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¹ California Air Resources Board, Climate Change Scoping Plan, p. 4 (Dec. 2008).

reach levels that will stabilize climate....

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO--HALL OF JUSTICE (CENTRAL)

"[T]he 2050 greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal

represents the level scientists believe is necessary to

SIERRA CLUB,

Plaintiff and Petitioner,

VS.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO and DOES 1 through 100,

Defendants and Respondents;

DOES 101 through 1,000,

Real Parties in Interest.

CASE NO. 37-2012-00101054-CU-TT-CTL

COMPLAINT FOR VERIFIED AND INJUNCTIVE DECLARATORY RELIEF AND PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA **ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND OTHER LAWS**

Plaintiff and Petitioner SIERRA CLUB ("Petitioner") alleges as follows in this Verified Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Petition for Writ of Mandate under the California Environmental Quality Act and Other Laws:

Introduction

- 1. While recognizing that "[c]limate change is one of the most urgent global issues" with effects including "loss of species" and human hunger and death, the San Diego region's largest and most powerful public agency has taken the position that it will not do its part to stabilize the climate. Instead, Respondent COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO ("COUNTY") makes decisions without considering either minimum climate stabilization requirements or feasible mitigation measures, thus contributing to the ultimate human catastrophe: climate destabilization.
- 2. This action challenges such decisions by COUNTY, including the following decisions which Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges were made or were purportedly made by COUNTY on or about June 20, 2012:
- A. Approval of Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change ("GHG Significance Threshold");
- B. Adoption of a Climate Action Plan ("Climate Action Plan" or "CAP") that was required to mitigate the otherwise significant adverse environmental impacts resulting from COUNTY's 2011 General Plan Update; and
- C. Adoption of an Addendum to the County of San Diego General Plan Update Program EIR SCH 2002111067 ("Addendum").
- 3. The GHG Significance Threshold, the CAP, and the Addendum (collectively, "Project") independently and together fail to support achieving minimum climate stabilization requirements; and were approved without substantial supporting evidence and without properly involving or notifying the public.
- 4. In addition to turning a blind eye to the science of climate-stabilization criteria, COUNTY failed to keep its own promises to the public. Specifically, the Climate Action Plan fails to meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure CC-1.2, which COUNTY promised and relied upon in

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approving the 2011 County General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report ("General Plan EIR").

Parties

- 5. Petitioner was founded in 1892 and is the nation's oldest grassroots environmental organization. Petitioner is a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of California and has its headquarters in San Francisco, California. It has more than 700,000 members nationwide, including more than 150,000 members in California and more than 12,000 members in the San Diego and Imperial Counties. Petitioner 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 enlisting humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to using all lawful means to carry out these objectives. Petitioner's concerns encompass climate stabilization, coastal issues, land use, transportation, wildlife and habitat preservation, and parks and recreation. The interests that Petitioner seeks to further in this action are within the purposes and goals of the organization. Petitioner and its members have a direct and beneficial interest in the Respondents' compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") and its own mitigation measures. These interests will be directly and adversely affected by adoption of the Corrective Action Plan ("CAP), the Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Significance Threshold, and the Addendum which violate provisions of the law as set forth herein and which would cause substantial and irreversible harm to the natural environment, including human health. The maintenance and prosecution of this action will confer a substantial benefit on the public by protecting the public from the environmental and other harms alleged herein.
- 6. COUNTY is a public agency under Section 21063 of the Public Resources Code. COUNTY is authorized and required by law to hold public hearings, to determine the adequacy of and certify environmental documents prepared pursuant to CEQA, and to take other actions in connection with the approval of projects within its jurisdiction.
- 7. The true names and capacities of the Respondents identified as DOES 1 through 100 and Real Parties in Interest identified as DOES 101 through 1,000 are unknown to Petitioner, who will seek the Court's permission to amend this pleading in order to allege the true names and capacities as soon

 as they are ascertained. Petitioner is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that each of the fictitiously named Respondents 1 through 100 has jurisdiction by law over one or more aspects of the proposed project that is the subject of this proceeding and that each of the fictitiously named Real Parties in Interest 101 through 1,000 either claims an ownership interest in the proposed project or has some other cognizable interest in the proposed project.

