



1 Plaintiff United States of America alleges as follows:

2 **INTRODUCTION**

3 1. Recently enacted legislation known as 2017 California Senate Bill 50 (“SB 50”)  
4 discriminates against the United States and delays and otherwise obstructs conveyances of real  
5 property owned by the United States, including by creating a potential cloud on marketable title.  
6 The State of California enacted and is attempting to implement this law even though the  
7 Constitution grants the federal government exclusive “Power to dispose of . . . Property belonging  
8 to the United States,” and even though California was admitted to the Union on the express  
9 condition that it “shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right  
10 to dispose of, [its lands] shall be impaired or questioned.” That discrimination and obstruction is  
11 contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States and is therefore invalid. The United  
12 States brings this action against the State of California, its governor, and its State Lands  
13 Commission (collectively, “Defendants”) for a judgment so declaring and for an injunction against  
14 any implementation of SB 50.

15 **JURISDICTION**

16 2. This is a civil action brought by the United States under the Constitution of the  
17 United States (Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article VI, Clause 2), as well as under the  
18 numerous federal statutes set forth in Paragraph 21 below. The Court has subject matter  
19 jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question) and 1345 (United States as plaintiff).

20 **VENUE**

21 3. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because (1) all  
22 Defendants reside here, and (2) a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is  
23 situated in the City of Sacramento and elsewhere in this District. In addition, more than 16 million  
24 acres of federal land is located in the District.

25 4. This action is properly commenced in the Sacramento Division because it arises in  
26 (among other places) Sacramento County.

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**PARTIES**

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5. Plaintiff is the United States of America, suing on its own behalf and on behalf of its executive departments and other subdivisions (hereinafter, “agencies” or “federal agencies”), including but not limited to those listed in Paragraphs 6 through 13 below.

6. The General Services Administration (“GSA”) is a federal agency charged by Congress with responsibilities related to the disposal of real property interests of the United States.

7. The Department of the Interior is a federal executive department charged by Congress with the responsibility to manage land owned by the United States and to dispose of some of those lands consistent with federal laws and regulations. The Department manages millions of acres of such land through its component bureaus, including the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

8. The Department of Defense is a federal executive department charged by Congress with the responsibility to manage military installations and other property owned by the United States through its components, including the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

9. The Department of Agriculture is a federal executive department charged by Congress with responsibilities that include managing lands owned by the United States, including management by the U.S. Forest Service of millions of acres of National Forest System lands.

10. The Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) is a federal executive department charged by Congress with the responsibility to provide healthcare, benefits, and memorial services to eligible veterans and others. VA is also charged by Congress with responsibilities related to hundreds of hospitals, clinics, cemeteries, and other real property owned by the United States, including the responsibility to grant easements and to lease or otherwise dispose of unneeded real property.

11. The Department of Homeland Security is a federal executive department charged by Congress with the responsibility to manage, through the United States Coast Guard, military installations and other property owned by the United States.



## The Act Admitting California into the Union

19. On September 9, 1850, Congress enacted “An Act for the Admission of the State of California into the Union,” ch. 50, 9 Stat. 452. Section 3 of the Act provides in relevant part that “the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned.” 9 Stat. at 452.

### Federal Statutes Authorizing Conveyances Purportedly Subject to SB 50

20. Under the authority of the Property Clause, Congress has enacted a broad array of statutes that delegate to federal agencies authority to convey interests in real property owned by the United States, including by (but not limited to) conveying lands or interests in lands through sales, donations, or exchanges; by issuing leases; and by granting easements or rights of way. In these statutes, Congress has either specified, or charged federal agencies with the authority and responsibility to determine, when, to whom, for what purposes, and on what conditions such interests will be conveyed. Federal agencies effect these conveyances subject to specific conditions and limitations imposed by Congress and by the agencies themselves in their regulations implementing these statutes.

