and are harmed by the City's decision to permit SAVS to operate an illegal recreational vehicle encampment at the Site. Friends' membership includes residents and businesses located within 600 feet of the Site, and some adjacent to the Site, who were entitled to but denied formal notice of the proposed permit under the City's Zoning Code.
- 8. Respondent City is a municipal corporation located in Sonoma County. At all times mentioned in this Petition, Respondent City has been and is the agency charged with administering the Sebastopol Zoning Code and the lead agency under CEQA.
- 9. Real Party in Interest SAVS is a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation. SAVS is named here in its capacity as the holder of the permit for the Site, issued by Respondent City. SAVS holds a lease for the Site from its owner and intends to operate the encampment (which it may not do without Respondent City's permit), and therefore has an interest in the outcome of this petition to set aside the permit.
- 10. Real party in Interest St. Vincent De Paul District Council of Sonoma County, Incorporated ("St. Vincent De Paul") is a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation. St. Vincent De Paul is named here in its capacity as owner of the Site, and landlord to SAVS, which may be unable to pay rent to St. Vincent De Paul if the permit is set aside. Therefore St. Vincent De

Paul has an interest in the outcome of this petition.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 11. A superior court has jurisdiction over claims brought under Code of Civil Procedure section 1094.5, which provides for courts to inquire into the validity of an administrative order or decision such as a decision to permit a land use.
- 12. Venue is proper in the County of Sonoma under Code of Civil Procedure section 394(a) because this action is against a city located in the county.

FACTS

- The Site is zoned in a General Commercial (CG) district. Sebastopol Municipal Zoning Code § 17.10.020. Further citations to "Code" are to the Sebastopol Municipal Zoning Code, available online at: https://sebastopol.municipal.codes/SMC/17. The Code forbids living or working in recreational vehicles anywhere within City limits. Code § 17.100.070(C)(4). A recreational vehicle ("RV") is a motor home, travel trailer, truck camper, or camping trailer designed for human habitation. Code § 17.08.119.
- 14. Currently and for the past several years, an illegal RV encampment has been settled on the public street and sidewalks on Morris Street in the City. The Morris Street RV encampment features significant amounts of trash discarded in the public streets, use of the sidewalks for storage of personal property, illegal drug use and drug deals, public urination and defecation, leaking septic tanks in and around vehicles, assaults and threats of assault against passersby, and significant public health and safety threats related to and flowing from all of the above.
- 15. On November 30, 2021, Respondent City, through the City Council, issued a permit to Real Party in Interest SAVS to operate an RV encampment at the Site. The permit took the form of a provision in a memorandum of understanding between the City and SAVS, approved on November 30, 2021, by the City, that provided the City's permission for SAVS' operation of an RV encampment at the Site.
- 16. SAVS first publicly proposed use of the Site for an RV encampment to the City just a few days (certainly less than twelve days) before the November 30, 2021, City Council meeting.

- 17. Prior to that date, SAVS submitted no land use application to operate an RV encampment (or for any use) at the Site. See Code § 17.400.030(A) (property owner shall submit permit application for any land use requiring a permit under the Code).
- 18. The City Planning Department did no publicly available written review of the proposed RV encampment at the Site "in accordance with the review procedures established by this Chapter and the environmental review procedures of the CEQA." Code § 17.400.030(D). Nor did the Planning Department "prepare a report … describing the project along with a recommendation." *Id*. (Planning staff report and recommendation required for all land use permit applications).
- 19. No notice of the proposed action was mailed by the City to any owners of real property within 600 feet of the Site, or to owners of property adjacent to the Site, prior to the City's November 30, 2021, decision to issue the RV encampment permit. No notice of the proposed action was posted at the site or published in any newspaper by the City. See Code § 17.400.050 and Table 17.400-2 (12 days minimum public comment period for variances and temporary uses), § 17.460.020(B)(2) (notice to be mailed to all property owners within 600 feet of proposed project or published in paper).
- 20. The City's notice for the City Council's November 30, 2021, meeting described the proposed action as permitting an RV encampment on "City Owned Property." The Site is and will not be owned or leased by the City or any public entity during its use by SAVS as an RV encampment.
- 21. The same notice did *not* include the statement required by Cal. Government Code section 65009(b)(2), which is necessary if the City wishes to defend its action based on failure to exhaust. The notice also says nothing about CEQA and does not disclose any intent by the City to rely on a CEQA exemption. *See Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power v. County of Inyo*, 67 Cal.App.5th 1018, 1033-34 (2021) (no CEQA exhaustion required where notice of proposed action fails to disclose intent to rely on exemption).
- 22. No environmental document of any kind required by CEQA was prepared by the City prior to its November 30, 2021, decision to issue the RV encampment permit for the Site to SAVS.