Background Information

- 8. The 2011 General Plan EIR identified significant impacts related to greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions. In certifying the General Plan EIR, and after extensive public comment and review, COUNTY made findings that the mitigation measures identified and described therein would be implemented. Specifically, COUNTY found that adoption of Mitigation Measure CC-1.2 would mitigate potentially significant climate-change impacts to a level of insignificance.
- 9. As a result of extensive public comment, including from the office of the Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Jr., then-Attorney General of the State of California, Mitigation Measure CC-1.2 required COUNTY to prepare "comprehensive and enforceable GHG emissions reductions measures." In particular, COUNTY committed itself (on page 7-80 of the General Plan EIR) to: "Prepare a County Climate Change Action Plan with an update baseline inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources, more detailed greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and deadlines; and a comprehensive and enforceable GHG emissions reduction measures that will achieve a 17% reduction in emissions from County operations from 2006 by 2020 and a 9% reduction in community emissions between 2006 and 2020. Once prepared, implementation of the plan will be monitored and progress reported on a regular basis."
- 10. On April 27, 2012, COUNTY's Planning Commission held a hearing on the Draft Climate Action Plan ("Planning Commission Hearing"). Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that although adoption of the GHG Significance Threshold was also considered by the Planning Commission at the hearing, the matter was not in fact on the Planning Commission's agenda for the hearing.
- 11. On June 20, 2012, COUNTY's Board of Supervisors held a hearing on the "County of San Diego Climate Action Plan" ("Board of Supervisors Hearing"). Petitioner is informed and believes

and thereon alleges that although both the CAP and the GHG Significance Threshold were discussed at the hearing, on the agenda the matter was described as if the GHG Significance Threshold were merely one aspect of the CAP and not itself subject to a public process, as required by CEQA. In addition, Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the agenda referenced "environmental findings included in Attachment C" but did not reference adoption or consideration of an Addendum to the County of San Diego General Plan Update Program EIR (also known as the Addendum).

12. Representatives of Petitioner appeared at the Planning Commission Hearing and the Board of Supervisors Hearing, and submitted written and oral comments. Representatives of Petitioner and others also met in person with representatives of COUNTY before the hearings in an attempt to encourage compliance with the law short of litigation.

Notice Requirements and Time Limitations

- 13. A Notice of Determination for the Project was filed in the Office of the County Clerk for the County of San Bernardino on or around May 3, 2012. Alternatively, no Notice of Determination for the Project has been filed.
- 14. This proceeding is being commenced not more than 30 days after the Notice of Determination's filing, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21167(c).
- 15. Petitioner has caused a Notice of Commencement of Action to be served on Respondents, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21167.5. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Commencement of Action is attached to this pleading as Exhibit "A."
- 16. Petitioner will have caused a copy of this pleading to be served on the Attorney General not more than ten days after the commencement of this proceeding, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21167.7 and Code of Civil Procedure Section 388.

Jurisdiction and Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

17. Petitioner seeks review by and relief from this Court under Public Resources Code Section 21168 or 21168.5, as applicable; and Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1060 *et seq.* and 1084 *et seq.*, among other provisions of law.

- 18. Petitioner has satisfied each and every exhaustion-of-remedies requirement that must be satisfied in order to maintain this proceeding. In particular:
- A. The violations of law alleged in this proceeding were identified for Respondents orally or in writing by Petitioner or by one or more other persons (if not by both) prior to the close of the public hearing on the Project, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21177(a). By way of example and not limitation, Petitioner submitted at least two comment letters prior to the close of the final city council hearing on the Project.
- B. Petitioner objected to the Project's approval prior to the close of the public hearing on the Project, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21177(b). By way of example and not limitation, Petitioner submitted at least two comment letters prior to the close of the final city council hearing on the Project.
- C. Any and all available appeals of the Project's approval were pursued, and Respondents' approval of the Project is now final.
- 19. Alternatively and additionally, neither Public Resources Code Section 21177(a)-(b) nor any other exhaustion-of-remedies requirement may be applied to Petitioner.
- 20. Respondents' conduct in approving the Project and purporting to comply with CEQA constitutes a prejudicial abuse of discretion because, as alleged in this pleading, they failed to proceed in the manner required by law and made findings not supported by substantial evidence.
- 21. Petitioner has no plain, speedy, adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law, since its members and other members of the public will suffer irreparable harm as a result of Respondents' violations of CEQA and other laws. Respondents' approval of the Project also rests on the failure to satisfy a clear, present, ministerial duty to act in accordance with those laws. Even when Respondents are permitted or required by law to exercise their discretion in approving projects under those laws, they remain under a clear, present, ministerial duty to exercise their discretion within the limits of and in a manner consistent with those laws. Respondents have had and continue to have the capacity and ability to approve the Project within the limits of and in a manner consistent with those laws, but Respondents have failed and refuse to do so and have exercised their discretion beyond the limits of and in a manner that is not consistent with those laws.