21. The statutes that authorize or otherwise govern conveyances of federal real property purportedly subject to SB 50 include (but are not limited to) the following:

- 10 U.S.C. §§ 2663(e), 2667-2668, 2688, 2878, 18240;
- 14 U.S.C. §§ 92-93, 685;
- 16 U.S.C. § 460d;
- General Exchange Act of 1922, 16 U.S.C. §§ 485-486;
- Small Tracts Act of 1983, 16 U.S.C. §§ 521d, 521e;
- National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. §§ 668dd-668ee;
- 23 U.S.C. §§ 107(d), 317;
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, 29 U.S.C. § 3249(b);

- 1 • Mining Law of 1872, 30 U.S.C. §§ 22-54;
- 2 • Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. §§ 181-287;
- 3 • 33 U.S.C. § 558b;
- 4 • 38 U.S.C. §§ 2405, 2412, 8103, 8118, 8122, 8124, 8161-8169;
- 5 • Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, 39 U.S.C. §§ 401(5), 403(b)(3), 404(a)(3);
- 6 • 40 U.S.C. §§ 541-559, 581, 1314, 3304;
- 7 • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 11411-11412;
- 8 • Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, 43 U.S.C. §§ 869 to 869-4;
- 9 • Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. §§ 1713, 1716-1722, 1746,
- 10 1761;
- 11 • 49 U.S.C. §§ 47151-47153;
- 12 • 51 U.S.C. § 20145;
- 13 • Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1968, 54 U.S.C. § 102901;
- 14 • 54 U.S.C. §§ 305103-305104;
- 15 • Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-510, tit. XXIX, pt. A,
- 16 104 Stat. 1485, 1808-19 (1990), as amended;
- 17 • Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Pub. L. No. 101-510, div. B,
- 18 § 2824, 104 Stat. 1485, 1790-91 (1990), as amended by Pub. L. No. 103-160, § 2834, 107
- 19 Stat. 1547, 1896 (1993);
- 20 • Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Pub. L. No. 108-447, div. H, § 412, 118 Stat. 2809,
- 21 3259 (2004);
- 22 • Water Resources Development Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-114, § 3182(b), 121 Stat.
- 23 1041, 1165-66, as amended by Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014,
- 24 Pub. L. No. 113-121, § 6005(a), 128 Stat. 1193, 1357;
- 25 • National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, Pub. L. No. 113-291, §§ 3005-
- 26 3006, 128 Stat. 3292, 3742-45 (2014);
- 27 • Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-120, § 501, 130 Stat. 27, 67-68
- 28 (2016);

- 1 • West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016, Pub. L. No. 114-226, 130 Stat. 926; and
- 2 • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Pub. L. No. 114-322, § 3607, 130
- 3 Stat. 1628, 1795-96 (2016).

#### 4 **SB 50**

5 22. California Senate Bill No. 50, Chapter 535, was approved by Defendant Brown on  
6 October 6, 2017. SB 50 became effective, as a matter of California law, on January 1, 2018. A  
7 true and correct copy of SB 50 is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

8 23. Section 4 of SB 50 added Section 8560 to the California Public Resources Code.  
9 Section 8560(b)(1) makes it “the policy of the State of California to discourage conveyances that  
10 transfer ownership of federal public lands in California from the federal government.”

11 24. Section 8560(a)(2) defines the “conveyance[s]” to which the legislation purports to  
12 apply to include “any method, including sale, donation, or exchange, by which all or a portion of  
13 the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to federal lands located in California is  
14 transferred to another entity.” Section 8560(a)(3) defines the term “Federal public lands” to mean  
15 “any land owned by the United States, including the surface estate, the subsurface estate, or any  
16 improvements on those estates.”

17 25. Section 8560(b)(2)(A) states: “Except as provided in this chapter, conveyances of  
18 federal public lands in California are void ab initio unless the [SLC] was provided with the right  
19 of first refusal to the conveyance or the right to arrange for the transfer of the federal public land  
20 to another entity.” The only conveyances exempted from this and other purported requirements  
21 of SB 50 (by a new Section 8561 of the California Public Resources Code) are “sale[s] of real  
22 property acquired by a federal agency through a foreclosure proceeding.”

23 26. Section 8560(b)(2)(B) provides that the SLC “may seek declaratory and injunctive  
24 relief from a court of competent jurisdiction to contest conveyances made to any entity unless the  
25 requirements of this paragraph are met.”

26 27. Section 8560(b)(2)(D)(i) provides: “Prior to the conveyance of federal public lands  
27 in California, if the [SLC] was provided with the right of first refusal or the right to arrange for the

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1 transfer of the federal public lands to another entity, the [SLC] shall issue a certificate affirming  
2 compliance with this section.”