- 23. The City has not filed or posted any Notice of Determination of any CEQA document.
- 24. Several Friends members found out by word of mouth about SAVS' proposed use of the Site a day before or the day of the November 30, 2021, City Council meeting (the Tuesday night following the Thanksgiving holiday). A number of Friends members appeared at the City Council meeting on November 30, 2021, (held over the internet) and objected to the lack of adequate notice and the adverse impacts that the proposed RV encampment would have on their homes, neighborhood, businesses, and school children.
- 25. The lack of notice, lack of any Planning Department analysis of the proposed RV encampment, and lack of any environmental review document, each deprived these Friends members of a meaningful opportunity to comment on the proposed use of the Site and prevented the development of more detailed objections that Friends members would have raised.
- 26. Given at least the minimum notice, and a minimally adequate analysis and report of the proposed encampment, required by the Zoning Code, Friends members would have testified at the hearing that the proposed use violates the Zoning Code and would require at least a variance and more likely an amendment to the Zoning Code.
- 27. They would also have testified that the environmental impacts of human waste at the Site would have to be analyzed and mitigated under CEQA since there is understood to be no active sewer service at the Site, and further that at least traffic, scenic, and neighborhood character impacts be identified, analyzed, and mitigated.
- 28. The Site is the former location of a gas station that has long been closed, with no evidence that the underground fuel storage tanks were cleaned up, posing additional environmental questions that could have been raised before the City Council had adequate notice been provided and a staff analysis been available.
- 29. Counsel for Friends testified at a subsequent Council meeting in December 2021 to request the Council's reconsideration of the matter and to note that the proposed use violates the Zoning Code and CEQA.

- 30. An adequate analysis and report under the Zoning Code and adequate advance notice of the proposed action would likely have yielded additional environmental concerns that could have been raised.
- 31. Petitioner Friends will proceed in subsequent requests to the Court, for an ex parte application for stay and for an ex parte application for alternative writ, on a partial administration record that Friends will submit along with those requests. Friends' partial administrative record will include the notice of the City Council's November 30, 2021, hearing, the staff report to the Council for this item on the notice (which report attached the MOU with SAVS in which the RV encampment permit appears), and the approved minutes of the Council's November 30, 2021, hearing and decision to approve the MOU and the permit. Friends is unaware of any other publicly available document authored by the City prior to the decision, which bears on this decision or which would be part of the administrative record of the decision.
- 32. The City-approved RV encampment permit for the Site will allow SAVS to host 22 campers, trailers, and other recreational vehicles, which SAVS intends will relocate from the existing illegal RV encampment on Morris Street.
- 33. All of the illegal activity and other harms and threats of harm to public safety and health currently occurring at the Morris Street RV encampment will be imposed on members of Friends and other neighbors of the Site if this Court does not strike down the illegal RV encampment permit.
- 34. The Site sits immediately adjacent to a liquor store and market, and across the street from a grocery store, wine tasting establishment, a bank, restaurants, and many other businesses.
- 35. The Site is less than half a mile from Sebastopol Charter School, to which children in the neighborhood walk past the Site.
- 36. SAVS expects to open the encampment at the Site to RVs by mid-February 2022 or earlier.