 22. Petitioner has a beneficial right and interest in Respondents' fulfillment of all their legal duties, as alleged in this pleading.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: Failure to Prepare Environmental Impact Report (Against All Respondents and Real Parties in Interest)

- 23. Paragraphs 1 through 22 are fully incorporated into this paragraph.
- 24. The CEQA Guidelines (CAL CODE OF REGS., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq.) explain that lead agencies are encouraged to adopt thresholds of significance for use in environmental review, but that the thresholds be developed through a public-review process, that they be properly adopted, and most importantly that they be supported by substantial evidence. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7:
 - (a) Each public agency is encouraged to develop and publish thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental effect, non-compliance with which means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant.
 - (b) Thresholds of significance to be adopted for general use as part of the lead agency's environmental review process must be adopted by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation, and developed through a public review process and be supported by substantial evidence.
 - (c) When adopting thresholds of significance, a lead agency may consider thresholds of significance previously adopted or recommended by other public agencies or recommended by experts, provided the decision of the lead agency to adopt such thresholds is supported by substantial evidence.
- 25. Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that in approving the GHG Significance Threshold, Respondents failed to proceed in the manner required by law. In particular, the GHG Significance Threshold is not supported by substantial evidence. Additionally, Respondents failed to consider the environmental effects of GHG emissions levels that exceed climate stabilization criteria; failed to prepare an Environmental Impact Report; failed to properly adopt the GHG Significance Threshold; and failed to develop the GHG Significance Threshold via proper public-review processes, including but not limited to failing to provide the public with proper notice that Respondents were considering adopting the GHG Significance Threshold.

- 26. Petitioner is further informed and believes and thereon alleges that Respondents' decision to approve the GHG Significance Threshold is not supported by findings. The document entitled "Environmental Findings" located on COUNTY's website states that the findings were made "relative to the County of San Diego Climate Action Plan." The GHG Significance Threshold is not referenced therein.
- 27. Petitioner is further informed and believes and thereon alleges that even if the findings related to the CAP had related to the GHG Significance Threshold, the findings were not supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.
- 28. The scientific community recognizes that dangerous anthropogenic interference ("DAI") within the climate system will not be avoided by achieving targeted 2020 reductions alone. Rather, the 2020 targets are merely a single point on an established trajectory (of emissions as a function of year) which results in a level of accumulated GHG emissions in the atmosphere through the year 2050. The scientific consensus is that, by 2050, GHG emissions must be *at least* reduced to 80% below 1990 levels and therefore that adherence to a now seven year old Executive Order is a minimum climate stabilization requirement.
- 29. As the Honorable Kamala D. Harris, California Attorney General, has explained, "Executive Order S-3-05 is an official policy of the State of California, established by a gubernatorial order in 2005, and designed to meet the environmental objective that is relevant under CEQA (climate stabilization)."²
- 30. In connection with the Project, Respondents acknowledge the targets established in the Executive Order and the developed emissions forecasts for 2035 necessary to reach 2050 GHG emissions reductions, but admits the CAP "does not achieve the 49% reduction target." Put differently, Respondents acknowledge that the GHG Significance Threshold does not in fact correlate with scientifically established standards of significance--standards which require analysis of more than a single point on the trajectory.

² Letter from Hon. Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General, Timothy R. Patterson, Supervising Deputy Attorney General, and Susan Durbin, Deputy Attorney General to Jerome Stocks, San Diego Association of Governments, dated September 16, 2011, p. 8, fn. 21.

- 31. To make matters worse, Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the GHG Significance Threshold will not even achieve the 2020 target required by Assembly Bill 32. Rather, Petitioner is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the GHG Significance Threshold provides for new GHG emissions to be *added* to existing emissions, instead of *reducing* overall GHG emissions.
- 32. By adopting thresholds of significance that do not adhere to climate stabilization requirements, Respondents' GHG Significance Threshold in fact contributes to DAI. Environmental review must be conducted and an environmental impact report must be prepared. Respondents failed to do so.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: Illegal Modification of Mitigation Measures (Against All Respondents and Real Parties in Interest)

- 33. Paragraphs 1 through 32 are fully incorporated into this paragraph.
- 34. The main goal of CEQA is to protect the environment. Pub. Res. Code § 21000-21002. The purposes of this goal are twofold: (a) to avoid, reduce, or prevent environmental damage when possible by requiring alternatives or mitigation measures, and (b) to provide information to decision-makers and the public concerning the environmental effects of proposed and approved activities. CEQA Guidelines, § 15002.
- 35. A public agency must not approve a proposed project if there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures available that would reduce the project's environmental impact. Pub. Res. Code § 21002.1; CEQA Guidelines § 15021(a)(2).
- 36. A project *without* feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that reduce significant impacts to the environment may only be approved upon substantial evidence that the project's benefits outweigh its impacts. CEQA Guidelines § 15093(a)-(b).
- 37. When considering a project, a lead agency must review the whole of the action. CEQA Guidelines § 15378. Piece-mealing, the deferral of environmental review until a later time, is prohibited. CEQA Guidelines § 15152; Fairview Neighbors v. County of Ventura (1999) 70 Cal. App. 4th 238, 244; Sundstrom v. County of Mendocino (1988) 202 Cal. App. 3d 296. A lead agency must

consider all reasonably foreseeable aspects of the project and all other projects in the area in its consideration of the cumulative impacts of the project on the area. CEQA Guidelines § 15355.