3 28. Section 2 of SB 50 added Section 6223 to the California Government Code.  
4 Section 6223(a) provides: “A person shall not knowingly present for recording or filing with a  
5 county recorder a deed, instrument, or other document related to a conveyance subject to Section  
6 8560 of the Public Resources Code unless it is accompanied by a certificate of compliance from  
7 the [SLC]. A person who presents for recording or filing with a county recorder a deed, instrument,  
8 or other document in violation of this section is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand  
9 dollars (\$5,000).”

10 29. Section 3 of SB 50 added Section 27338 to the California Government Code.  
11 Section 27338 provides: “A deed, instrument, or other document related to a conveyance that is  
12 subject to Section 8560 of the Public Resources Code shall be titled ‘Federal Public Land Deed of  
13 Conveyance’ and shall not be recorded without a certificate from the [SLC]. The federal agency  
14 wishing to convey federal public lands shall ensure that the deed, instrument, or other conveyance  
15 document is titled in the manner required by this section.”

16 30. None of these provisions applies to conveyances of land by citizens of California  
17 or other persons. By its terms, SB 50 applies to conveyances of *federal* public lands alone.

18 31. The SLC does not intend to issue any certificate of compliance pursuant to  
19 Section 8560(b)(2)(D) without first having evaluated on a case-by-case basis whether to exercise  
20 or waive the rights purportedly granted to it by SB 50.

21 32. The SLC intends to evaluate whether to exercise or waive the rights purportedly  
22 granted to it by SB 50 at its regularly scheduled meetings, which are held at two- to three-month  
23 intervals.

24 33. No California statutes, regulations, or other legal requirements, including SB 50  
25 itself, require the SLC to make a decision within a reasonable time or within any specified period  
26 of time regarding whether to exercise the rights purportedly granted to it by SB 50.

27 34. No federal agency has offered the SLC a right of first refusal (or the right to arrange  
28 for transfer to another entity) with respect to a conveyance purportedly subject to SB 50.

1                                   **Examples of Specific Conveyances Purportedly Subject to SB 50**

2   Corporate Way Pocket Parcel

3           35.     Prior to January 1, 2018, the GSA posted on a public website information indicating  
4 that in January 2018, it would begin an auction soliciting competitive bids for a parcel of real  
5 property located between 1110 and 1120 Corporate Way, Sacramento, California. Although the  
6 parcel is owned by the Postal Service and is subject to the Postal Service’s disposal authority, the  
7 GSA is auctioning the property pursuant to agreements with the Postal Service. This parcel is  
8 referred to as the “Corporate Way Pocket Parcel” and consists of approximately 1.7 acres of  
9 undeveloped land.

10          36.     In late December 2017, the SLC sent the GSA a letter stating that under SB 50, the  
11 “GSA must provide the [SLC] with the right of first refusal or right to arrange for the transfer of  
12 the parcel to another entity in order to comply with State law and validly transfer the parcel.” A  
13 true and correct copy of the SLC’s letter to GSA is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

14          37.     The GSA received no bids on the Corporate Way Pocket Parcel. The auction was  
15 temporarily suspended in early March 2018, in part because of the potential cloud on marketable  
16 title resulting from SB 50. SB 50 has also created uncertainty regarding whether and how the GSA  
17 should proceed with other auctions that it had planned to initiate in the future, including within the  
18 next three months.

19   Admiral’s Cove Property

20          38.     Prior to January 1, 2018, the Department of the Navy entered into a contract under  
21 which it intended to convey to a developer, for a purchase price of approximately \$38 million, the  
22 fee simple interest in the “Admiral’s Cove property,” located in Alameda, California. The GSA  
23 serves as the Navy’s agent in connection with this transaction, providing services under an  
24 interagency agreement.

25          39.     This property was formerly used as housing for a military installation at the Naval  
26 Air Station Alameda. The Navy and a local redevelopment agency expended substantial resources  
27 over a period of many years, including in conducting environmental reviews, before the Navy  
28 decided to convey the property.