- 37. A few RVs have already been parked at the Site or on the fronting public street. Already, human excrement has made an appearance on the sidewalk in front of the Site, past which school children in the neighborhood walk to a nearby school.
- 38. If Respondent City's decision issuing the RV encampment permit is implemented, Friends members will be irreparably injured in that SAVS expects to open the Site to RVs in February of 2022. Friends' members and other neighbors will then be subjected to all of the harms currently taking place at Morris Street.
- 39. If SAVS allows RVs to occupy the Site, it will be significantly more difficult to remove campers from the Site later if the Court determines after they are on Site that the permit was illegally issued to SAVS.
- 40. Imposition of a stay is not against the public interest because the settlement at Morris Street which SAVS intends be relocated to the Site has been in existence at Morris Street for years. It will not harm the public interest for the Morris Street settlement to stay in its current location as the status quo while the Court resolves this Petition.
- 41. Petitioner does not have a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.
- 42. The permit which City issued to SAVS to operate an RV encampment at the Site is invalid under Code of Civil Procedure section 1094.5 and should be set aside for the following reasons:

FIRST COUNT

(Failure to Proceed In The Manner Required By Law – Zoning Violation)

- 43. Petitioner incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 42 above.
- 44. CCP section 1094.5 authorizes setting aside agency action if the agency committed "any prejudicial abuse of discretion". "Abuse of discretion is established if the respondent has not proceeded in the manner required by law, the order or decision is not supported by the findings, or the findings are not supported by the evidence." CCP § 1094.5(b)

- 45. The Sebastopol Zoning Code forbids living in recreational vehicles anywhere within the City limits, see Code section 17.100.070(C)(4), but the permit allows an encampment of 22 RVs at the Site. The Zoning Code forbids land uses that violate the Code. See Code §§ 17.04.080 (except as otherwise allowed by the Zoning Code, no uses shall be established, substituted, expanded, constructed, altered, moved, or otherwise changed ... except in conformity with the Zoning Code); 17.400.060 ("Zoning consistency shall be required for ... the use of vacant land or for change in the character of the use of land, within any district established by this code.").
- 46. The encampment is not in conformity with or consistent with the Zoning Code. No variance from the Zoning Code was sought or granted for the encampment.
- 47. The RV encampment which the City permitted is not a homeless shelter which might otherwise be permitted under the Zoning Code. The Zoning Ordinance provision defining homeless shelters excludes any land use involving "separate units" from being legally classified as homeless shelters. Code § 17.08.100 (defining "homeless shelter"). The Zoning Code's specific prohibition on living in RVs anywhere throughout the City, see Code § 17.100.070(C)(4), also controls over any more general provision in the Code's definition of homeless shelter. The permitted RV encampment is not a homeless shelter under the Zoning Ordinance and is not a permitted use under the Site's zoning.
- 48. Nor is the RV encampment a homeless shelter under state law. See Cal. Government Code § 8694.4(a) (allowing the development of "homeless shelters" without zoning compliance). The California "shelter crisis" statute limits the inclusion of RV encampments in its definition of "homeless shelters" to city or county owned or leased parking lots. Cal. Government Code § 8694.4(c)(1). The Site is not City owned or leased. It is owned by Real Party in Interest St. Vincent De Paul and leased by Real Party in Interest SAVS. Since the Site is not City owned or leased, it is not a homeless shelter under the California "shelter crisis" statute.
 - 49. The City failed to proceed in the manner required by law.
 - 50. The City's failure was prejudicial.
 - 51. The approval should be set aside.

SECOND COUNT

(Failure to Proceed In The Manner Required By Law – Violation of Permit Procedures)

- 52. Petitioner incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 51 above.
- 53. The City issued the permit without SAVS having filed a permit or other land use application with the City's Planning Department, as required by Zoning Code section 17.400.030(A).
- 54. The RV Camp Permit was issued by the City Council without the City Planning Department preparing and issuing an analysis and report required by Zoning Code section 17.400.030(D) as a prerequisite to the grant of a land use permit.
 - 55. The City's failure was prejudicial.
- 56. Therefore, the decision to issue the RV Camp Permit was a prejudicial abuse of discretion in that Respondent failed to proceed in the manner required by law.