- 38. An EIR must identify and focus on the significant environmental impacts of a proposed project, giving due consideration to both its short and long-term effects. Pub. Res. Code § 21100(a)-(b); CEQA Guidelines § 15126. An EIR must similarly contain a "sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision makers with information that allows them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences." CEQA Guidelines § 15151. A lead agency must eliminate or substantially lessen the environmental impact of the project where feasible. CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4.
- 39. Mitigation measures are required by law to be "fully enforceable." Pub. Res. Code § 2181.6(b); CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(a)(2). Mitigation measures must be definite and defined so that their effectiveness is ascertainable. See, e.g, San Franciscans for Reasonable Growth and City & County of San Francisco (1984) 151 Cal. App. 3d 61, 79.
- 40. Instead of "achieving" reductions required by Mitigation Measure CC-1.2, the CAP expressly concedes it "does not ensure reductions..."
- 41. Instead of providing "comprehensive and enforceable GHG emissions reductions measures," the CAP provides only ideas which may or may not be implemented, may or may not reduce GHG emissions, and may or may not be reviewed by the County in a meaningful manner. The CAP renders Mitigation Measure CC-1.2 ineffective and meaningless.
- 42. Petitioner submitted feasible mitigation measures which were not duly considered or included in the CAP.

Prayer

FOR ALL THESE REASONS, Petitioner respectfully prays for the following relief against Respondents and Real Parties in Interest (and any and all other parties who may oppose Petitioner in this proceeding):

A. A judgment determining or declaring that Respondents failed to fully comply with CEQA as it relates to the Project and that its approval was illegal in at least some respect, rendering the approval null and void;

- B. Injunctive relief prohibiting Respondents and Real Parties in Interest (and any and all persons acting at the request of, in concert with, or for the benefit of one or more of them) from taking any action on any aspect of, in furtherance of, or otherwise based on the Project unless and until Respondents comply with all applicable provisions of CEQA, as determined by the Court;
- C. Any and all other relief that may be authorized by CEQA but is not explicitly or specifically requested elsewhere in this Prayer;
- D. All legal fees and other expenses incurred in connection with this proceeding, including but not limited to reasonable attorney fees as authorized by the Code of Civil Procedure and the Government Code; and
 - E. Any and all further relief that this Court may deem appropriate.

Date: July 20, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIGGS LAW CORPORATION LAW OFFICE OF MALINDA R. DICKENSON

By:

Mekaela M. Gladden

Attorneys for Plaintiff and Petitioner Sierra Club

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND OTHER LAWS

Exhibit "A"

BRIGGS LAW CORPORATION

San Diego Office: 814 Morena Boulevard, Suite 107 San Diego, CA 92101

Telephone: 619-497-0021 Facsimile: 619-515-6410

Please respond to: Inland Empire Office

Inland Empire Office: 99 East "C" Street, Suite 111 Upland, CA 91786

> Telephone: 909-949-7115 Facsimile: 909-949-7121

Via Facsimile Only to 619-531-6098

BLC File(s): 1713.00

20 July 2012

Board of Supervisors County of San Diego c/o Board Clerk Thomas Pastuszka 1600 Pacific Highway San Diego, CA 92101

Re: Notice of Commencement of Action

Dear Clerk of the Board of Supervisors:

I represent Sierra Club and am sending this Notice of Commencement of Action on my client's behalf.

Please be advised that an action is to be commenced by my client in San Diego County Superior Court against your agency. The action will challenge your agency's actions on the Climate Action Plan on June 20, 2012 on the grounds that the decision violated the California Environmental Quality Act (PUB. RES. CODE § 21000 et seq.). The action may also challenge your agency's approval of the project based on one or more violations of other laws.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

BRIGGS LAW CORPORATION

Mekaela M. Gladden

BRIGGS LAW CORPORATION

San Diego Office: 814 Morena Boulevard, Suite 107 San Diego, CA 92110

Telephone: 619-497-0021 Facsimile: 619-515-6410 Inland Empire Office: 99 East "C" Street, Suite 111 Upland, CA 91786

> Telephone: 909-949-7115 Facsimile: 909-949-7121

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Sender's fax number: 619-515-6410 × 909-949-7121	
Message: Notice of Commencement of Action	
Original Document to Follow? X Yes No	

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Recipient: Board Clerk Thomas Pastuszka
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Date: July 20, 2012 BLC File: 1713.00
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Sender: Mekaela Gladden
Sender's fax number:619-515-6410 × 909-949-7121
Message: Notice of Commencement of Action

VERIFICATION STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

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