1 West Los Angeles Campus

2 51. Prior to January 1, 2018, the VA made substantial progress towards finalizing and  
3 implementing a framework Draft Master Plan (publicly issued in January 2016) to revitalize its  
4 388-acre West Los Angeles Campus. Pursuant to the Draft Master Plan, the VA contemplates  
5 leasing real property to other entities — in accordance with 38 U.S.C. §§ 8161-8169 and the West  
6 Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 — for the purpose of providing permanent supportive housing  
7 and related services for local veterans. The VA also contemplates issuing an easement to the City  
8 of Los Angeles in support of the planned Purple Line Metro Project. These actions would help  
9 restore the campus to a safe and welcoming community for veterans and help to reduce veteran  
10 homelessness in Los Angeles.

11 Other Conveyances

12 52. In 2018, federal agencies plan to carry out additional conveyances of real property  
13 purportedly subject to and restricted by SB 50. Federal agencies plan to carry out additional  
14 conveyances in 2019 and subsequent years, consistent with statutory and regulatory authorities.

15 **Effects of SB 50**

16 53. SB 50 purports to authorize the SLC to override the determinations of Congress or  
17 federal agencies or both regarding when, to whom, and for what purpose conveyances of federal  
18 interests in property located in California will be made, including determinations made by or under  
19 the federal statutes discussed in Paragraph 21 above and in connection with the specific examples  
20 of conveyances discussed in Paragraphs 35 through 51 above.

21 54. SB 50 creates a cloud on record and marketable title and, as a result, creates  
22 uncertainty, the significant potential for litigation and other expenditures of resources, and other  
23 burdens for the United States and those with whom it deals. This may result in a loss of opportunity  
24 to convey in a manner and at a price that best serves the United States' needs.

25 55. SB 50 delays (potentially indefinitely) and thereby obstructs conveyances of federal  
26 real property interests in California.

27 56. SB 50 interferes with federal agencies' ability to comply with obligations under  
28 binding agreements with transaction partners or other federal agencies, including agreements

1 entered into prior to January 1, 2018, and to comply with court orders. It is impossible for certain  
2 federal agencies to offer a right of first refusal (or a right to arrange transfer to another entity) and  
3 also comply with these obligations and orders.

4 57. As a result of uncertainty created by the enactment of SB 50 and the requirements  
5 it purports to impose, federal conveyances have been, and will continue to be, delayed.

6 58. As a result of uncertainty created by the enactment of SB 50, federal agencies have  
7 been, and will continue to be, unable to finalize conveyances that would have been finalized but  
8 for the enactment of SB 50.

9 59. Unless and until the Court declares that SB 50 is unconstitutional and enjoins its  
10 implementation, SB 50 will have the effect of increasing costs and reducing the revenues that flow  
11 to the United States from conveyances of federal property.

12 60. Unless and until the Court declares that SB 50 is unconstitutional and enjoins its  
13 implementation, SB 50 will disrupt the market for land owned by the United States in California,  
14 in that fewer potential buyers are likely to submit bids in connection with competitive sales and  
15 other transactions, or participate in negotiated transactions, regarding such land.

16 61. Unless and until the Court declares that SB 50 is unconstitutional and enjoins its  
17 implementation, SB 50 will artificially depress the market value of land owned by the United  
18 States in California, in that potential buyers of such land likely will be willing to pay relatively  
19 less to the United States.

20 62. Unless and until the Court declares that SB 50 is unconstitutional and enjoins its  
21 implementation, SB 50 will obstruct federal land exchange transactions, including exchanges  
22 expressly directed by Congress, through which the United States seeks to acquire real property  
23 interests to serve important purposes and further important objectives established by Congress.

24 63. SB 50 does not, and will not, have the aforementioned effects with respect to  
25 conveyances of property by citizens of California or other persons.

26 **DECLARATORY RELIEF ALLEGATIONS**

27 64. There is an actual controversy between the United States and Defendants with  
28 respect to the validity of SB 50.







**INDEX OF EXHIBITS**

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1. California Senate Bill No. 50 (Oct. 6, 2017).
2. Letter from California State Lands Commission to U.S. General Services Administration (Dec. 23, 2017).
3. Letter from California State Lands Commission to BLM Bakersfield (Feb. 12, 2018).
4. State Lands Commission February Meeting Highlights (Feb. 27, 2018).
5. SLC Staff Report C86 (Feb. 27, 2018).
6. SLC Certificate of Compliance (Mar. 2, 2018).