THIRD COUNT

(Failure to Proceed In The Manner Required By Law – Notice Violation)

- 57. Petitioner incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 56 above.
- 58. The City issued the permit without written notice being provided in the manner required by the Zoning Code, sections 17.400.050 and 17.460.020 and Table 17.400-2, with the result that many residents and businesses in the neighborhood of the Site were not able to meaningfully participate in the City Council's hearing before the decision.
- 59. The required advance notice before a permit that would require a variance under the Zoning Code is at least 12 days, and notice for variances is required to be sent by mail to owners of all properties within 600 feet of the Site. Even a temporary use of a year under the Zoning Code requires 12 days-notice to adjacent property owners. See Code § 17.400.050 and Table 17.400-2, *id*. at § 17.460.020(B)(2).

- 60. The City did not mail notice to anyone, post notice on the property, or publish in any newspaper prior to issuing the permit.
 - 61. The City's failure to give proper notice was prejudicial.
- 62. Therefore, the decision to issue the permit was a prejudicial abuse of discretion in that Respondent failed to proceed in the manner required by law.

FOURTH COUNT

(Failure to Proceed In The Manner Required By Law – CEQA Violation)

- 63. Petitioner incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 62 above.
- 64. The City Council issued the permit without performing any environmental review required by CEQA. Approval of the RV encampment under proper application of the Zoning Code would have required at very least a variance, see Code § 17.420 (heightened showing required for "the relaxation of any substantive provision of the zoning regulations"), and likely an amendment to the Zoning Code to revise the Code's citywide prohibition on living in campers, trailers, and other recreational vehicles.
- 65. The RV encampment permit issued by Respondent City is a "project" within the meaning of CEQA. The encampment will significantly adversely affect the environment of the Site and the surrounding neighborhood by substantially changing the land use of the Site to a use that is not allowed under the Zoning Code, and exposing the local community to substantially increased levels of litter, traffic, aesthetic degradation, and human and medical waste. Friends members raised all of these impacts before the City Council at the November 30, 2021, Council meeting.
- 66. The City's usual process for conducting environmental review for land use permits is part of the City Planning Department's review of the permit application leading to that department's analysis, report, and recommendation to the decision maker on the application. Code § 17. 400.030(D) ("After acceptance of a complete application, the project shall be reviewed in accordance with the review procedures established by this chapter *and the environmental review procedures of the CEQA*.") (emphasis added). Having no permit application to review, the City also did no environmental review under CEQA at all.

- 67. Whether carried out as a variance or zoning code amendment, the City would have been engaging in a discretionary decision subject to the requirements of CEQA for at least some level of environmental review. See, e.g., 14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15305 (categorical exemption from CEQA only available for "minor alterations in land use limitations ... which do not result in any changes in land use"). But the City did no CEQA analysis or document whatsoever.
- 68. Failure to analyze a discretionary decision under CEQA is grounds to set aside the decision approving the project. See generally Protecting Our Water and Environmental Resources v. County of Stanislaus, 10 Cal.5th 479, 487-89 (2020) (describing CEQA analysis and mitigation requirements for discretionary projects).
- 69. Therefore, the decision to issue the permit was a prejudicial abuse of discretion in that Respondent failed to proceed in the manner required by law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 70. Petitioner respectfully requests the following relief:
- 71. An alternative writ of mandamus be issued, ex parte, ordering Respondent City of Sebastopol to set aside its decision issuing the RV encampment permit for the Site to SAVS, or in the alternative to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue;
- 72. An ex parte order be issued staying respondent's decision and ordering respondent to show cause why an order should not be granted further staying that decision;
- 73. A peremptory writ of mandate be issued ordering respondent to set aside its decision issuing the RV encampment permit to SAVS;
- 74. Petitioner recover its costs in this action, including attorneys fees under Government Code § 800, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and any other available basis.
 - 75. Such other relief be granted that the Court considers proper.

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2	DATED: January 21, 2022	Briscoe Ivester & Bazel Llp
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5		By: <u>/s/ Tony Francois</u> Tony Francois Attorneys for Petitioner FRIENDS OF NORTHWEST SEBASTOPOL
6		Attorneys for Petitioner FRIENDS OF NORTHWEST SEBASTOPOL
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VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS

VERIFICATION

I am the president of the petitioner Friends of Northwest Sebastopol in this proceeding. The facts alleged in the above petition are true and correct of my own knowledge.

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

DATED: January 21, 2022

Zachary Imbrogno
President, Friends of Northwest Sebastopol